

# CHESS REVIEW

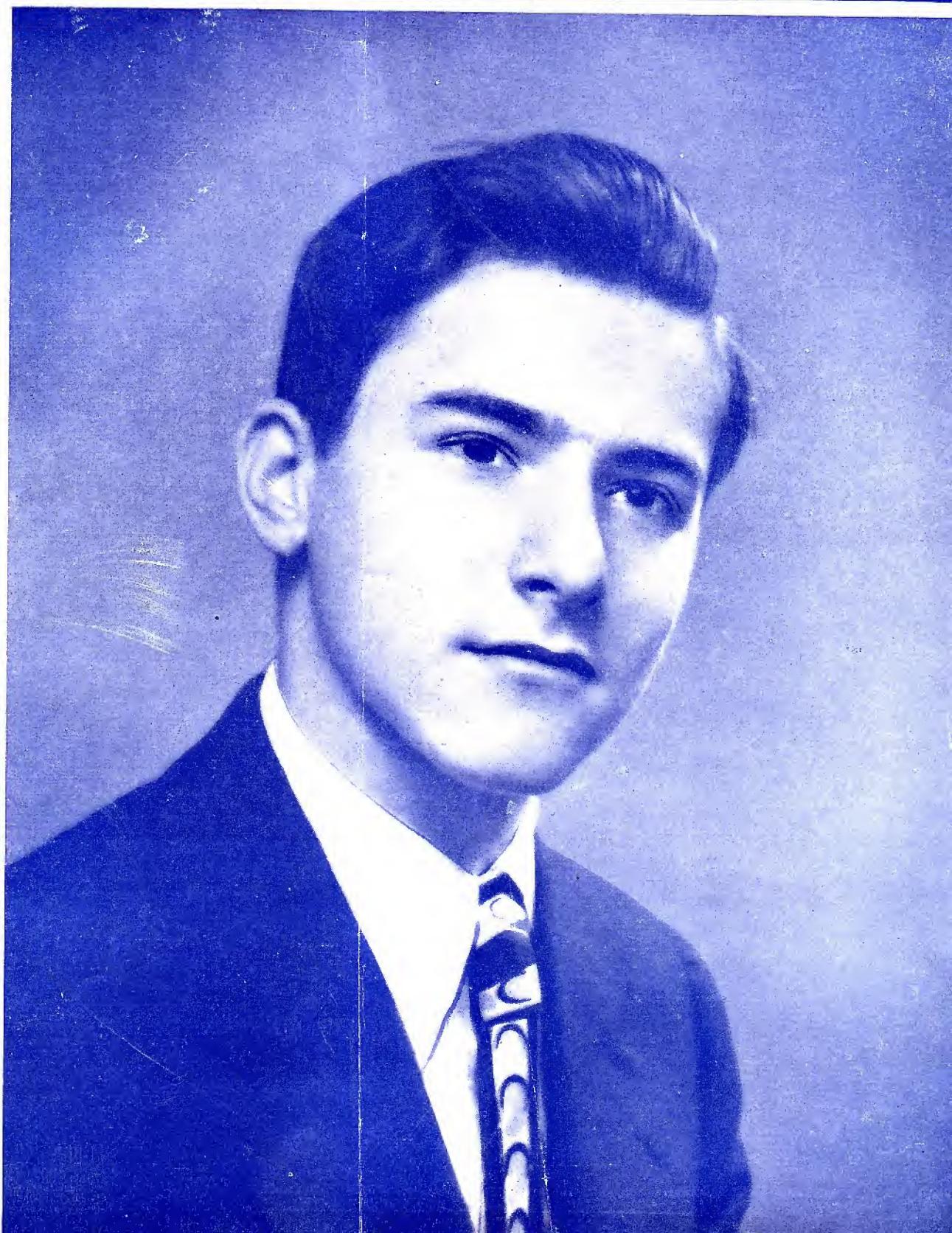
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**JANUARY  
1954**

**GOLDEN  
KNIGHTER**  
*(See Page 6)*

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# Chernev's Chess Corner

THIS is the brilliancy which outshines all its rivals and does so without appealing to the sensational. There are no flamboyant Queen or Rook sacrifices, no flashy, no startling moves. The game just moves along with easy grace and simple elegance. It finishes with a subtle *coup de repos*, the quietest little move ever seen on a chessboard! Nimzovich threatens nothing, not even a Pawn, and yet his opponent dares not stir King, Queen, Rook, Bishop, Knight or Pawn!

## This is the Immortal Zugzwang Game!

It was played at Copenhagen in 1923 against a worthy and veteran opponent.

### QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

F. Saemisch	A. Nimzovich
White	Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3	6 N-B3 O-O
2 P-QB4 P-K3	7 O-O P-Q4
3 N-KB3 P-QN3	8 N-K5 P-B3
4 P-KN3 B-N2	9 PxP BPxP
5 B-N2 B-K2	10 B-B4 P-QR3!

Black prepares for ... P-QN4, followed by ... N-B3, ... N-QR4 and ... N-B5 so the Knight will exert pressure on the Queen-side.

11 R-B1	P-QN4
12 Q-N3	N-B3
13 NxN	....

White breaks up that plan but at the cost of exchanging off his own strongly-posted Knight.

13 ....	BxN
14 P-KR3	Q-Q2
15 K-R2	N-R4
16 B-Q2	P-B4!

Black tightens his grip on K5 and threatens to occupy the spot with his Knight. Meanwhile White is prevented from making the freeing move, P-K4.

17 Q-Q1	....
---------	------

White hopes to continue with P-K4 as his attack on the Knight gives the King Pawn time to exchange or advance.

17 ....	P-N5!
18 N-N1	....

How sad! The Knight must go home again.

18 ....	B-QN4
---------	-------

Still preventing 19 P-K4.

19 R-N1	B-Q3!!
---------	--------

Deep, dark and devious! Black lets White make the move he's dying to make and free himself by advancing...

20 P-K4	....
---------	------

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



Irving Chernev

Certainly, it looks attractive, as 20 ... N-B3 costs a piece by 21 P-K5 and 20 ... P-N3 21 PxQP, PxP 22 BxP† loses the Exchange.

20 ....	BPxP!
21 QxN	RxP

Materially, Nimzovich has only two Pawns for his piece: but his Rook has a grip on the seventh rank, his other Rook will come in on the open Bishop file and his Bishops overlook two fine diagonals.

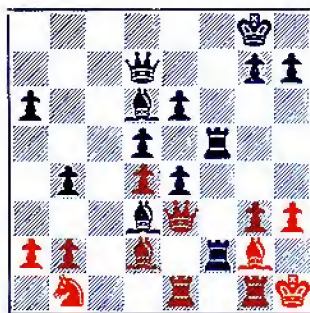
22 Q-N5	QR-KB1
23 K-R1	....

White unpins his Bishop to avert 23 ... R/1-B6 and 24 ... RxP.

23 ....	R/1-B4
24 Q-K3	B-Q6!

Black closes in on the Queen, indicating his desire for 25 ... R-K7!

25 QR-K1	....
----------	------



25 ....	P-R3!!
---------	--------

Quiet, and fiendishly clever! White, with nearly all his pieces still on the board, has no move left! These are the plausible tries:

- 1) Knight moves, PxN;
- 2) B-QB1, BxN;
- 3) B-KB1, R/4-B6;
- 4) R-Q1, R-K7;
- 5) Queen any, something takes it;

- 6) K-R2, R/4-B6;
- 7) P-N4, R/4-B6 and BxR, R mates;
- 8) P-R3, P-QR4 and PxP, PxP—or P-N3, P-QR4—or P-KR4, K-R2—and White is still in the same fix.

After such a stroke, noblesse oblige actuated White to make the only move compatible with such a situation, turned down his King in token of surrender!

BRILLIANCIES just flowed from Blackburne's mind in his displays of blindfold chess. From an abundance of gems, it is easy to select a few sparklers, but which shines the brightest of all?

Critics are practically agreed that his game against Ballard is the finest effort of his career in the field of blindfold play—a masterpiece any way you look at it!

London, 1871

### SCOTCH GAMBIT

J. H. Blackburne	Dr. Ballard
White	Black
1 P-K4 P-K4	8 B-N3 P-Q3
2 N-KB3 N-QB3	9 P-KR3 N-N1
3 P-Q4 PxP	10 P-KB4 P-Q6§
4 B-QB4 B-B4	11 K-R2 N-KB3
5 N-N5 N-R3	12 Q-Q1 N/4-N5†
6 Q-R5 Q-K2	13 PxN NxP†
7 O-O N-K4	14 K-N3 P-KR4

Black threatens 15 ... P-R5† 16 K-B3 (or 16 K-R3, N-B7†), N-R7 mate.

15 P-B5	B-K6
16 BxP†	K-B1
17 QxN!	....

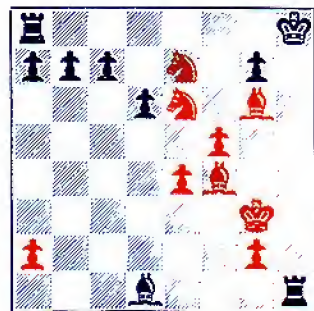
Remarkable in view of the circumstances: Blackburne was playing ten games at once, blindfold!

17 ....	PxQ	21 N-B4	Q-
18 BxB	Q-K4†	22 N-K3	B-Q2
19 B-B4	QxNP	23 KxP	B-R5
20 N-Q2	PxP	24 N-Q5	Q-Q6
		25 B-N6	....

White threatens 26 N-K6†, K-N1 27 N-K7 mate.

25 ....	R-R3	28 R-R1	Q-Q8†
26 N-K6†	K-N1	29 QRxQ PxR(Q)†	
27 N-K7†	K-R1	30 RxQ	BxR†
		31 K-N3	R-R6

Blackburne could keep track of the weirdest positions! Now, with a couple of vigorous moves, he forces the win.



32 B-Q2	B-R4	34 P-B6	BxB
33 B-B3	R-KN1	35 NxP†	K-R2
		36 P-B7	Resigns

### THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

... P-Q4 is the antidote for the poison in gambits.

—Anonymous



# CHESS REVIEW

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I. A. Horowitz

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# 1953 IN REVIEW

by JACK STRALEY BATTELL

CHESS in 1953 had its full share of major attractions both at home in the United States and abroad. The highlights of these are briefly summarized on the following pages, together with lists of all foreign champions and U. S. regional and state champions as were published for 1953.



Former World Champion, Dr. Max Euwe of Holland, lost to Vassily Smyslov of the Soviet Union in the third round of the World Challengers' Tournament.

## INTERNATIONAL

FIRST among the major chess events for 1953 was the tournament of challengers for the World Championship, held at Neuhausen and Zurich, Switzerland, at an reputed cost of 100,000 francs to the Swiss Chess Federation.

Fifteen of the highest ranking grandmasters of the world competed, and Vassily Smyslov of Russia, scoring 18-10, won the right to play the Championship Match with Mikhail Botvinnik in 1954. Tied for second were Samuel Reshevsky of the United States, who had led and tied for the lead for more than half the tournament, and two other Russians, David Bronstein and Paul Keres, at 16-12. They will play off the tie in 1954; for the

winner qualifies to the next Challengers' Tournament (or to the next Interzonal Tournament, if Smyslov should lose to Botvinnik and then pre-empt the place in the Challengers' Tournament). Fifth place was taken by Tigran Petrosyan of Russia, with 15-13; and Yefim Geller (Russia) and Miguel Najdorf (Argentina) tied for sixth at 14½-13½.

ANOTHER MAJOR EVENT was the return match between Reshevsky and Najdorf, held at Buenos Aires, for the "Championship of the West." Reshevsky repeated his victory of 1952 almost as convincingly as he clinched the match with one game to go, though the final score was 9½-8½.

The International Chess Federation rezoned the chess world for its championship program and limited the next

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### Notice of Errata

Correct following: Page 18, col. 2: 21 QBxB?? and 27 BxR, KxB Drawn; p. 21, col. 3: 9 . . . . PxP; p. 22, col. 1: 13 N-K2 and 31 . . . B-B4†.



Challengers' Tournament to seven entrants, six from the Interzonal Tournament of 1955, plus either Smyslov if he is defeated by World Champion Botvinnik in 1954 or the winner of the triple play-off between Bronstein, Keres and Reshevsky (see above). In the zoning, Russia remains a zone in itself with 4 candidates to go into the Interzonal; the United States likewise but with 2 candidates. In all, there will be 20 candidates, or in certain circumstances, 22.

C. J. S. Purdy of Australia and O. Sarapuu of New Zealand battled to a tie in a match for the Championship of Australasia.

In the junior world of chess, James T. Sherwin represented the United States in the World Junior Championship which was won by Oscar Panno of Argentina, displacing Boris Ivkov of Yugoslavia.

In correspondence chess, C. J. S. Purdy of Australia won the World Championship, the first held by the International Correspondence Chess Association.

Some chess oddities of the year were the flight from under the Iron Curtain by Cenek Kottbauer, a prominent international chessmaster of Czechoslovakia, a new flurry of articles on mechanical chess-players inspired by Dr. Norbert Wiener's remarks, a splurge of chess references in "science-fiction" literature and AP newsman William N. Oatis's tribute to chess for saving his sanity during his imprisonment in Czechoslovakia.

Chess books brought out approximately within 1953 were: *The Human Side of Chess* by Fred Reinfeld, reviewing the personalities and contributions to chess theory of the world champions; *The Middle Game in Chess* by Dr. Reuben Fine, another treatise complementing his *Practical Chess Openings* and *Basic Chess Endings*; *John and the Chessmen* by Dr. Helen Weissenstein, a child's book designed to awaken genuine chess interest; *Championship Chess and Checkers for All* by (champions) Larry Evans and Tom Wiswell with instructions and analyzed games; *The Chess Mind* by Gerald Abrahams, a psychologist's study of what makes chessplayers tick; *How to Improve your Chess: Second Steps* by I. A. Horowitz and Fred Reinfeld, instruction for average chess players; and *The First Book of Chess* by Joseph Leeming, a brilliantly illustrated child's book on chess; and *My Best Games of Chess, 1905-1930*, Dr. S. G. Tartakover, trans. and edited by H. Golombek, a fine games collection.

## International Tournaments

In other major, international tournaments, the following results obtained: *Hastings Christmas Tournament, 1952-3*, Dan Yanofsky of Canada, Antonia Medina of Spain and Jonathan Penrose of England tied for first; *Vienna Tournament*, Arthur B. Bisguier of New York first,



Peron himself officially greeted the contenders for "The Championship of the West" in Argentina. Here he is, flanked by Reshevsky (2d from left) and Najdorf. Al Bisno, Reshevsky's manager and co-sponsor of the Match, flanks Najdorf.

ahead of Nedeljko of Yugoslavia and (3d) Stoeckel of Austria; *Beverwijk* (Holland), Nicolas Rossolimo of France first ahead of Alberic O'Kelly de Galway of Belgium and (tied for 3d) Dr. Max Euwe of Holland, Roman Toran of Spain and J. H. Donner and Haje Kramer of Holland; *Mar del Plata* (Argentina) Svetozar Gligorich of Yugoslavia was first to beat out Miguel Najdorf in this his own backyard tournament; (3d & 4th) Julio Bolbochan of Argentina and Dr. Petar Trifunovich of Yugoslavia; *Bucharest* (Roumania) won by Alexander C. Tolush of Russia, ahead of (2d) Tigran Petrosyan and (3rd) Vassily Smyslov, both of Russia; *Milan Chess Club*, Anthony E. Santasiere of New York and J. Primavera of Italy tied; *Fluminense Football Club* (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), won by Svetozar Gligorich, ahead of (tied for 2d) Dr. Petar Trifunovich and (German) L. Engels; *Goteborg* (Sweden) won by Eero Book of Finland; *Caracas* (Venezuela) won by L. Sanchez of Columbia; *San Jose* (Costa Rica) El Salvador won the Central American Team Tournament; *Cheltenham* (England) won by J. H. Donner of Holland, ahead of the former Czech Cenek Kottbauer and (3d) D. Andich of Yugoslavia and (4th) R. Persitz of Israel; *San Benedetto* (Italy) tied by Kottbauer and Robatsch; *Esbjerg* (Norway) won by Fridrik Olafsson of Iceland; *Opatija* (known also as Abbazia, Yugoslavia) won by Alexander Matanovich of Yugoslavia, ahead of A. Fuderer and (3d) Boris Rabar also of Yugoslavia; *Venice* (Italy) won by Esteban Canal of Peru, ahead of A. Castaldi of Italy and (3d) Lothar Schmid of West Germany.

## UNITED STATES

THE major chess event in the United States in 1953 was the U. S. "Open" Championship. It set new records with a \$1500 first prize and 182 entrants. Donald Byrne of Brooklyn, a Yale graduate now doing post-grad work at Michigan, won by beating out Max Pavey, of Brooklyn, in the last round. The leading scorers were: Byrne 10½-2½, Pavey 10-3, and, tied at 9½-3½ but separated on S.B. points, Nicolas Rossolimo (formerly of Paris, France, but now of New York), James T. Sherwin (New York), I. A. Horowitz (New York), Frank Anderson (Toronto, Canada), Eliot Hearst (New York) and James Cross (Glendale, California).

In a challengers' tournament at Philadelphia, six qualified for the U. S. Championship to be held in 1954: Arthur B. Bisguier of New York, 8½-1½; Hans Berliner of Washington, D. C., 7½-2½; Karl Burger of Brooklyn, New York, 7½-2½; Atillio Di Camillo of Philadelphia 6½-3½; Paul Brandts of New York 6-4; and Saul Wachs of Philadelphia 5½-4½. (The first five in the "Open" mentioned above also qualified.)

In national ratings, published in mid-year, Reshevsky alone ranked as a grandmaster at 2751. Senior masters were: Dr. Reuben Fine 2676, Larry Evans 2660, Robert Byrne 2601, George Kramer 2564, I. A. Horowitz 2545, Arnold S. Denker 2538 and Max Pavey 2502.

In ratings published at year's end Reshevsky stood at 2739. Senior masters were: Robert Byrne 2601, George Kramer 2564, Donald Byrne 2544, Arnold Denker 2538 and Nicolas Rossolimo 2513.





U. S. Open at Milwaukee: part of the 182 contenders.



U. S. Open: Editor I. A. Horowitz (center) took part.

In junior chess, Saul Yarmak of Pas-saic won the championship. Miss N. May Karff (formerly of Boston, now of New York) won the Women's Championship overtaking and passing former champion, Mrs. Gisella K. Gresser, in the last round to take her sixth title. Albert Weissman of the Bronx, New York, and New York University won the Intercollegiate Cham-pionship. And, in correspondence chess, James Terry Sherwin of New York won the 4th Annual Golden Knights Postal Chess Championship with a clean score.

In other U. S. tournaments, Columbia University won the Intercollegiate Team urnament by a wide margin. Carl Pil-nick and Anthony E. Santasiere tied for the championship of the Marshall Chess Club. Max Pavey won that of the Manhat-tan C.C. Isaac Kashdan won 18½-½ in the Hollywood Invitational Tourna-ment. Constantine Rasis won the South-ern Chess Association championship. Povilas Tautvaisas of Chicago won the Trans-Mississippi Tournament. Kit Crit-tenden of Raleigh, North Carolina, won the Carolinas Championship. James Bol-ton of New Haven, Connecticut, won the New England Championship. Lee T. Magee of Omaha, Nebraska, won the Mid-West "Open." Robert Steinmeyer of St. Louis, Missouri, gained the Southwest "Open" title at Houston, Texas. Lee. T. Magee copped another title in the Wichita "Open." And Walter Mann of Columbus, Ohio, carried off the Tri-State (Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia) Cham-pionship.

### State Champions for 1953

CALIFORNIA: Herman Steiner § of Los Angeles; COLORADO: Jack L. Hirsch / of Denver; CONNECTICUT: James Bolton § of New Haven; DELAWARE: (by play-off from '52: M. W. Hope and M. R. Paul tied) W. M. Bergman † of Wilmington; DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: M. C. Stark §;

FLORIDA: Nestor B. Hernandez § of Tampa; GEORGIA: R. W. Williams § of Macon; IDAHO: O. W. Manney † of Seat-tle, Washington; LaVerl Kimpton \* of Filer; ILLINOIS: Povilas Tautvaisas / of Chicago; INDIANA: Roger Oren § of Muncie; IOWA: John Penquite † of Des Moines;

KANSAS: Bert Brice-Nash § of Medora; LOUISIANA: Ed Borsodio § of New Or-leans; MASSACHUSETTS: Dr. Julian Keil-son § of Brooklyn, N. Y. and M. I. T.; Karl Burger † of Brooklyn; MICHIGAN: Leon Stolzenberg § of Detroit; MINNESO-TA: W. E. Kaiser § of St. Paul;

MONTANA: J. Van Teylingen § of Great Falls; NEVADA: Maurice Gedance † of Las Vegas; NEW HAMPSHIRE: Robert Hux § of University of New Hampshire; NEW JERSEY: Franklin S. Howard § of East Orange; NEW YORK: Hans Berliner † of Washington, D. C. and the (New York) Marshall Chess Club;

NORTH CAROLINA: William E. Chapman § of York, Pa., and Duke University; Norman T. Whitaker † of Shadyside, Maryland; NORTH DAKOTA: Stanley S. Johnson § of Grand Forks; OHIO: Tony Archipoff § of Toledo; OKLAHOMA: Dr. Bela Rozsa § of Tulsa; OREGON: Arthur Dake † of Portland;

PENNSYLVANIA: Robert D. Sobel § of Philadelphia; SOUTH CAROLINA: Rea B. Hayes § (formerly of Saskatchewan) of Greenville; SOUTH DAKOTA: John Pen-quite † of Des Moines, Iowa; Bryant W. Holmes \* of Sioux Falls; TENNESSEE: J. G. Sullivan § of Knoxville; Penquite †;

TEXAS: John Hudson § of Ellington Air Force Base and Pennsylvania; UTAH: Phil Neff † of Las Vegas, Nevada, and Irvin M. Taylor \* of Salt Lake City for 1952; Irvin M. Taylor † for 1953; VIR-GINIA: Herbert Avram § of Arlington;

† winner of open tourney; § state titlist in another tourney; \* state titlist behind out-state open winner; § titlist from tourney re-stricted to state; / won both state & open.

WASHINGTON: Jim Schmitt † of Port-land, Oregon; J. L. Sheets § of Seattle; WEST VIRGINIA: Dr. Siegfried Wertham-mer § of Huntington; WISCONSIN: Richard Kujoth § of Milwaukee; WYOMING: Vic Stalick § of Douglas.



## FOREIGN

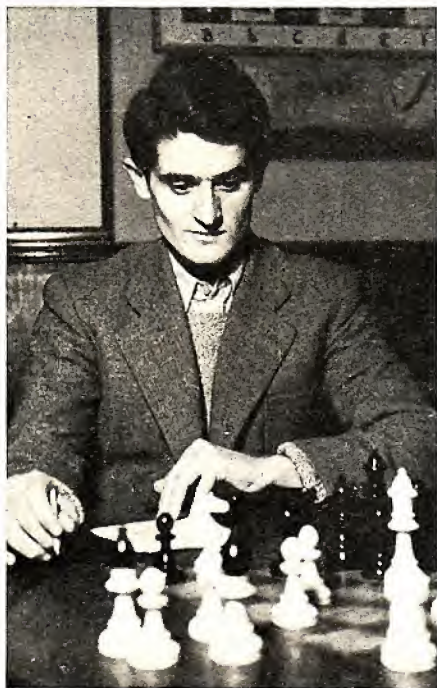
NATIONAL and Provincial Champions, outside the U.S.A. in 1953, were: AUS-TRIA: Lokvenc; AUSTRALIA: Lajos Steiner; BAHAMAS: C. R. Nicole; BELGIUM: Alberic O'Kelly de Galway; BRAZIL: S. Flavio de Carvalho; CANADA (and Dominions): Frank P. Anderson of Toronto and Dan A. Yanof-sky of Winnipeg tied; ALBERTA: Raletich; MANITOBA: Dr. N. J. Divinsky of Winni-peg; ONTARIO: Paul Vaitonis of Hamil-ton; QUEBEC: Marcel Dion of Montreal; CUBA: Dr. Rosendo Romero; CZECHO-SLOVAKIA: Dr. M. Filip; DENMARK: Eigil Pedersen; DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Dr. Al-berto Malagon; EAST GERMANY: H. Fuchs; FINLAND: K. Ojanen; FRANCE: Dr. S. G. Tartakover; GREAT BRITAIN: Dan A. Yanofsky of Canada; GREECE: Gaitanaros; HOLLAND: Dr. Max Euwe; HUNGARY: Laszlo Szabo; ICELAND: Fridrik Olafsson; IRELAND: E. N. Mulcahy; ISRAEL: Porath; ITALY: A. Castaldi; LIBERIA: Guenther Majchrowicz; MEXICO: Col. J. J. Araiza; NEW ZEALAND: O. Sarapuu; NORWAY: Olaf Barda; PAKISTAN: Mohammad Ali; POLAND: ('52 play-off won by Sliwa from Makarczyk) K. Holuj; RHODESIA: M. Pines; RUSSIA: Mikhail Botvinnik won play-off of '52 tie with Mark Taimanov; SCOTLAND: (W. A. Fairhurst won '52 title) J. M. Aitken; SOUTH AFRICA: J. E. Eriksen; SPAIN: Roman Toran; SWEDEN: (Gosta Stoltz won '52 play-off from Kinmark), Z. Nilsson and Stoltz tied; SWITZERLAND: Max Blau; WEST GERMANY: Wolfgang Unzicker; YUGOSLAVIA: Dr. Petar Trifunov-ich.





# The World of Chess

## INTERNATIONAL



ALEKSANDAR MATANOVICH

### Ace Performance

Winning 9 games, drawing 8 and losing none, Alexander Matanovich of Yugoslavia mastered a strong international field assembled at the Adriatic seaside resort of Opatija. His compatriots, A. Fuderer and B. Rabar, placed second and third with 12-5 and 11-6 respectively. B. Ivkov and V. Pirc, also of Yugoslavia, together with Wolfgang Unzicker of West Germany finished in a triple tie for fourth with 10-7 each. Bracketed in seventh and eighth positions were J. H. Donner of Holland and B. Milich of Yugoslavia, each 9-8.

### The Stamina of Age

For a change, age was served in the international round robin at Venice when the Peruvian veteran E. Canal, not far from the three-score mark in years, turned in a winning score of 10-3. Ironically, Canal lost only to Dunkelblum of Belgium, the perennial drawing master. Sharing second and third prizes were A. Castaldi of Italy and L. Schmid of West Germany, each 9-4.

### Problem Composers' Day

The Onesimus Chess Club of Rotterdam, Holland, will mark its 25th anniversary (November 24, 1954) by a composing tournament. Three prizes in the form of medals will be awarded for the best direct mate two-movers exhibiting "threat correction." There are further technical requirements; so we suggest that those interested get in touch with J. J. van Sint-truyen, Jerusalemstraat 14, Rotterdam, Holland. Tourney entries are due on or before July 31st, 1954.

### Women's Set-to

The women's Yugoslav championship, open to women of all countries, was won handily by Vera Nedeljkovich of Yugoslavia. Second was Benini of Italy. Miss N. May Karff, who recently regained her United States crown as reported elsewhere in this issue, made an even score.

### At Monte Carlo

This famous gambling resort was the scene of a tournament for club teams from Austria, France, Italy and Monaco. Victory went to the Austrian (Innsbruck) players.

### Miniature Match

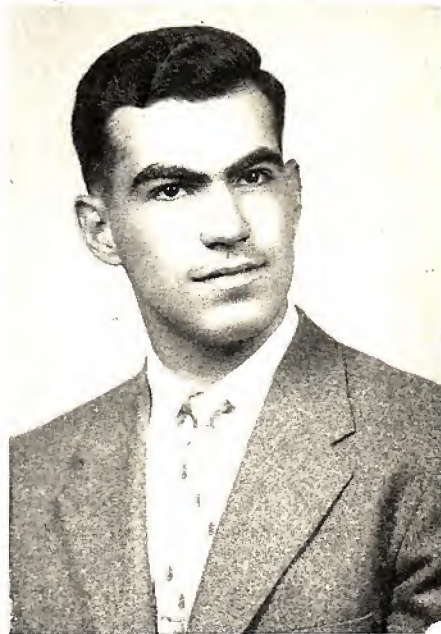
J. Bolbochan, who was M. Najdorf's second in the recently concluded challengers' tournament in Switzerland, engaged M. Blau, Swiss titleholder, in a 2 game duel. The Argentinian won by 1½-½.

## UNITED STATES NATIONAL

### Yes! We Are Collegiate!

Albert Weissman of New York University is the dark horse winner of the Intercollegiate Championship. At 20, he tops a field of 36 entrants from 22 colleges, placing ahead of three qualifiers to the U. S. Championship finals from the recent Challengers' Tournament in Philadelphia (see "The Successful Six" on page 291, October, 1953).

Weissman actually tied in game scores with Hans Berliner of George Washington, former open champion Arthur B. Bisguier of Pace College and Karl Burger



ALBERT WEISSMAN

of Columbia, at 5½-1½. Weissman topped in S.B. points as bolstered notably by his personal victories over Bisguier and his NYU mate, Allen Kaufman, from whom he won in 65 moves in the last round.

Bisguier, who placed as official runner-up, won the speed championship after a play-off with Burger. And Burger, the only one to defeat Weissman, tied with Berliner for third place. (Burger also defeated Berliner in the last round to create the quadruple tie.)

Larry Lipping of Western Reserve and Martin Harrow of the College of the City of New York tied at 5-2.

Tied at 4½-2½ were Bionarovich of Newark Engineering, Kit Crittenden of North Carolina, Thomas P. Hennessy of Fordham and Allen Kaufman of NYU.

### For the Women's Supremacy

Scoring 7½-½ in the United States Women's Championship, Miss N. May Karff is again the national titleholder. In order to achieve this result, she was obliged to defeat a former champion, Mrs. Cisela K. Gresser, in the final round, inasmuch as the latter had tallied 7 straight wins and needed only a draw to clinch the title.



In these tense circumstances, Mrs. Gresser missed several good chances, while her opponent, playing coolly under fire, bided her opportunity and finally broke through in the end-game. By thus relegating Mrs. Gresser to second place, Miss Karff won her sixth national championship and the Edith L. Weart permanent trophy. Miss Karff and Mrs. Gresser are both New Yorkers.

In third place, considerably behind the leaders, was Mrs. Rosalie de Serrano, 5½-2½, formerly woman champion of Costa Rica. Other plus scores were made by Misses Kate and Wally Henschel, who tallied 4½-3½ each. Next were Miss Adele S. Raettig and Mrs. Henrietta Rogers with equal scores of 2½-5½, followed by Mrs. M. Babakin, 2-6, and Mrs. Margaret Story, 0-8. The Manhattan, Marshall and London Terrace Chess Clubs in New York City provided playing quarters.

Unfortunately the event was held at a time of year when several strong players found themselves too busy to compete. This was notably true of Mrs. Mary Bain, ex-champion, who was unable to defend her title because of the seasonal pressure of professional duties. Others who were conspicuous by their absence were Mrs. Eva Aronson (current open champion), Mrs. Kathryn Slater, Mrs. L. Grumette, Miss L. Kellner, Mrs. W. W. Owens, Mrs. Mary D. Selensky and Mrs. G. Piatigorsky, most of whom participated in the tournament of 1951.

### Golden Knight

James Terry Sherwin who has laurels enough to his name: U. S. Intercollegiate Champion in 1952, Champion of New York State in 1951 and former captain and ace player for Columbia University, wins the 4th Annual Golden Knights Postal Championship, begun in 1949.

(See Cover Picture)

Actually, the tournament is far from finished as yet, with several Finals sections yet to complete play, but no other competitor can now equal Sherwin's perfect score. So he wins the Grand First Prize of \$250, with 46.2 weighted points, representing straight wins in 6 preliminary round games, 6 semi-final round games and 6 more in the Finals.

The Postal Championship, as conducted by CHES REVIEW, attracted 875 entrants from all parts of the continental United States and Canada. In the preliminary round, Sherwin encountered and won from those in Mid-Atlantic states: Philip B. Driver of Ridley Park, Pennsylvania, Harry Silver of Flushing, New York, Edgar V. Trull of Rome, New York, William Solfrey of Bronx, New York, G. G. Nearing of Demarest, New Jersey, and

C. Dewey of Philadelphia. In the Semifinals, he won from Silver again (he'd qualified from a different prelim section), from S. R. Skelton of Arlington, Virginia,

V. J. Burdick of Chicago, Miss Lucille Kellner and Mark Eucher of Detroit, Michigan, and E. J. Kent of Bayside, New York. And, in the Finals, he won again from Eucher (who'd qualified from a different Semi-finals section, also) and from Mrs. Etoile Frank of Chicago, Dr. H. Y. Sigler of Galveston, Texas, John F. Heckman, Jr. of Hartford, Connecticut, William L. Prosser of Berkeley, California, and James T. Lynch of Catasauqua, Pennsylvania.

### NORTH CAROLINA

The North Carolina Open Tournament at Wilmington was credited to Norman T. Whitaker of Shadyside, Maryland, when he chalked up a 5-0 shutout. Next were Prof. Lanneau Foster of Columbia, South Carolina, and Rupert Worthington of Wilmington, North Carolina, with equal scores of 3½-1½, second place going to Foster on Swiss-Solkoff points.

### UTAH

Notching a perfect 6-0 score, Irvin W. Taylor, former president of the Salt Lake City Chess Club, won an open 16-man state tournament. Phil Neff of Las Vegas, Nevada, 1952 winner, was runner-up with 4½-1½. Third and fourth went to William Taber of Reno, Nevada, and Gaston Chappuis of Salt Lake City respectively, each scoring 4-2 but Taber gaining better S-B. totals.

### WASHINGTON

J. L. Sheets registered his ninth state triumph with a convincing 7½-½. Only the tail-enders, John DeWitt, succeeded in holding Sheets to a draw. Second place in the round robin was taken by Victor Pupols, 6-2, and third was won by Charles Joachim, 4½-3½. Elmars Zemgalis was not on hand to defend his title.

### LOCAL EVENTS

*California.* First place in the Palo Alto Chess Club championship was annexed by Jack Kliger, formerly of the Marshall Chess Club of New York. Kliger steam-rolled the opposition with a score of 15½-1½, but the struggle for the next four places was so keen that only ½ point separated each notch. Players finishing second to fifth were as follows: G. Petriceks, 13-4; L. Moses, 12½-4½; E. T. Dana, 12-5; W. Shugert, 11½-5½. Dana won from, and Albert Guthrie drew with, the new champion.

In the annual Beverly Hills Chess Club title event, the successful competitor was Vincent Fotre, Jr. He tallied 7½-1½, just ahead of John Burton and Eric Johanson, each 7-3.

A match between the Hollywood Chess Group and the Lincoln Park Chess Club of Long Beach was won decisively by the former with a score of 7½-2½. Winners



WALTER KORN

I am a new face and name in CHES REVIEW; a new face, but a name which to most of you signifies that of the editor of *Modern Chess Openings*; and I have been commissioned to turn the *Spotlight on Openings* (page 11).

I will fairly and objectively attend to the X-ray treatment of openings, may the Roentgen tube protrude from "M.C.O." or "P.C.O." or "Archives" or elsewhere, or preferably be a correspondent's personal observation. The ambitious reader therefore is welcome to communicate any useful contribution to the everchanging flux of opening mystery and discovery. He will find a forum here at suitable time.

Meanwhile I will not wait in the background. I would be failing my audience! I will be as articulate as I can, trying to do the busting "irregardless" and without getting "debunked" myself. The purpose of the *Spotlight* is not criticism *per se* but summary, information and guidance to provide a springboard whence the student may proceed further.—W. K.



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# Tournament Calendar

## COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S. AND CANADA

Abbreviations—SS Tmt: Swiss System Tournament (in 1st round entries paired by lot or selection; in subsequent rounds players with similar scores paired). RR Tmt: Round Robin Tournament (each man plays every other man). KO Tmt: Knock-out Tournament (losers or low scorers eliminated). \$\$: Cash prizes. EF: Entry fee. CC: Chess Club. CF: Chess Federation. CA: Chess Association. CL: Chess League.

### North Dakota—February 20-21

North Dakota Open Championship at Grand Forks: open to all, state title to highest resident: 5 Rd. SS Tmt: EF \$2.50. Also Junior Tournament for players under 16. For details, write to D. C. Macdonald, L. B. 603, Grand Forks, North Dakota.

### Nebraska—February 22

42nd Annual Washington's Birthday Chess Tournament, in the Town Hall of Stamford, Nebraska: open to all but esp. to players of southwest Nebraska and northwest Kansas—no EF—no \$\$—just a day of chess fellowship and continuous play from 10:00 AM. Write to R. E. Weare, Stamford, Nebraska.

### North Carolina—March 26-28

North Carolina State Championship at Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh: open to state residents, students and service personnel in North Carolina. 5 or 6 Rd. SS Tmt: EF \$3 plus \$2 NCCA membership. \$50 minimum first prize. Register 7:30 PM. Write to Dr. A. M. Jenkins, 227 Bryan Bldg., Cameron Village, Raleigh, North Carolina.

For benefit of our readers, these items are printed if reported by authorized officials at least two months in advance.

## POSTAL GAMES

In line with comment made by another reader re. American games, there are many of us who, because of lack of local interest, must utilize Postal Chess for our playing . . . and we would like to see examples of Postal Chess games which are played among our various members and sections. Those games you have printed with annotations are excellent, and for those of us who are in the learning stage, they serve as instruction as well as provide pleasure.

S/SCT. P. A. KLEBER  
Dover, Delaware

for Hollywood were S. Mazner, R. Klugs, L. Woronzoff, P. Meyer and J. R. Lazos. Five Long Beach players drew, accounting for their club's 2½ points.

In another club encounter, Santa Monica Bay downed Van Nuys to the tune of 6½-3½.

*District of Columbia.* Russell Chauvenet and Donald H. Mugridge each scored 8-1 in a round robin for the Washington Divan title, with Chauvenet winning out on S-B. points. Michael Tilles, a commuter from Baltimore, took third place with 6-3.

*Indiana.* After losing to the Austin Chess and Checker Club of Chicago by the one-sided score of 1-8, the Gary Chess Club rallied with a 5-2 victory over the Hamilton Park team, also of Chicago. In the first match, Austin winners were J. Nowak, P. Adams, Mrs. E. Aronson, I. Shapiro, W. Deets, D. Roszkowski, F. Haubold and C. Brokaski; the lone point for Gary was made by M. Isailovich. In the other match, Rhead, Cox, Kosiba, Davis and Subanovich gained points for Gary, while Abbott and J. Jones were successful for Hamilton Park.

The Purdue chess team, consisting of Herman Rose, Peter Baron, Alexis Gilliland, Robert Cruise, Robert Scott and Jack Rankin, defeated the Terre Haute YMCA by 4½-1½ and Indiana University by 5½-1½.

*Louisiana.* A double-round match on 4 boards was won by Shreveport against Natchitoches, 5-3. The margin of victory was supplied by Mike Adkins with a brace of wins while his three teammates were breaking even.

*Maryland.* Lop-sided was the word for the Maryland Chess Club's 10-2 triumph over the University of Maryland. G. Hardman, J. Stone, M. Goldinger, B. Rosenthal, A. Pieper, M. Beccio, B. Langrall, G. Miller, Dr. C. D. Pierson, Jr. and E. Myers were the executioners for the Maryland Chess Club, with M. Schulman and J. Zimmerman saving the University from total rout.

*New York.* In the championship tournament of the Rochester Chess Club, Dr. Erich W. Marchand, 6-0, regained the honors he has held many times in the past. Dr. Max Herzberger, 5-1, was runner-up.

Again residing and working in New York City, Nicolas Rossolimo, French chess star, is reported as having decided to apply for American citizenship. His name will be an important addition to the roster of American masters.

The Manhattan Chess Club of New York City was the stage for a simultaneous exhibition by Samuel Reshevsky on 17 boards. The champion of the Western world conquered in 14 games and broke even in 3, Ivan Frank and Reuben Klugs-

man each divided a point, while Jerome Pasquarelli, consulting with M. Mitchell, likewise achieved a draw.

*North Carolina.* The latest city to experiment with 30-30 chess was Asheville, where an 8 man Swiss at that tempo was bagged by Bill Adickes, 3½-½. In second place was Rea B. Hayes with 3-1 and a better Solkoff rating than Lanneau L. Foster, also 3-1.

*Ohio.* A score of 4½-½ enabled Walter Mann to capture the Columbus city championship. Other prize winners in the round robin were Rex Naylor, 4-1, and K. Loening, 2-3.

The *Ohio Chess Bulletin* is authority for the statement that 24 school children in Fremont voluntarily remained in school after a holiday had been declared. Reason: the drawing power of Miss Edna Smith's regular Wednesday chess class.

*Oregon.* By the narrow margin of one point, the Salem Chess Club gained the verdict over Albany in a 10 board, double-round match.

Portland's famous ace, Arthur Dake, tackled 21 players simultaneously at Cottage Grove. He collected 20 scalps and drew V. Newton.

*Pennsylvania.* A new chess column—the first in Pittsburgh since 1916—is making a weekly appearance in the Saturday issues of the *Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph*. It is conducted by T. M. Cherington, who also edits a chess news letter, *En Pass*.

*Texas.* The recurrent phenomenon of chessplayers too wrapped up in their games to take more than passing interest in a roaring inferno all about them seems to have been observed again in Corpus Christi. According to Herbert E. Clyatt, the recent gutting by fire of the Palace Theatre in that city went practically unnoticed by members of the Corpus Christi Chess Club ensconced in an upper floor of the Nueces Hotel overlooking the spectacular \$100,000 blaze. The streets were lined for blocks around with thousands of spectators, flames leaped thirty feet into the air, dense smoke penetrated into large areas of the hotel and a small army of 240 fire-fighters battled for three hours to bring the holocaust under control. Through it all, says our informant, the chessplayers—or anyway the hardened club members—sat immovably before their boards with hardly a glance at the scenes of tumult and destruction outside the windows.

*Washington.* With a 4-0 sweep in a 10 man Swiss, James McCormick, a promising young player, gathered premier honors in the Washington Woodpusher Tournament. Elmer Carlson, 3-1, took second.

*Wisconsin.* The Milwaukee championship was won by Averill Powers with the fine





MARCEL DION  
Champion of Province of Quebec

showing of 7 wins and 2 draws. A good second was Nicholas Kampars,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ , followed by Marshall Rohland and Grkavac, each  $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ . Fifty-two competitors took part in the Swiss tourney.

Playing at the Racine Douglas Park Community Center, the Austin Chess Club of Chicago defeated the Racine Chess Club by  $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ . Victors for Austin were Ed Buerger, J. Nowak, N. Aronson, Montmery Major, D. Roszkowski and R. Stein. Don Andersen, John Olsen and Andy Mike came through with wins for Racine.

## CANADA

### Ontario

The Hamilton Chess Club overwhelmed Niagara Falls, New York, by 12-1, allowing but 2 draws.

### Quebec

Marcel Dion of Montreal has won the championship of the Province of Quebec.

Under unusual arrangements whereby each of six Magog players took on two Sherbrooke opponents, a match resulted in a 7-5 success for the Magog sextet. F. Busisson, A. Grenier and J. Delorme turned in two wins apiece for the victorious team.

### PREFERENCE

I have immensely enjoyed the first eleven copies of a year's subscription from the best chess magazine in the world. Every feature is great. My favorite is *Politaire Chess*. I hope to see it continued many years to come.

WILLIAM H. PALMER  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

## FOREIGN

### Australia

The three junior championship classes of New South Wales were all won by perfect scores. The under 18 group was won by John Purdy, Jr. with 8-0; the under 16 by F. Flatow with 11-0; and the under 14 by Frank Pacey with 9-0.

In the tourney for the Sydney University title, J. G. Stocks won with  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ .

### Belgium

As usual, the championship of this country went to Alberic O'Kelly de Galway. He scored 8-1, followed by 1950 champion, Robert Lemaire, 6-3.

### Czecho-Slovakia

The national titleholder, Filip, won a double round robin contested by the first six players of the latest Czechoslovak championship. Filip nosed out Pachman by  $\frac{1}{2}$  point, their respective scores being  $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$  and 7-3. The victor then engaged in and won another tournament with 10-3, ahead of Fichtl and Zita, each 9-4.

### Great Britain

As a result of a 2-0 decision in a play-off against C. Carpenter, W. T. Chamberlain became South Wales champion.

The picturesquely named "Battle of Britain" tournament was won by G. J. Martin, E. C. Hughes was the runner-up.

According to the *British Chess Magazine*, Morphy's celebrated brilliancy against the Duke of Brunswick and Count Isouard has been translated into an ice ballet called "Sinbad the Sailor on Ice."

### Greece

For the third straight time, the national title went to Gaitanaros,  $11\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

### Israel

Porath is the new national kingpin, followed by Kniager and Dobkin in a tie for second and third.

### Poland

Scoring 12-2, K. Holuj won the Polish title, well ahead of H. Szpawski, 10-4.

### Switzerland

Results of simultaneous exhibitions by four of the grandmasters who took part in the recently concluded world championship challengers' tournament were as follows: Reshevsky in Zurich won 32, drew 7, lost 1; Keres in Lucerne won 28, drew 2; Kotov in Rapperswil won 34, drew 5, lost 1; Bronstein in Basle won 12, drew 12, lost 1.

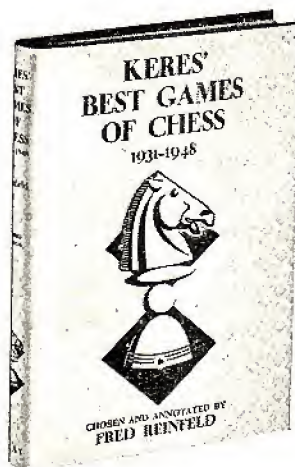
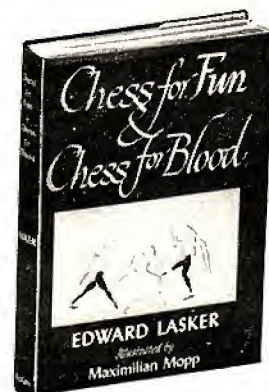
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# CHESS PERSONALITIES

## And Observations on the Scene of the Challengers' Tournament of 1953

by George Koltanowsky, Haje Kramer and Fred M. Wren

CHESS REVIEW herewith continues the series, begun on page 321, November issue, by the above trio of observers. More will follow in February.

### DADDY!

A stranger getting his first glimpse of the tournament wonders who the pudgy well-dressed man is who constantly wanders up and down through the rope-enclosed playing area, stopping occasionally beside a table to cast an interested glance at the players, the game position, the clocks. He moves on, holding his ever-present, pencil-thin cheroot either between tight lips or at the same level between thumb and forefinger like a dart with which he threatens to impale the players at the next table. He moves like a half-awakened sleepwalker, with his right eye apparently closed tightly, and with a gleam in the left one which has been described in such varied terms as "Puckish," "kindly," "shrewd" and "devilish." He exchanges a smile and a nod with another occupant of the enclosure, he looks at one of the large wall-boards and with freezing scorn directs the attention of the attendant to the fact that the position set up there does not correspond to the one on the board over which the players are concentrating. The correction is made, and the man and the cheroot move on.

This is KAREL OPOCENSKY, the 62 year old Czech international master, four times champion of his country, veteran of over one hundred tournaments, one of the world's leading chess journalists, and designated by the International Chess Federation as the Tournament Director of this most important event. His appearance, that of a successful proletarian or capitalistic business man, and his sandy, greying hair, give you no idea that he carries in his mind the memories of forty years of active competition in master chess. But he does, and over a glass of wine he will gladly reminisce in eight or ten different languages of his savage battles over the board with all of the chess Titans of this century. And out of these thousands of master games, of which one is he proudest? One that he lost in the Buenos Aires Team Tournament in 1939. Why? Because his opponent, after winning by a fluke said, "You outplayed me from the start, and you would have beaten any other player in the world." Who was this modest opponent? Capablanca!

Koltanowski recalls that in 1924, in his first international tournament at Merano, he forced a draw through move repetition in his game against Opocensky. The latter was furious, for George had a Pawn plus, and Opocensky thought that such an advantage carried with it the moral obligation to play for a win. He lectured George at length on ethics and integrity in chess play, and called him everything but a gentleman for forcing a draw when he had a probable win. The next time they met in tournament play in England more than ten years later, the boy from Belgium had more experience and self-confidence. He won from Opocensky. The loser's only comment was, "You should have won that game in Merano, too."

Nimzovich wrecked a beautiful friendship by making what Opocensky thought was an insulting remark in the Marienbad tournament of 1935. In their game with each other, Nimzovich was pondering over his next move when Opocensky returned

from a short stroll through the playing enclosure. Opocensky did not sit down but stood leaning over his chair, studying the rather complicated position on the board. Like many other chessplayers, he is unable to stand still and was unconsciously swaying back and forth. Nimzovich caught the motion out of the corner of his eye, and it bothered him. Finally, his nerves cracked, and he snapped at Opocensky, "Go away, or stop swaying your silly stomach over the board—and give a man a chance to think." Opocensky went away—and the two men never spoke to each other again!

He thinks that the winner of the tournament will come from the trio, Smyslov, Reshevsky, Bronstein. He likes and is popular with all the Russian players and frequently says when referring to them as a group, "*Meine kinder spielen gut.*" He was particularly proud when Bronstein, in his first round game with Taimanov, played 5 . . . P-QN4; for this move in this position was apparently first played by Opocensky against Alekhine in a game played many years ago.

Like many other admirers of the Soviet way of life he wears an English Burberry topcoat, a silk scarf from France, and carries a fine pigskin briefcase made in West Germany. He says he has finer food in hometown Prague than he can find in Switzerland—an item of information which would probably be of great interest to those hungry millions who have been risking life and liberty to pick up a four-dollar food parcel in West Berlin.



The "unidentified bystander" chatting with Keres (p. 323, November) turns out, as reported by Fred Wren and also Walter Korn, to be Karel Opocensky himself. As Wren says, he does chat pleasantly with Keres and likely enough with David Bronstein (to his left), too.



Opocensky recently left the dinner table saying, "Must leave now. Bronstein wants to talk to me alone—not even another Russian player there. I have known him since he was a baby. He likes me very much. All the Russian players consider me as a 'Father'. But Bronstein shows great promise and power."

Is this the tip-off on the ultimate winner? Could be. Imagine the outcry in Brooklyn if a guy assigned as a World Series umpire went into secret conference with Allie Reynolds and was on such good terms with all the Yankees that they all called him "Pop"!

## BRONSTEIN

It is a well known fact that some of the most interesting and enlightening information about our baseball heroes has come from the umpires whose X-ray vision can be trusted to disclose the feet of clay so often hidden by spiked shoes. This angle came to the writer's mind when he found himself stumped by lack of material on Bronstein.

Bronstein always looked friendly when not engaged in play—talking and laughing with the elite of the chess world. But try to get near him for a few words! If he saw you coming, he would slide away into the safety of the spaces reserved for players. If you got close to him, unnoticed, one of two things would happen. If you made a comment on anything, he would stare through you and move away without replying. If you asked for anything, he would give a flat refusal, sometimes, we thought, without having the least idea of what he had refused to give or do or say. The end of the tournament was reached, therefore, without anything except biographical material on one of the tournament's brightest stars. Although bracketed with Reshevsky and Keres in a tie for second place, he seemed to have a firmer claim to the second spot than either of them, on his two wins versus Reshevsky and his  $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  score over Keres.

It was then that we happened to think of the umpires or, as they are called in chess, tournament directors, who had been in personal contact with all the players every day for two months. A telephone call was made to Alex Crisovan, at his home in Lucerne. The problem was explained to him, and the young Swiss master said: "Surely. I can give you a few *petites histoires* about Bronstein." A few days later, they arrived in the mail, and here they are in Crisovan's own words—or as near to them as ye olde Woodpusher can translate from his German text.

"The Russian grandmaster, David Bronstein, born February 19, 1925, was one of the most interesting competitors in the tournament. He is small in stature, of slight physique and very restless. His high forehead flows smoothly into a bald expanse above. Eyes and mouth transmit

the signs of a razor-sharp intelligence which, in his play, is integrated with a high degree of artistic imagination.

"Aside from Reshevsky, Bronstein was the only participant in the big battle who brought no second with him. Lilienthal told us that Bronstein's wilfulness had always caused difficulty between him and his seconds. This happened in Budapest and also in his championship match with Botvinnik. Thus it happened that, for this tournament, no Russian grandmaster or master could be found who was both qualified and willing to act as Bronstein's second.

"In more than a few of his games, Bronstein took up to 15 minutes in deciding on his first move. War of nerves? In his last-round game with Gligorich, however, his first move was long delayed for another reason—he wanted to see how the Najdorf—Keres game was developing before deciding on his own course of action.\*

"The following episode illustrates Bronstein's serious approach to the game in general. The publishers of a newspaper asked if Bronstein would annotate a certain game played in the tournament. The grandmaster agreed to do so. But, at the tournament's end, they had received nothing from him, and they asked when the promised annotation would be forthcoming. He answered the editor, almost angrily: 'Do you expect me to comment on the game without further study? Many times, I analyze a game for months, seeking and finding new variations. When I have had time to analyze this game to the extent that I am sure that I understand the reason which each player had for every move, then—and then only—will I write the annotation which I have promised you.'

"Bronstein apparently had a sweet tooth. Like the other Russian players, he had copious supplies of Russian chocolate, but he used to supplement this with Swiss chocolates bought locally. He was generous with his sweets, continually pressing them upon his fellow competitors and upon the tournament officials. During the course of every game, he would order and devour several ham or Swiss cheese sandwiches, washed down with tea.

"The minute his game was over, his serious expression and mood disappeared to be replaced by an almost childlike playfulness. One night, he asked the

Tournament Director, 'Where can I find a good movie?' 'How about the "Return of Don Camillo"?' asked the director, jokingly. 'Nothing doing,' grinned Bronstein, 'I prefer the title, "Women whom Men do not Marry."'

"He was the only Russian player who arrived in Switzerland with a camera. When the news and other photographers were getting pictures of the contestants, you would always find Bronstein with his camera, taking advantage of the professionals' floodlights (no flash photos were permitted) to get candid snapshots of his fellow players. By this activity, he gained the nickname of the Flying Reporter.

"The wilfulness mentioned above was displayed on one occasion when, on a day on which he was not scheduled to play, he appeared to check on the progress of the games which were being played. A photographer asked if he would pose for a picture. Bronstein brushed him off with a curt refusal and entered the playing enclosure. A few minutes later, Herr Nagler, the Swiss Tournament Director, interceded for the photographer. Bronstein agreed, smiling and gracious and as if entirely unaware that he had ever refused.

"Many players seem to get red and hot as they get into difficulties in a game. Bronstein reacts in the opposite manner—he seems to get cold. It was amusing to see him in a game with Keres. He had ordered a glass of tea, and he sat there for a long time, holding the hot glass in both hands, exactly as if he had just come indoors from Arctic temperatures outside and was trying to thaw himself out."

So end Crisovan's impressions of Bronstein—with a note stating that he hopes to see them in print and that the readers of CHESS REVIEW will find them interesting. Ye Olde Woodpusher hopes so, too!

## MOVED—AND SECONDED

To a person unfamiliar with the intricacies of modern chess matches and tournaments, the news that each principal competitor is usually equipped with a second is likely to come as a bit of a surprise. He is likely to do a mental flash-back to his youthful excursions into romantic literature in which a second was usually the trusted friend of the principal who stood near him with drawn sword, or pistol, to make sure that our hero was not conked over the head from behind while engaged in a life or death duel with the villain of the piece. He also probably thought that pugilistic circles are the only ones which still carry on the tradition, by furnishing each gladiator with a second whose principal duties consist of wiping the sweat and blood from the fighter's face between rounds and murmuring into a cauliflower ear the reassuring, "He can't hurt us." But, seconds in

\*Woodpusher's Note: Bronstein, Keres and Reshevsky were tied for second, going into the last round. Reshevsky had drawn his game with Taimanov earlier in the day, after making public protest against having to play before the others. The logic of this complaint is demonstrated by Crisovan's anecdote. Bronstein knew before sitting down to play that, by drawing his game with Gligorich, he'd retain his tie with Reshevsky. But, if Keres should win over Najdorf, Bronstein would have to play for a win against Gligorich in order to tie with Keres for second place. Hence, his hesitation over his first move.



chess! What do they do? Everything, outside of moving the pieces in the big games.

Although this phase of chess activity is not new, it has been on a public and highly organized basis only during the past twenty years. In an article in *Chess* written in 1937 while the Euwe-Alekhine match was being played, Mr. B. H. Wood wrote, "Reuben Fine, Euwe's 'second,' went down with appendicitis after the second game. To many it came as a surprise to learn that seconds had quite onerous duties, such as representing their man on committees and assisting him in the preparation of opening novelties and the analysis of adjourned games. *These last two duties are new departures, and open to much criticism.*" The underscoring of the last sentence is provided by the writer of this article to show that the most important, and commonly accepted function of the 1953 second, was an innovation in 1937, even to a tournament veteran and chess-journalist like Mr. Wood.

But, you ask, why don't you tell us *what* a second does for his principal? Before the tournament or match begins, the second, who is usually of master or grandmaster strength, goes over all the games which have been played recently by the player or players who will be meeting his principal in the forthcoming event. He digests everything which the prospective opponent or opponents have written or said which may have a bearing on their strategy or tactics. In other words, he scouts each opponent for his principal, for exactly the same purpose that a big-time football coach would scout the games played by a team against which his outfit is scheduled to play the climax game of the season. He charts each opponent's offensive strength and defensive weaknesses. He draws up for his principal, based upon these charts, definite plans of action for the forthcoming games. Always lock the position against Blotz—his games show that he is impatient and that he usually ruins himself by trying to break through. If you get a chance to play a Sicilian against Blotz, do so—he hasn't won his last 16 games against that defense. In a press conference at Mar del Plata, Peruna announced that his innovation, 16 P-KN5, definitely refutes the Allegash Defence and that he will play it whenever he has a chance—but my analysis shows that, by playing 16 . . . R-Q5, Black wins easily. Therefore, against Peruna, steer the game to permit him to make his new move. And so on, in each case, drawing up a plan of battle that will permit his principal to avoid or to nullify his opponent's strategic strong points and to take full advantage of his weaknesses.

Then comes the match or tournament. The second goes to a dozen meetings as the personal representative of his principal,

while the latter swims, plays tennis or reads whodunits in the restful atmosphere of his home or hotel. At these meetings, such trivia as playing locale, time limits, local ground rules, press contacts, finances, officials and a thousand other details are discussed and debated through to the decision stage. The second must watch every game being played in the tournament, on the lookout for some tactical innovation on the part of any of the players which may necessitate a change in the strategic or tactical plans which have been lined up for the principal. He must above all watch the game in which his principal is playing. He usually carries the game move on a small pocket board, and he must mentally analyze each move as it is made, just as his principal is doing in the playing enclosure. The second is not permitted to communicate with his principal while play is going on; but it is known by everyone and admitted by most players and their seconds, that telepathy is unusually successful in a chess tournament area and that the mental prayers and exhortations of the second are somehow picked up by the principal without too much trouble. Of course, there are some who are unkind enough to suggest that telepathy doesn't have anything to do with it and that a system of direct signals is employed between player and second. Koltanowski recalls that in his salad days as an international team tournament player one well-qualified kibitzer, when touching his right ear with right forefinger, was advising a Queen move.

Another system, which looks far more foolproof than finger exercises, was uncovered by the writer during the present tournament. The autograph hounds were out in force, and the foyer at *Kongresshaus* was full of them. Most of the players made frequent trips from the playing room, through this foyer, through the door marked *HERREN*, to return a few seconds or minutes later to their games. During their passage through the foyer, they were besieged at every step by autograph seekers. The official tournament program contained a photograph and biographical sketch of each player, and the wide white margin of the page opposite the player's photograph was the favorite space offered to him for his autograph. With these details outlined for you, please follow the play: A and B have reached a fairly even position after 25 moves of their tournament game; B offers a draw; A refuses, makes his move, and starts for the above-mentioned round trip through the foyer; he is greeted by an autograph seeker who extends a program for the signature; A scribbles briefly, returns the program and disappears behind the *HERKEN* sign; the autograph recipient hands his program to a friend who disappears in another direction; a minute later, the

friend appears and tosses the program on the table in front of the owner; A enters the foyer again, on his way back to the game; the autograph hound heads him off again and again presents the program for signature; A scribbles again; A offers a draw upon his next move; Black accepts; and the game is over. So, why of it? So, a guy gets two autographs from the same player inside of two minutes. A little teamwork and investigation showed that the first autograph was a message—"Shall I accept a draw?" The second one was probably an authentic autograph, written while the player was reading his instructions to grab the draw while he could have it. And this advice had come from the player's second, through this devious device.

The second's most important function, in the opinion of most players, is the analysis of adjourned games. After adjournment at 10 P. M. the player is free to do anything he wants to. He can go to the hotel and go to sleep—he can go to one of the few hot night-spots of Zurich—he can drive fifty miles to a gambling casino in Germany. The second, however, has to go to work on the game and on the adjourned position. He can draw either from his own grandmaster memory, or he can dig out all the books and diagrams which he can find. He has to find, if possible, a way for his principal to win a won game, or to draw an even game or to save a lost one. He has to figure out every possible variation which may be adopted by either player when play resumed and to chart the course which is most favorable for his principal.

When the players assembled for the first round of play in this tournament, the following principal-second lineup was:

Players:	Seconds:
GLIGORICH	TRIFUNOVICH
TAIMANOV	FLOHR
NAJDORF	BOLBOCHAN
PETROSYAN	A. LILIENTHAL
AVERBACH	FLORIAN
SZABO	BJELIN
EUWE	VAN DEN BERGH
STAHLBERG	SKOLD
BOLESLAVSKY	SOKOLOSKY
KOTOV	MOISEJEV
GELLER	BONDAREVSKY
SMYSLOV	SMAGEN
KERES	TOLUSH

It was announced that only Bronstein and Reshevsky were without seconds. This may be true as far as formal attachments are concerned. It is certain, however, that Bronstein was free to utilize the services of Ragozin, whenever needed, and that the pooled advice of the Soviet contingent was available, not only to him, but to any of the Russian players. Sammy Reshevsky was the only player who did not have the assistance of some competent adviser, and who, whenever he wanted something done, had to do it himself.





# Spotlight on Openings

## EMPHASIS ON THE INDIAN DEFENSES

**S**PECULATING on what is most popular today, there can be no doubt that the deepest well of latest opening usage springs from the kaleidoscopic Indian systems. Turning to the superlative event of the recent Challengers' Tournament in Switzerland, the statistics show that out of a total of 420 games played, 170 belonged to the Queen's Pawn Games. The prejudice about Black's disadvantage also was shattered, with both colors showing an equal number of wins. Hence it is up to White to deliver new attacking weapons, up to Black to think up new counter-measures, and it better be within the framework of the Indian Defenses!

Let's focus our attention on one aspect in the development of the Queen Pawn games. During the latter part of the last century, the dreaded debut, which cramped Black's game completely, was the Orthodox Queen's Gambit: 1 P-Q4, P-Q4 2 P-QB4, P-K3 3 N-QB3, N-KB3 4 B-N5. This was the "aggressive" development, giving White a persistent edge, before the adequate Slav and Semi-Slav defenses were evolved by Black. What is then the present position of the equivalent move in the Indian defenses? In short, what about—

### B-KN5 in the Indian Defenses

**STARTING** conservatively, with the line in the Gruenfeld Defense:

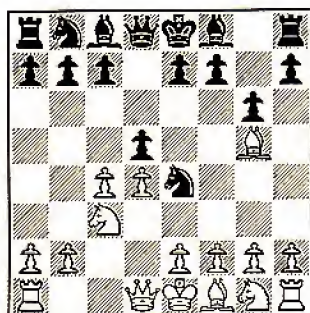
- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 1 P-Q4  | N-KB3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-KN3 |
| 3 N-QB3 | P-Q4  |

there isn't much to commend in the belated thrust, 4 N-B3, B-N2 and now 5 B-N5, N-K5 6 PxP, NxP! But

- |        |      |
|--------|------|
| 4 B-N5 | .... |
|--------|------|

confronts us with a move\* which, although not new, is rarely played and allows White three alternatives. Each of them, as shown by the German players, Drs. Duenhaupt and Meyer, contains a novel twist after

- |        |      |
|--------|------|
| 4 .... | N-K5 |
|--------|------|



#### Variation 1

- |        |       |          |      |
|--------|-------|----------|------|
| 5 NxN  | PxN   | 8 O-O-O  | N-B3 |
| 6 Q-Q2 | P-QB4 | 9 P-Q5   | N-K4 |
| 7 P-K3 | B-N2  | 10 P-B3! | .... |

White has potential threats of P-Q6 and P-QN4. This line tries to improve on the game, Bogolyubov—Szabo, Kemer, 1939, which went 8 P-Q5, Q-N3 9 O-O-O, N-R3 10 P-B3, N-N5. The transposition, 8 O-O-O, avoids this continuation as 8... N-B3 9 P-Q5, N-K4 transposes into our main line, whereas 9... N-N5 provokes 10 P-QR3, and, after 8... Q-N3, the intent seems to be 9 PxP, Q-B2 10 P-B3.

The Achilles' heel of the variation is found in Black's improvement: 7... P-KR3! 8 B-B4, B-N2 9 O-O-O, PxP! 10 PxP, N-B3 11 P-Q5, N-K4! after which Black has all the game.

#### Variation 2

(Resume from diagram)

- |        |     |
|--------|-----|
| 5 PxP! | NxB |
|--------|-----|

If 5... NxN, 6 PxN, QxP 7 Q-Q2, B-N2 8 P-B3.

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 6 P-KR4 | N-K5! |
| 7 NxN   | QxP   |
| 8 N-QB3 | Q-QR4 |
| 9 P-K3  | B-N2  |

The game, Canal—Gligorich, Dubrovnik, 1950, continued: 10 B-B4, P-QB4 11 Q-B3, and Black subsequently won.

Admittedly better was

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 10 R-B1 | O-O   |
| 11 P-R5 | P-QB4 |
| 12 PxBP |       |

Variation 3

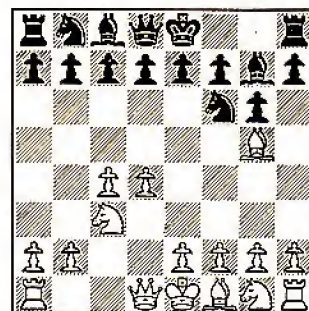
(Resume from diagram)

- |        |       |          |       |
|--------|-------|----------|-------|
| 5 B-B4 | NxN   | 8 P-K3   | O-O   |
| 6 PxN  | B-N2  | 9 N-B3   | P-N3  |
| 7 Q-N3 | P-QB3 | 10 P-QR4 | B-QR3 |
|        |       | 11 P-R5! |       |

In these, White has fair prospects.

**LOOKING** for the same rare sortie in the King's Indian, we present a specimen

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 1 P-Q4   | N-KB3 |
| 2 P-QB4  | P-KN3 |
| 3 N-QB3  | B-N2  |
| 4 B-N5** | ....  |



Here again, the Bishop's sally can be deferred till after 4 N-B3, O-O. A game, Kan—Mikenas, Riga, 1952, went: 5 B-N5, P-KR3 6 B-R4, P-Q3 7 P-K3, QN-Q2 8 Q-B2, P-B3, showing equilibrium which was only disturbed by 9 R-Q1, P-KN4? 10 B-N3, N-R4 11 B-K2, NxP 12 RPxN, P-KB4? to White's advantage.

- |         |      |          |       |
|---------|------|----------|-------|
| 4 ....  | P-B4 | 7 N-B3   | QN-Q2 |
| 5 P-K3  | Q-R4 | 8 B-K2   | P-QR3 |
| 6 Q-Q2! | P-Q3 | 9 O-O    | Q-B2  |
|         |      | 10 QR-B1 | P-N3  |

The chances are equal in this position from the Israilovich—Reicher match, Bucharest, 1952, and further research is promising.

**THE RELATED LINE** in the Tchigorin Indian would be \*\*\*

- |         |       |        |      |
|---------|-------|--------|------|
| 1 P-Q4  | N-KB3 | 5 B-N5 | P-B3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-Q3  | 6 Q-B2 | Q-R4 |
| 3 N-QB3 | P-K4  | 7 B-R4 | B-K2 |
| 4 N-B3  | QN-Q2 | 8 P-K3 | O-O  |

\*\* MCO: p. 92, note (a).

\*\*\*MCO: p. 97, col. 81.

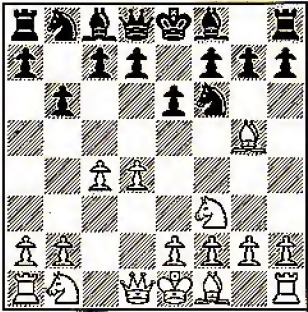
\* Addendum to Modern Chess Openings, 8th edition, page 88, column 41.



whereafter 9 B-Q3 may follow as in Keres-Tolush, USSR Championship, 1950.

AND, in the Queen's Indian, it is

1 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 N-KB3	P-QN3
4 B-N5	....



MCO now continues (p. 122, col. 28):  
4 ... B-N2 5 P-K3, P-KR3 6 B-R4, B-N5† 7 N-B3, ending with a slight preponderance for Black. But Gereben points to 7 KN-Q2! O-O 8 P-QR3, B-K2 9 QN-B3, P-B4! with equality.

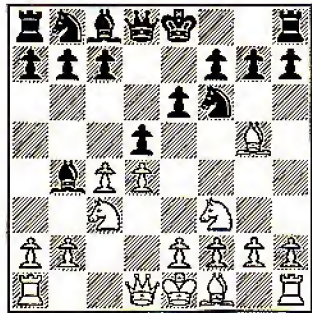
MOST INTERESTING is the fashion in which we can encounter the same theme in the Nimzo-Indian Defense. Here Black may be baited into variations of the Queen's Gambit eminently suitable for White.

As games that one "lives through" usually make one's best examples, I append here an opening I used in the current Correspondence World Championship tournament. Being White against Krausz of Switzerland, I played

1 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 N-QB3	B-N5
4 N-B3	....

To be consequent, I must mention 4 B-N5 here. It is too complex, however, to be relegated to a mere sideline and so may appear later in this series.

4 ....	P-Q4
5 B-N5	....



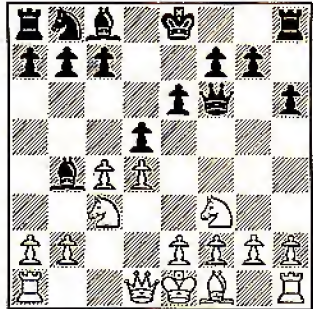
Here we no longer have an Indian but the Ragosin Variation of the Queen's Gambit Declined, with some variety of options.

Among the replies which I expected is 5 ... Pxp, resulting in a Vienna Variation. It may best be followed up with 6 P-K4, P-B4 7 Bxp, Pxp 8 NxP, Q-R4

9 BxN, BxN† 10 PxB, QxP† 11 K-B1, QxB† 12 K-N1, with a losing game for Black if he plays 12 ... N-Q2. Yet, despite previous belief that 12 ... O-O 13 Q-N4 is completely won for White, that line ended in a draw after 13 P-KN3 14 Q-B4, N-Q2 15 P-K5, NxP 16 PxN, K-R1 17 R-QB1, P-K4 18 Q-R6, QxR† 19 QxQ, PxN 20 P-KR4, B-B4 (Trifunovich-Gligorich, Mar del Plata, 1953). Therefore, a deviation employed by Perfliev in 1952 becomes interesting: 9 O-O, QxB 10 Q-R4†, N-B3 11 NxN, BxN 12 N-K5\$, K-B1 13 Q-R3†! after which White has some pressure.

As to White's text, 5 B-N5, Practical Chess Openings calls it weak, citing 5 ... P-B3 6 Pxp, KPxp 7 Q-N3, B-K2, etc. page 187, note (g). 6 Pxp, however, obviously plays into Black's hands. 5 ... P-B3 is a loss of tempo as this Pawn is supposed to be pushed to B4, and, therefore, 6 P-K3 is called for. And finally, even as cited, the maneuver of ... B-N5 and ... B-K2 is a loss of tempo, too.

5 ....	P-KR3
6 BxN!	QxB



7 Pxp	....
-------	------

Instead of 7 Pxp, White may play 7 Q-N3 at once to which the logical continuation is 7 ... P-B4 8 P-K3, O-O 9 R-Q1, N-B3 10 QPxp, Pxp—or 9 R-B1, BPxp 10 QxB, N-B3.

He has also 7 R-B1, P-B3 8 P-K3, O-O 9 Q-N3, B-R4.

And he can try 7 Q-R4†, N-B3 8 P-K3, B-Q2 9 Q-N3, Pxp 10 Bxp, O-O 11 O-O, Q-K2.

In each of these lines, the chances are equal.

But here I rather expected as Black's next choice that persistently given by most commentators, including Pachman and Gruenfeld, as the best continuation: 7 ... BxN†!(?) 8 PxB, Pxp; for, after 9 Q-N3, Q-Q3, we have a Lasker Defense which is inferior to that in which Black, after having castled, can defend his Queen Pawn by ... R-Q1.

Neither is 7 ... Pxp anything to be fond of after 8 N-K5, O-O 9 P-K3.

7 ....	Pxp
8 Q-N3	....

There is not much in 8 Q-R4†, N-B3 9 N-K5, O-O 10 NxN, BxN†, followed by 11 ... B-Q2—or 9 ... B-Q2. Meanwhile, with the text, I am still allowing 8 ... BxN† 9 PxB, Q-Q3, as mentioned.

8 ....	P-B4!
9 Pxp!	....

All I knew about this last move was a cryptic remark in Chess Archives, re-

ferring to it as an Alekhine recommendation, without further analysis—certainly a lead worth following up! Not so good is 9 P-K3, N-B3 10 B-K2, P-B5, with a fine game for Black (Pirc-Ragosin, Saltsjoebaden, 1948).

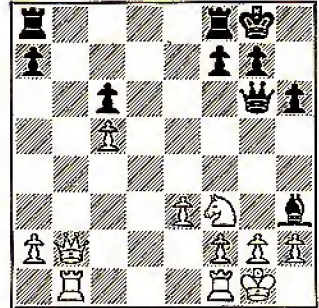
9 ....	N-B3
--------	------

Playable is 9 ... BxN†! 10 QxB, QxO 11 PxQ, N-Q2 12 R-Q1, NxP 13 RxI. P-QN3.

10 P-K3	....
---------	------

Possibly preferable is 10 P-QR3, BxN† 11 PxB after which White may find it less hazardous to maintain the Pawn plus.

10 ....	O-O	13 QxB	PxP
11 B-N5	P-Q5	14 R-QN1	PxB
12 BxN	PxN	15 QxP	Q-N3
		16 O-O	B-R6



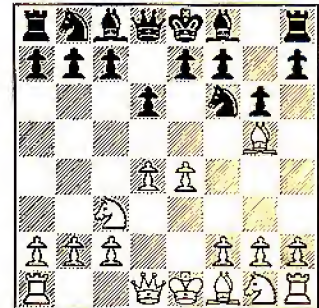
Probably the critical position in this line. White can play either 17 N-R4, Q-N4 18 Q-N4, B-N5 (or ... QR-Q1 at once)—or 18 Q-Q4, QR-Q1 19 Q-KB4, R-Q4.

The actual game went: 17 N-K1, QR-Q1 18 P-B3, B-K3 19 R-B2, with a Pawn plus for White but more elbow-room for Black. After 17 ... QR-N1, White would of course exchange the Queen for two Rooks.

FINALLY, the B-N5 charge occurs with great effect in the Pirc Defense. On several other occasions (e.g., in the British Chess Magazine) have I expressed doubt about the soundness of this defense as it gives White so many chances and leaves Black so little lee-way.

Bernstein followed some of my analyses, against Sobel, Philadelphia, 1953, in the following game.\*\*\*\*

1 P-K4	P-Q3
2 P-Q4	N-KB3
3 N-QB3	P-KN3
4 B-KN5	....



4 ....	B-N2
5 P-B4	O-O

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

\*\*\*\* MCO: p. 210, col. 50.



6 N-B3 P-B4  
7 P-Q5 Q-R4

Here he came up with his excellent key-move . . .

8 N-Q2! . . . .

. . . and got a good game with . . .

8 . . . . P-QR3 10 P-QR4 QN-Q2  
9 N-B4 Q-B2 11 B-K2 N-N3  
12 N-K3!

THE OTHER defensive attempt in the Pirc Defense is

(Resume from last diagram)  
4 . . . . QN-Q2  
5 P-B4 P-B3

Here Chess Archives takes it for granted that the move, 6 P-K5 is forced, because of the threat of 6 . . . Q-R4, and, from there, goes on 6 . . . N-Q4 7 NxN, PxN 8 N-B3, Q-N3 with a good game for Black. This analysis, by the way, makes no mention of the better 8 Q-K2, Q-N3 9 O-O-O, B-N2.

It really seems, however, that White gets a pressurful game in the following.

6 N-B3 Q-R4  
7 N-Q2 . . . .

Also 7 Q-Q2, P-KR3 8 B-R4, B-N2— or 7 Q-Q2, P-N4 8 B-Q3, P-N5 9 N-Q1, P-B4 10 P-Q5, N-N3 11 N-K3, B-Q2 12 O-O, R-B1 13 P-QR3 show White's strategems to advantage.

7 . . . . B-N2

If 7 . . . P-N4, White has 8 N-N3, Q-N3 9 B-Q3 or 9 P-K5.

8 N-B4 Q-B2  
9 P-K5 PxP

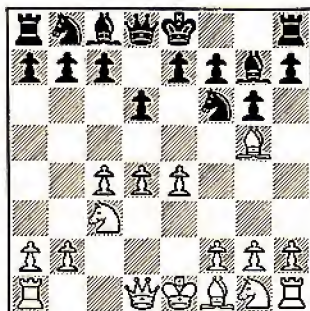
Or 9 . . . N-Q4 10 NxN, PxN 11 PxP!

10 QPxP . . . .

And White has favorable prospects.

NOW casting a glance back at a closely related position in the King's Indian again, we discover an original possibility.\*\*\*\*\*

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 3 N-QB3 B-N2  
2 P-QB4 P-KN3 4 P-K4 P-Q3  
5 B-N5 . . . .



The Bishop advance is apparently quite playable even here with the plausible courses of 5 . . . QN-Q2 6 P-B3, P-K4 7 P-Q5 and of 5 . . . P-B4 6 P-Q5 (6 PxP, Q-R4!), O-O 7 P-B4!

For an introduction to the author, the reader is referred to the "World of Chess" page 5.

\*\*\*\*\* Addendum to MCO: p. 92, col. 61.

# Solitaire Chess

## A BERNSTEIN BULLDOZER

NOW reaching nearly three score years and ten, renowned grandmaster, Dr. Ossip Bernstein still wields a wicked wallop over the chessboard. In the old days, the bigger they came, the harder they fell before his aggressive tactics. In this game at St. Petersburg, 1909, Znosko-Borovski (Black) is at the receiving end of the bulldozer. The opening, a French Defense, begins with 1 P-K4, P-K3 2 P-Q4, P-Q4 3 N-QB3, N-KB3 4 B-N5, B-N5 5 PxP.

Cover the scoring table at the line indicated. Set up the position and make Black's fifth move (exposing table just enough to read it). Guess White's next move, then expose the next line. Score par if your move agrees; if not, score zero. Make the move given and opponent's reply. Then guess White's next move. Continue thus to end of game.

COVER WHITE MOVES IN TABLE BELOW, EXPOSE ONE LINE AT A TIME

White Played	Par Score	Black Played	Your Selection for White's move	Your Score
6 BxN	4	5 . . . . QxP	-----	-----
7 PxB	2	6 . . . . BxN†	-----	-----
8 N-B3	3	7 . . . . PxP	-----	-----
9 P-N3	4	8 . . . . P-N3	-----	-----
10 B-N2	3	9 . . . . B-N2	-----	-----
11 O-O	3	10 . . . . Q-KR4	-----	-----
12 Q-K2	3	11 . . . . N-Q2	-----	-----
13 Q-K3	4	12 . . . . R-QB1	-----	-----
14 N-R4	4	13 . . . . P-QB4	-----	-----
15 NxP	4	14 . . . . BxB	-----	-----
16 PxP	3	15 . . . . PxP	-----	-----
17 Q-K4	3	16 . . . . O-O	-----	-----
18 N-B4	3	17 . . . . R-B2	-----	-----
19 P-KB3 (a)	5	18 . . . . Q-N5	-----	-----
20 R-B2	4	19 . . . . Q-N4	-----	-----
21 P-KR4	5	20 . . . . R-Q1	-----	-----
22 P-N4!	6	21 . . . . Q-R3	-----	-----
23 R-R2	5	22 . . . . QxP	-----	-----
24 NxP!	8	23 . . . . Q-N4 (b)*	-----	-----
25 QxKP†	5	24 . . . . PxN	-----	-----
26 Q-K7	5	25 . . . . K-R1	-----	-----
27 RxP† (c)	6	26 . . . . Q-N1	-----	-----
28 QxR†	4	27 . . . . QxR	-----	-----
29 QxN†	2	28 . . . . N-B1	-----	-----
30 QxP†	2	29 . . . . Q-N1	-----	-----
		. . . . Resigns	-----	-----
Total Score	100	Your percentage	-----	-----

SCALE: 75-100—Excellent; 55-74—Superior; 40-54—Good; 25-39—Fair

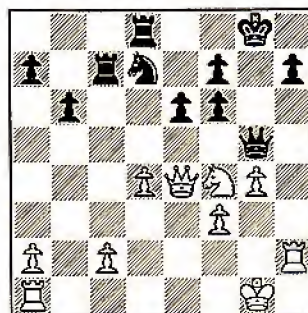
### NOTES TO THE GAME

(a) Here Bernstein begins a sortie to circumscribe Znosko's Queen or to drive it to ignominy.

(b) If Black ventures with 23 . . . Q-N6†, the simple reply, 24 K-R1, leaves the Queen in a net.

(c) And here Bernstein reduces everything to skin and bones, for an easy win.

\*Position after 23 . . . Q-N4



† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. check



# THE LITTLE MAN WHO WAS THERE

by **BRUCE HAYDEN**



BRUCE HAYDEN

**Y**OU will find him around the clubs and the chess centers of the big cities. More so, in these days of troubles growing bigger in a world growing smaller. He is a little, excitable man, maybe, speaking his own brand of colorful, excitable English. He has lived in many countries and seen much of the troubles of the world before reaching his present stopping place. But, wherever he has been, and whatever he has been through, he has remained a lover of the beautiful in chess, and he has rarely missed a chance of watching the leading international masters or to collect anecdotes and reminiscences of the great and the unknown, as you will discover if you sit down and talk to him over the chessboard. He is the eternal, international refugee and the eternal, international kibitzer.

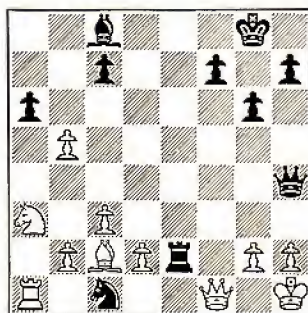
**I** know such a little man and, whenever I have a spare hour, I head for where he is watching and wait for the game to finish. I know that, if I take him over to a spare board, he will sit down and spill over it a series of composed studies and game-endings and problems from a host of positions which he has carefully recorded in a little notebook in his inside pocket.

Sometimes, after he has taken out his spectacles and adjusted them, he will leave the notebook awhile and carefully set up an ending which he won in some game recently. By this time, a small group of those who know what is to come will be waiting around the board. The little man will go through the moves of his brilliancy; but, alas! at the end of it, someone will gently suggest a better defensive move farther back. Yes, there always seems to be a flaw in his combination. Again, it was not quite sound, but the idea was good as we all are quick to agree. His face falls a little but some day, perhaps, he will produce himself a gem to add to his collection. And he feels for his notebook and starts setting up another position.

A FEW DAYS AGO, I wandered in and spent one of these sessions with the little man, and he really excelled himself.

The first position which he put up was the finale of a Ruy Lopez.

Don't ask him who the players were, or who are the authors of his compositions. He doesn't record that. To him it is the play that matters.

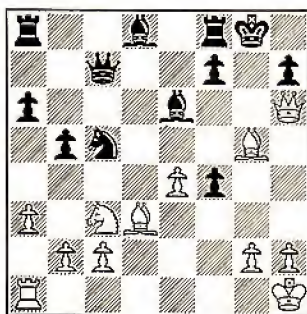


White to Move and Win

Black is a Pawn down, and his position appears to be hanging, with a piece about to go. But it is White who is going to hang! The end is crisp.\*

1 . . . .	RxP
2 QxR	Q-K8†
3 Q-N1	B-N2†

IN ANOTHER ENDING, White wins.



White to Move and Win

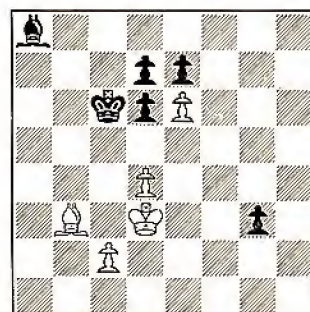
\* Of course, 1 . . . R-K8 also wins for Black but hardly so crisply after 2 RxN, RxQ† 3 RxR, etc.—B. H.

White has sacrificed the Exchange to tear a hole in the Black King-side. Again, the play is crisp, and instructive, too, in showing how to attack a weakened King-side with minor pieces and Queen.

1 B-B6!	BxB
2 P-K5!	. . . .

Black was forced to accept the Bishop of course. Now White threatens not only QxR♠ mate but also PxB. The Bishop has been decoyed to its KB3 so that its fall leaves a mate threat at N7 which cannot be stopped. (Black can only prolong his agony: e.g., 2 . . . NxB 3 PxB, N-B7† 4 K-N1, N-R6† 5 K-B1, Q-B5† 4 N-Q2.)

THIS COMPOSITION gave the onlookers some trouble, but we solved it in the end.



White to Move and Win

It has a neat twist.

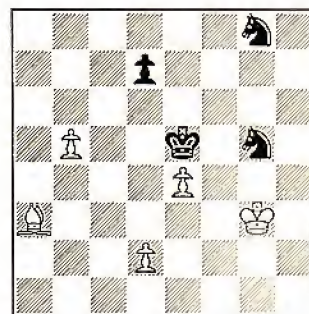
1 B-Q5†!	KxB
----------	-----

Naturally, Black must capture. If instead, 1 . . . K-B2 2 BxB, PxB, threatening to queen after 3 . . . P-K4, White has just time for the saving 3 B-N2.

2 PxP	P-N7
3 P-K8(N)!	. . . .

And now White wins: for, whether Black promotes to a Queen or not, he cannot prevent 4 P-B4 mate.

HERE is a gem.



White to Move and Win

True, Black is a Knight up for two Pawns, and, true too, if White advances his passed Pawn at once, Black can stop it with 1 . . . NxP†, followed by 2 . . . N-Q3 (on 3 BxN, KxB, Black's King can capture White's advanced Pawn).

1 P-Q4†!	K-K3
----------	------

Black's King must be able to protect the defending Knight when it arrives at his Q3.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



2 P-Q5† K-K4  
3 P-N6! NxP†  
4 K-R4! ....

White's King has a part to play, too.

4 .... N-Q3  
5 BxN KxB  
6 K-N5!! ....

A lovely blockading move with the last piece gone!

6 .... N-K2  
7 P-N7! N-B3

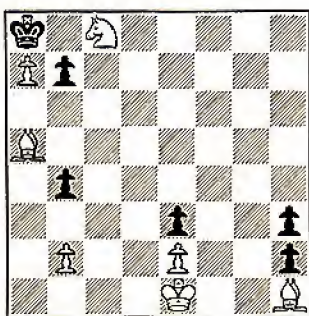
Or 7 ... K-B2 8 P-Q6† and one of the Pawns will queen.

8 PxN K-B2  
9 PxP ....

And one Pawn must queen.

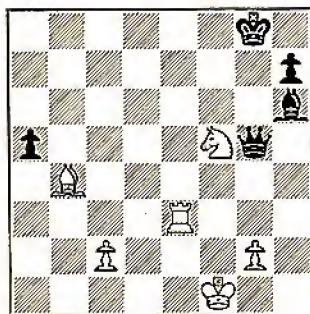
HERE is a mate in four. The key move is difficult—but easy when you have found the right idea. If you can't find mate in four, then look for mate in five. This is difficult but easier. Anyway, it will give you the idea.

Solutions at end of article



White to Move and Mate in 4

THE NEXT STUDY contains a psychological twist. You play the logical first move to win, but then to win you do not play the logical continuation.



White to Move and Win

This one is a tease.

1 R-KN3 ....

What's this? Such obvious moves as pinning and winning the Queen are never the key moves in the best of compositions.

As well as threatening, if the Black King moves, 2 RxQ, followed by 3 BxP, White's key move also threatens 2 Nx B†. I watched many strong players try a lot of fancy checks, starting with 1 R-K8† only to give up.

1 .... QxR  
2 NxB†! ....

We don't capture the Queen after playing to win it?! This is the twist. Again,

a number of strong players tried 2 NxQ and, after 2 ... PxB, struggled vainly to find a way to win the drawn Pawn ending.

2 .... K-R1

Or 2 ... K-N2? 3 N-B5†, and White does win after picking off the Queen.

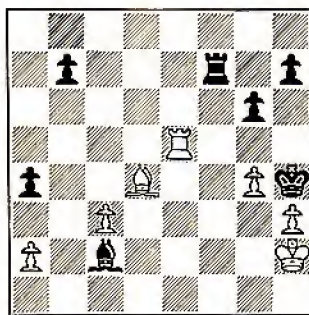
3 B-Q6! ....

The sockdolager move all right. Now the Black Queen is threatened by the White Bishop and, if she captures it, she goes lost to the Knight by the check on B7. If she floats around to keep an eye on the Bishop mate on K5, she still is lost to the Knight check when she captures the Bishop.

A FEW WEEKS before this chess session, I had been playing quick games for stakes with a regular opponent, a lively, birdlike little man with a quick brilliant style.

We had contra'd and recontra'd the stakes so often that, as one humorist remarked, whatever the result of the game, the stakes had risen so high that one of us was doomed to walk home, unless the winner gave the other a lift in his cab!

As I was the last to redouble, I had to win. A draw was equivalent to a loss as I should then have to forfeit the stake money.



White to Move

This was the finish.

1 B-N6 ....

Threatening mate by B-Q8†, etc.

1 K-N2 would win the Exchange but, after 2 B-B2†, RxB 3 KxR, Black would pick up the King Rook Pawn.

Against the tempting mate-on-the-move threat of 1 B-K3, my wily opponent was ready with the defensive trap of 1 ... P-R3; for, if 2 BxP, there follows 2 ... R-B7† 3 K-N1, R-B6, and Black has turned the tables.

Still intent on his defensive idea, Black now played:

1 .... P-R3?

And White mentioned the mate by 2 R-KR5†, PxR 3 B-Q8†, R-B3 4 BxR mate.

To the delight of the kibitzers and my own, as the mazuma chinked across the board.

Well, it seems that, after we left, my little pal set up the position and went to work on it, and he was all set and ready for me at this session.

It had seemed that Black had a likely defense with

1 .... P-KN4

But my little pal turned up:

2 B-K3! P-R3

The Black Rook is well and truly "angled and anchored" to the file. 2 ... R-N2 allows mate by 3 B-B2.

3 R-K6 P-R4

4 R-KR6 ....

And White wins.

A better defense appeared to lie in

1 .... R-B1

But my little pal had:

2 B-B5 R-B2

3 B-K7† ....

After which White wins the Exchange and starts picking up Pawns. (The pretty 3 R-K7 works all right if Black obligingly replies 3 ... RxR; for 4 BxR†, P-KN4 5 B-B5 forces mate. But Black could play, say, 3 ... R-B6, and there is still a lot of play left.)

I thanked him for all this. The little man made me feel good.

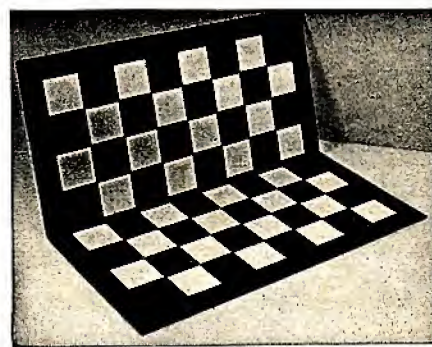
I hope that it will not be long now before he produces that ending of his own. So that, after we have failed to detect any flaw, he can proudly add it to his collection.

#### Solutions to Problem

1. Mate in five runs: 1 K-B1, P-N6 2 B-KB3 (or B-K4 or B-Q5), P-R3(Q)† 3 BxQ, P-R7 4 K-N2, P-N3 (or P-N4) 5 K away, discovers mate.

2. Therefore the mate in four runs: 1 K-Q1! P-N6 2 B-Q2! PxB 3 P-K4, P-N3 (or P-N4) 4 P-K5, discovers mate.

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# END-GAME OF THE MONTH

by DR. MAX EUWE

## THE THEMES

WITH the commendable practice of giving the whole game, that is, the moves leading up to the end-game as well as the critical study of the end-game itself, Dr. Euwe has dropped the introductory remarks usually given heretofore.

It seems to us, however, if only for convenience of those readers who may return later in research for end-game themes, that it is well worth while to have some characterization of the end-game study as an introduction. In this light, we suggest that the reader look for the following themes: a general debilitation—White creates positional weaknesses in the enemy camp; the famed “mysterious Rook moves”—Euwe does handsomely in fathoming the mysteries for this game at least; and, in contradistinction to an earlier study of Knight against Bad Bishop, a more typical one on Good Bishop against Knight.

These themes by no means exhaust the topics treated here by Dr. Euwe—for, as in any game, there are countless tactical threats and maneuvers. Also, the student should note that the “mysterious Rook moves” figure in not only the general debilitation theme but also in another phase—of long enough range to merit classification as a strategical motif—White’s astute maneuvering to seize the open Queen Rook file at the most opportune time.—Ed.



DR. MAX EUWE  
Former World Champion

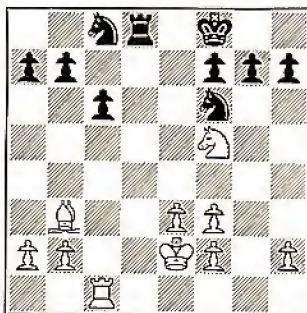
## END-GAME 5

1953 Challengers' Tournament  
at Zurich, Switzerland

### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

#### Orthodox Defense

Miguel Najdorf		Gideon Stahlberg	
Argentina		Sweden	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	12 O-O	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	13 QxP	N/2-N3
3 N-QB3	P-Q4	14 B-N3	B-N5
4 B-N5	B-K2	15 N-N3	BxN
5 P-K3	QN-Q2	16 PxP	Q-B3
6 N-B3	O-O	17 QxQ	NxQ
7 R-B1	P-B3	18 N-B5	QR-Q1
8 B-Q3	PxP	19 KR-Q1	N-B1
9 BxP	N-Q4	20 K-B1	KR-K1
10 BxB	QxB	21 K-K2	K-B1
11 N-K4	P-K4	22 RxR	RxR



Here the positions balance. The White Bishop is possibly somewhat more active than either of Black's Knights. But the doubled Pawn counts against White.

That White nevertheless gains the advantage stems mainly from the fact that Black does not merely strive to avert disadvantage but attempts even to forestall the very appearance of disadvantage as well. What is meant by this statement shall soon become clear.

23 R-KN1 N-K1

Why not 23 . . . P-KN3? Supposedly because Black fears 24 N-R6, although 24 . . . N-Q3, followed by 25 . . . K-N2, then makes Black's position completely safe. Black wishes, however, to achieve the draw without raising complications, and he thus asks perhaps for too much.

24 R-N4! . . .

White takes the fourth rank to make full use of the Rook's capacity for action on the flanks, frequently a very important factor in Rook end-games.

24 . . . N-K2  
25 NxN KxN  
26 R-K4† K-B1  
27 R-QR4 . . .

By this and his next move, White attains remarkable activity for his Rook along the rank, inducing minor weakenings.

27 . . . P-QR3

Black's Queen-side Pawn majority is, in the long run, committed to an advance which will be easier for White to deal with when Black's Queen Rook Pawn stands at R3 instead of R2. This feature is very clearly revealed by the developments ensuing in the course of the next five to ten moves.

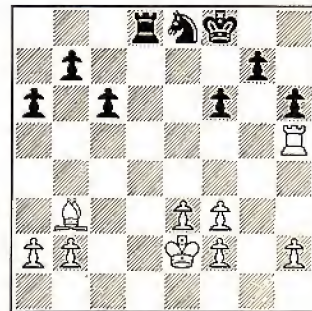
28 R-KB4 P-B3

Black's weakening move is more serious than is apparent for the moment and, in fact, lays the groundwork for his defeat. Why not 28 . . . N-Q3? White, if asked, would answer that 29 P-K4 could then follow with great force, although it is not clear how White would then continue after 29 . . . R-K1.

29 R-KR4 P-R3

Again, a minor but, for White's purposes, very accommodating weakening.

30 R-R5! . . .



Having accomplished his aims on the fourth rank, White now transfers his Rook to the fifth, to achieve new positional successes. An immediate purpose, too, is to prevent . . . P-QB4.

30 . . . N-B2  
31 P-B4 K-K2

On 31 . . . P-QN3, to prevent 32 R-QB5, White can reply with 32 P-QR4, followed by an eventual P-R5 to good effect.

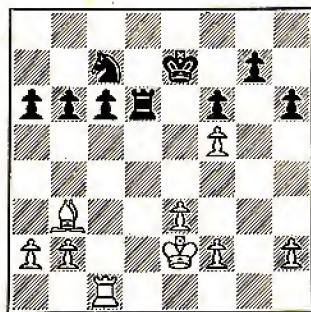
32 R-QB5 R-Q3  
33 R-B1 . . .

33 P-B5 is better because Black can now (but doesn't!) forestall this powerful move by 33 . . . P-KB4.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



33 . . . . P-QN3?  
34 P-B5! . . . .



White has squelched the maneuver . . . N-K3-B4, has enlarged his Bishop's scope and restrained Black's King-side Pawns, particularly crippling the King Knight Pawn (The effect of Black's 29th move becomes observable here).

Besides, it should be noted that the general rule for contest of Bishop vs. Knight: the Pawns of the Bishop's side should stand on squares of the color opposite to the Bishop's, does not hold good in the present instance.

34 . . . . P-B4

Black proceeds to his Queen-side advance. He must put his Pawn preponderance on that side to use, or he loses through sheer passivity. Also, he aims to hamper White's Bishop.

35 P-B4 . . . .

In preparation for P-K4-K5 at the opportune moment.

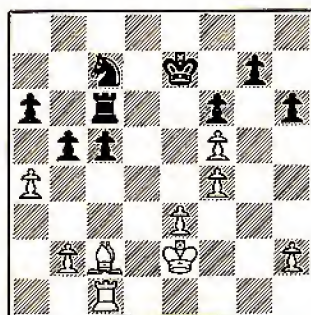
35 . . . . R-B3

36 P-QR4 . . . .

White obviously intends to open the Queen Rook's file at the convenient opportunity, in case Black goes through with his plans for . . . P-QN4 and . . . P-B5.

36 . . . . P-QN4

37 B-B2! . . . .



Up to this point, both sides have treated this end-game with more intuition than exactitude, but now a new phase is ushered in, in which precise calculation will play the main role.

With White's last move, 38 B-K4 is threatened, winning a Pawn. The plausible parry, 37 . . . P-B5, does not suffice because of 38 B-K4, R-B4? 39 P-N4!—or 38 . . . R-Q3 (or . . . R-N3) 39 P-N3, PxR 40 RxP, etc.

37 . . . . N-K1

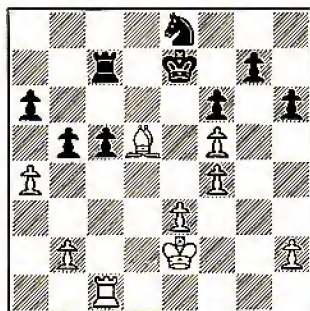
Clearly forced.

38 B-K4 R-B2

Not 38 . . . R-B1 because of 39 B-N7.

39 B-Q5! . . . .

White has succeeded in preventing his Bishop from being cut off, by circumnavigating the reach of the Black Pawn phalanx.



39 . . . . P-B5

This advance has the disadvantage of permitting an eventual K-Q4 by White; so it is easily condemned. The difficulty, however, is that, by omitting . . . P-B5, Black dooms himself to complete inactivity, equally fatal in an end-game of this type.

Let us visualize a situation in which Black "passes" here (i.e. skips his turn to move) and then White continues with P-K4-K5, followed by K-K3-K4. White then stands prepared for B-K6 and K-Q5, and the latter King invasion will prove much more disastrous than that via Q4.

Thus, it follows that Black, at least, must try to prevent P-K5: e.g., 39 . . . N-Q3 40 P-K4, R-B1 41 K-K3, R-B2 42 B-K6, N-B2 (to prevent 43 P-K5); but, after 43 R-Q1, White easily makes headway, while Black is tied hand and foot.

From all this, it is evident that Black's advance, 39 . . . P-B5, must be looked upon as a necessary evil.

40 P-K4 N-Q3

41 PxP . . . .

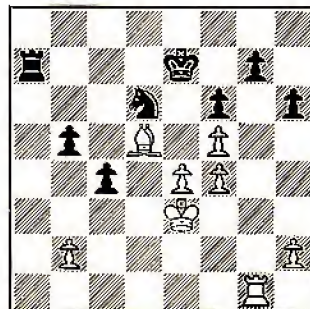
The right moment for exchanging. Black threatened . . . P-N5 eventually, and it is important for White to keep the Queen Rook file open.

41 . . . . PxP

42 K-K3 R-R2

Here Black occupies the critical Queen Rook file, but this will not be for long. Now follows one of those typical round-about maneuvers which have occurred so frequently in this end-game.

43 R-KN1 . . . .



White forces Black's King to retreat: e.g., 43 . . . N-K1? 44 B-B6.

43 . . . . K-B1

44 K-Q4! . . . .

White's King now threatens to penetrate and so forces Black's Rook to abandon the Rook's file (as Black's King is committed to holding the King Knight Pawn).

44 . . . . R-QB2

45 R-QB1! . . . .

Yet another finesse: White threatens to win a Pawn by 46 P-N3.

45 . . . . N-N2

Black's only means of defense (if 46 P-N3? N-B4! with threat of . . . NxP!). But now Black's pieces are standing somewhat unhappily in each others' way.

46 R-QR1! . . . .

At last the objective! White's Rook has used three moves in going from QB1 to QR1 (R-KN1-QB1-QR1); but, under the changed conditions, its occupation of the Rook file is now much more effective than, say, on the preceding move; for Black cannot prevent 47 R-R8.

46 . . . . N-B4

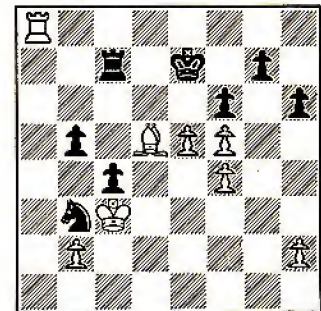
47 R-R8! K-K2

48 P-K5 . . . .

White poses the deadly threat of 49 R-KN8.

48 . . . . N-N6!

49 K-B3 . . . .



In this position, Black has two ways of defending: 49 . . . R-B4 and 49 . . . N-B8. Let us examine the first, which is seemingly particularly strong as it attacks both Bishop and King Pawn.

It is nevertheless insufficient: (1) 49 . . . R-B4 50 R-R7, K-B1 51 R-Q7— or 50 . . . K-K1 51 B-B7, K-B1 52 P-K6; (2) 50 . . . K-Q1 51 B-K4, PxP 52 RxP, N-Q5 53 P-B6! N-K3 54 B-B5! and White wins (54 . . . N-B1 55 R-N8, K-K1 56 B-N6, etc.).

49 . . . . N-B8

This actual continuation offers less resistance than the one set forth above.

50 R-KN8 N-K7!

51 K-Q2 NxP

52 RxP! K-Q1

53 PxP! . . . .

The Bishop is "taboo"—53 . . . NxB is followed by 54 R-N8 and 55 P-B7.

53 . . . . R-Q2

54 RxR! KxR

55 B-B6! Resigns

Even at the very end, a pithy finish. The Bishop cannot be taken, for then White's Bishop Pawn promotes; and so, by his text move, White wins the Queen-side Pawns, too.

One of the best played end-games of the Challengers' Tournament.



# Games from Recent Events

## INTERNATIONAL

### WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP Challengers' Tournament Zurich, Switzerland

#### Most Sensational Game

This game from Round 19 is the most sensational of the Challengers' Tourney. For one thing, Sammy has never before been so quickly and thoroughly outplayed. For another—well, see for yourself.

#### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Laszlo Szabo		Samuel Reshevsky	
Hungary		United States	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	4 N-B3	P-B4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	5 P x QP	N x P
3 N-KB3	P-Q4	6 P-K3	N-QB3
		7 B-Q3	N x N

This exchange is inferior to 7...B-K2.

8 P x N                      B-K2  
9 Q-B2!                    ....

Very strong. White forces a weakening of Black's King-side which is rather serious inasmuch as neither player has castled yet.

9....                      P-KN3

9... P-KR3 is the lesser evil.

10 P-KR4!                    ....

Threatening 11 P-R5 (note that, after 10 O-O, O-O, White does not have this attack).

10....                      P-KR4

Necessary. Black must, however, now watch very carefully the potential sacrifice, B x KNP.

11 R-QN1                    R-QN1  
12 B-K4!                    Q-B2

Here, indeed, 12...B-Q2 permits the sacrifice: 13 B x P! P x B 14 Q x P†, K-B1 15 P-K4, etc.

13 O-O                      ....

White still can castle, while Black cannot for the time being. The evil consequences of Black's 7th and 9th moves appear more clearly with every turn to play.

13....                      B-Q2  
14 P-Q5                    ....

Again, a very powerful move.

14....                      P x P

14... N-Q1 is no good because of 15 B x P (as shown earlier).

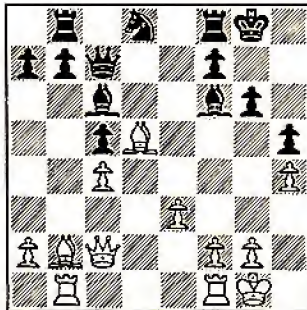
† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

15 B x QP                    B-B3  
15... O-O fails against 16 Q-P†.  
16 N-N5                    N-Q1  
17 P-QB4                    B-B3  
18 N-K4                    B-N2  
19 B-N2                    O-O

What else? Black has been completely outplayed.

20 N-B6†                    B x N??

A severe case of chess blindness. True, Black's position offers no hope after 20...K-R1. White then has the choice between 21 P-B4 and 21 P-K4. Yet 20...K-R1 is the only move.



21 B x B??                    ....

A still more severe case of chess blindness: White, too, overlooks the mate in two, starting with 21 Q x P†. (One does not overlook such things so easily in a winning position as in a losing one!). It is reported that Szabo almost fainted when shown afterwards what he had missed.\*

21....                      B x B  
22 P x B                    Q-Q3

Black now even wins a Pawn but still faces some trouble.

23 Q-B3                    Q x P  
24 KR-Q1                    Q-B4

24... Q x R P is too dangerous as White maintains a powerful attack after (e.g.) 25 R-R1, Q-K3 26 B-K5, R-R1 27 R-Q6, Q-K2 28 QR-Q1.

25 P-K4!                    Q-K3

25... Q x P is bad because of 26 B-R8 after which 26...N-K3 fails against 27 R-K1, followed by 28 R x N and 29 Q-N7 mate.

26 B-N7!                    P-N3!

Black's move is his best chance. After 26...R-K1 27 B-R8, P-B3 28 B x P, Black remains with a precariously weakened King position.

27 Drawn                    K x B

Indeed, Black has strong counter-chances.

### WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP 1953 Challengers' Tournament

#### End of Line

The line which Taimanov adopted so successfully as White against Bronstein (page 119, CHESS REVIEW, April, 1953) has since been tried, time and again. It has led, however, to failure after failure: the more recent example in this column was Beni-Euwe (page 278, September, 1953).

Hence Black's victory in the following game, though brilliant, comes as a natural result. Achieved against Taimanov himself, it may be considered as closing the case on this line, with the conclusion: Black for choice. And, indeed, after this game which was played in Round 4, Taimanov's line disappeared from the repertory of the contenders in the tournament.

#### KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Mark Taimanov		Miguel Najdorf	
Soviet Union		Argentina	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	7 O-O	N-B3
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	8 P-Q5	N-K2
3 N-QB3	B-N2	9 N-K1	N-Q2
4 P-K4	P-Q3	10 B-K3	P-KB4
5 N-B3	O-O	11 P-B3	P-B5
6 B-K2	P-K4	12 B-B2	P-KN4
		13 N-Q3	N-KB3

For 13...R-B3, see Beni-Euwe, cited above. The text seems even stronger.

14 P-B5                    N-N3  
15 R-B1                    R-B2  
16 R-B2                    ....

16 Q-N3, P-N5 also favors Black Eliskases—Gligorich, Mar del Plata, 1953).

16....                      B-B1  
17 P x P                    P x P  
18 Q-Q2                    P-N5  
19 KR-B1                    P-N6!

An excellent bargain. Black obtains plenty of open lines and strong squares for as little as one Pawn.

20 P x P                    P x P  
21 B x P                    N-R4  
22 B-R2                    B-K2

Black threatens 23...B-N4.

23 N-N1                    ....

\* Szabo also explained that, as it was impossible to conceive of Reshevsky overlooking a quick mate, he himself did not think to look for one. Later, too, he charged Reshevsky with having demoralized him for the remainder of the tournament.—Ed.



But White prepares to answer with 24 RxB! (This works only because the Knight protects White's Queen: e.g., 24 ... BxQ 25 RxQ†, RxR 26 NxB.)

23 . . . . . B-Q2

Renewing the threat of (24) . . . B-KN4.

24 Q-K1 B-KN4  
25 N-Q2 B-K6†

The outcome of it all, however, is that Black infiltrates.

26 K-R1 Q-N4  
27 B-B1 QR-KB1  
28 R-Q1 P-N4

Here Black prevents 29 N-QB4, and he manifestly has a winning attack.

29 P-R4 P-QR3  
30 PxP PxP  
31 R-B7 . . . .

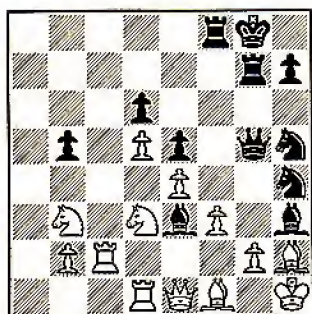
White's Queen-side demonstration has about reached its peak; he soon returns to the defense of his King-side.

31 . . . . . R-N2  
32 N-N3 N-R5  
33 R-B2 B-R6

33 . . . RxP, with the same point in view, is also playable. But the text move is more forcing.

34 Q-K2 . . . .

There is no other protection available for the King Knight Pawn, while 34 PxB fails against 34 . . . Q-N8†! 35 BxQ, RxB† 36 K-R2, NxP mate.



34 . . . . . NxNP!

A neat conclusion: Black wins the Queen.

35 BxN BxB†  
36 QxB Q-R5!  
37 QxR† . . . .

White cannot save his Queen, in view of 37 . . . N-N6†.

37 . . . . . KxQ 40 R-N3 B-B7  
38 R-N2† K-R1 41 R-N4 Q-R6  
39 N-K1 N-B5 42 N-Q2 P-R4  
Resigns

White actually played 43 R-N5 but resigned immediately thereafter; for, after 43 . . . R-KN1 44 RxR†, KxR, he has no defense to the threat of 45 . . . BxN, followed by mate.

## WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP 1953 Challengers' Tournament

### Outplayed on Time

Reshevsky is famous for doing marvelously well when short of time. Yet if part of the game is to be played at high speed by one side while the other has

plenty of time, the rapid player—no matter how good he may be in that capacity—is undoubtedly handicapped. And, handicapped in that way, Reshevsky is reported to have been rather frequently in this tournament—which indicates he might have done still better had he been in better shape.

In the following game, the progressive time record as given by Schach Echo gives a good picture of Reshevsky's trouble. From the beginning, he falls perilously behind the required average of 16 moves per hour, while his opponent does better than average. Small wonder that Reshevsky outplayed on time is outplayed on the board, too.

And this happened to Reshevsky in Round 24 while he was playing his most important game with excellent chances for finishing a clear first, had he won, or a clear second, had he drawn.

Time: 40 moves in 2½ hours.

### ENGLISH OPENING

Vassily Smyslov Samuel Reshevsky  
Soviet Union United States  
White Black

1 P-QB4 N-KB3  
2 N-QB3 P-K3  
3 N-B3 B-N5

A rarely played opening line.

4 P-KN3 . . . .

A game, Knoch—Alekhine, Kecskemet, 1927, went on with 4 Q-B2, turning into a Nimzo-Indian after 4 . . . P-B4 5 P-QR3, B-R4 6 P-K3, N-B3 7 P-Q4.

4 . . . . . P-QN3  
5 B-N2 B-N2  
6 O-O O-O

9 minutes 5 minutes

So Sammy is leading on time. But don't ask for how long.

7 Q-N3 BxN

15 minutes 37 minutes

The picture has radically changed.

8 QxB P-Q3  
9 P-N3 Q-K2  
10 B-N2 P-B4  
11 P-Q4 QN-Q2

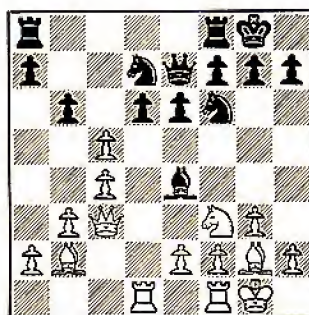
22 minutes 44 minutes

It has taken each side seven minutes to make these last four moves. Sammy, although behind his opponent, has used his time properly so far.

12 QR-Q1 . . . .

White threatens to gain considerable terrain with 13 P-Q5.

12 . . . . . B-K5!  
13 PxP . . . .



13 . . . .

NxP

Black's last move is neither necessary nor in any way promising. Black creates a position which favors White's two Bishops because of the asymmetric Pawn formation.

Instead, 13 . . . QPxP offers Black a steady position with only minor trouble ahead: e.g., (1) 14 RxN? QxR 15 N-K5, Q-K2, and White lacks a convincing continuation; (2) 14 N-K5, BxB 15 NxN? BxR, and Black has the advantage (e.g., 16 NxR, BxP or 16 NxN†, QxN—but not 16 . . . PxN 17 R-Q7!); (3) 14 N-K5, BxB 15 KxB, NxN 16 QxN, N-K1 or 16 . . . KR-Q1 17 Q-N5, K-B1, with only a slight advantage for White; (4) R-Q2, KR-Q1 15 R/1-Q1, N-K1, and Black is well prepared to meet any onslaught.

14 Q-K3! . . . .

White threatens to weaken Black's King position with 15 ExN, forcing 15 . . . PxB. Also 15 P-QN4 or 15 N-Q4 may become too strong: e.g., 14 . . . QR-Q1? 15 N-Q4, BxB 15 N-B5! Q-K1 16 NxQP.

Hence Black's next move.

14 . . . . . P-K4

50 minutes 100 minutes

Sammy has taken almost an hour on his last three moves. That is far too much. He now must make the remaining 26 moves in only 50 minutes.

15 B-KR3! P-QR4  
16 N-R4 . . . .

White secures the advantage of two Bishops against two Knights as Black cannot afford to weaken his King-side with . . . P-N3, yet cannot allow the White Knight at KB5.

16 . . . . . KR-K1  
17 P-B3 B-N3  
18 R-Q2 QR-Q1  
19 KR-Q1 Q-B2

70 minutes 136 minutes

Sammy has taken 36 minutes for five moves. That's horribly slow under these circumstances. He now must make 21 moves in 14 minutes.

20 NxB RPxN  
21 B-N2 N-R4  
22 Q-B3 N-B3

Black's last two moves might be called a time pressure cycle, and the next.

23 P-K4 N-R4  
24 Q-K3 N-B3  
25 B-KR3 N-R2

100 minutes 140 minutes

These last six moves constitute a round for Sammy. He made them in only four minutes, while his opponent vainly spent thirty trying to design a constructive plan for making headway.

26 R-K2 N-B3  
27 R-KB1 N-R4  
28 B-N2 Q-K2

A new time pressure cycle.

29 B-B1 Q-B2  
30 R-Q1 K-R2  
31 Q-B2 N-B3

125 minutes 147 minutes

Sammy's time situation has critically deteriorated. He now must make nine more moves in only three minutes. In a

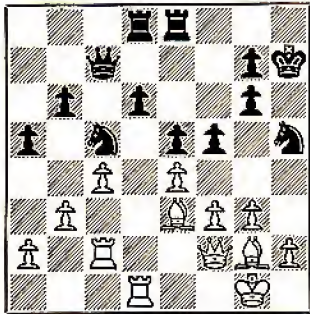


way, however, he is lucky. Since White so far has failed to make any headway, it has become most unlikely that he will start any major action before the game is adjourned after the 40th move. So Black faces the comparatively easy job of making nine more waiting moves.

Naturally, Black cannot start any action himself. That would be suicide in view of his inferior position and shortage of time.

But suicide he commits—so seriously has time pressure clouded his vision. Smyslov now gets as a gift from heaven the open lines which he has been dreaming of vainly for some fifteen moves.

If Black keeps on stalling, instead, it is not sure that he must lose, the inferiority of his position notwithstanding.



34 PxP PxB  
35 P-KN4! . . . .

130 minutes 148 minutes

But time doesn't matter any more. Black is lost.

35 . . . . N-B5

Black loses two Pawns; but 35 . . . PxB 36 Q-R4 is worse.

36 BxN PxB  
37 Q-R4† K-N1  
38 PxB . . . .

One Pawn has fallen, another must also fall.

38 . . . . P-Q4  
39 PxB Q-K4  
40 R/2-Q2 R-Q3

Black has made it, but only so far as the time control is concerned.

The rest of the game, played in the second session (with Reshevsky again under time pressure) needs no comment.

41 R-Q4 Q-K6† 49 R/1-K1 R×R  
42 K-R1 R-K4 50 QP×P N-Q3  
43 QxP QxQ 51 P-K7† K-B2  
44 R×Q R-K7 52 B-Q5† K-K1  
45 R-KN4 K-B1 53 B-B6† K-B2  
46 R-N6 N-N2 54 P-K8(Q)† N×Q  
47 R-K6 R×RP 55 BxN† K-B3  
48 P-B4 R-N7 56 B-N6! Resigns

### DENMARK, 1953 Junior World Championship Redeeming Game

Jimmy Sherwin did not do so well in the World Junior Championship at Copenhagen. In the following game, however, he defeats the previous champion in a last round effort, saving himself from a solo last place as well as upset-

ting a redoubtable opponent. As White he carries out a stock King-side attack with the ease of an old routinist, and wins first brilliancy prize, to boot.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE					
J. T. Sherwin			Boris Ivkov		
United States			Yugoslavia		
White			Black		
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	4 P-K3	O-O		
2 P-QB4	P-K3	5 B-Q3	P-Q4		
3 N-QB3	B-N5	6 N-B3	P-B4		
		7 O-O	QN-Q2		

Black's last is unusual (instead of . . . N-B3). It was tried by Najdorf in Game 7 of his 1953 match with Reshevsky (p. 218, July, 1953). Black obtained a satisfactory game after 8 Q-K2, P-QR3 9 P-QR3, B-R4.

8 P-QR3 PxBP

Unlike Najdorf, Ivkov plays for the isolation of White's Queen Pawn. This plan has the drawback of helping the White pieces to rapid development.

9 BxBP PxP  
10 PxP B-K2  
11 R-K1 P-QR3  
12 B-R2! N-N3

Black's last earmarks his 11 . . . P-QR3 as a loss of time. The more consistent 12 . . . P-QN4, however, allows 13 P-Q5; leading to a fine game for White. So Black has only a choice between two evils. Still he chooses the major one, as he gets a very cramped position.

13 N-K5 B-Q2  
14 Q-B3 Q-B1

There is no convenient protection for the threatened Pawn. 14 . . . R-N1 or 14 . . . Q-B2 is no good because of 15 B-KB4.

15 B-N5 B-B3  
16 Q-R3 . . . .

White has obtained a well known type of attack. He subsequently carries it out with the skill of an old routinist.

16 . . . . B-Q4  
17 B-N1 P-N3  
18 Q-R4! Q-Q1  
19 R-K3! . . . .

The decisive reinforcement of the attack.

19 . . . . N-B1

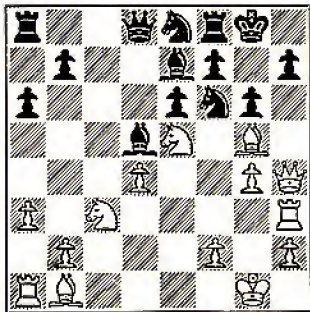
So as to be able to meet 20 R-R3 with 20 . . . N-R4.

20 P-KN4 . . . .

Again threatening 21 R-R3.

20 . . . . N-Q3  
21 R-R3 N/Q-K1

Black has a horribly cramped position.



22 Q-R6! . . . .

The final stroke. White threatens 23 BxN, NxB 24 P-N5, N-R4 25 R×N! to which there is no playable defense.

22 . . . . B-N7  
23 KxB QxP

Black is working on a counter-offensive—which White meets calmly.

24 BxN NxB  
25 P-N5 B-B4

Here it is. But White's reply stops Black's counter and reinforces his own attack.

26 N-K4! Resigns

### DENMARK, 1953 Junior World Championship Rare Point

The following game is remarkable for its extraordinary finish. The point of White's attack is a type seen usually only in compositions.

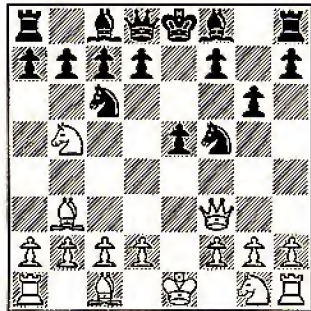
VIENNA GAME

A. Kupferstich Andreassen

White Black

1 P-K4 P-K4 4 Q-R5 N-Q3  
2 N-QB3 N-KB3 5 B-N3 N-B3  
3 B-B4 NxB 6 N-N5 P-KN3  
7 Q-B3 N-B4

Black elects on old line, inferior to 7 . . . P-B4.



8 Q-Q5 . . . .

In this way, White finally wins a piece for two Pawns.

8 P-N4, N-R3 9 P-N5, N-B4 10 Q-Q5 is a good alternative. By then, 10 . . . N-R3 is no longer playable and so White wins the Exchange (10 . . . Q-K2 11 N×P†) under more favorable circumstances than in the similar line which arises from 7 . . . P-B4.

8 . . . . N-R3 11 Q-B3 QBxB  
9 P-Q4 P-Q3 12 BxB B-R5  
10 BxN B-K3 13 B-N7 R-KN1

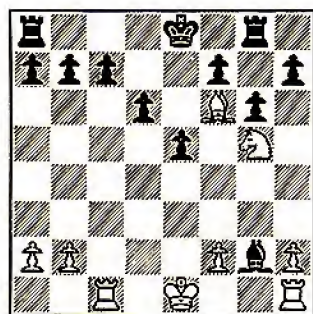
Black's last seems a little better than 13 . . . BxN (Mieses—Burn, Paris, 1900).

14 B-B6 Q-Q2  
15 N-QR3 NxB  
16 Q-R3 QxQ  
17 N×Q NxB†

Black strives to get three Pawns for his piece—a plan which fails. Comparatively, his best line is 17 . . . P-KR3 (threatening 18 . . . P-KN4 and 19 . . . R-N3) 18 B-R4, P-KN4 19 B-N3, P-KB4. Then, indeed, White ought still to win but has a hard job.

18 N×N BxN  
19 R-QB1 B-K5





21 RxP!! . . . .

The brilliant refutation of Black's plan. Black must have expected only 21 R-KN1, B-B3 22 NxRP, K-Q2 which offers him a playable game.

21 . . . . BxR  
22 NxBP . . . .

White threatens mate in two and clearly has a winning attack. Yet the way in which he finally wins is most surprising.

22 . . . . B-Q4

Guarding the threatened mate square.

23 NxP† K-B1  
24 B-N5! R-R1  
25 B-R6† . . . .

White is on the right road but will stray a bit yet.

25 . . . . K-N1  
26 R-N7† K-B1  
27 R-QB7§ . . . .

Here he has not yet hit on the right idea or he'd play 27 RxNP§ at once.

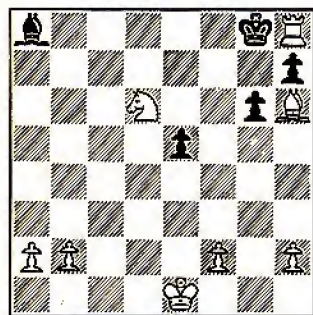
27 . . . . K-N1  
28 N-B8 B-B6  
29 R-N7† K-B1  
30 RxNP§ . . . .

Eureka!

30 . . . . K-N1

Not 30 . . . K-K1 31 N-Q6† K-Q1 32 B-N5 mate.

31 R-N7† K-B1  
32 RxQRP§ K-N1  
33 RxR! BxR  
34 N-Q6!! Resigns



The amazing point. Black's King and Rook are stalemated, and White can announce mate. His King marches to K7, and his Knight finishes the job by N-K4-B6 or N-KS-B6). He can also win by advancing his connected, passed pawns, for that matter, though he must then avoid the chances of a definite stalemate if Black sacrifices his King Pawn and Knight Pawn.

## UNITED STATES

### U. S. "OPEN" CHAMPIONSHIP at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1953

#### Cramped for Ever

Cramped positions are not necessarily bad. The defender may do well if he can exchange a number of pieces, or he may be able to increase the maneuvering space of his forces by timely action with his Pawns.

When no such relief is in sight, however, the outlook is indeed gloomy as White perfectly demonstrates in the following game.

#### OLD INDIAN DEFENSE

I. A. Horowitz

New York

White

Allen Kaufman

New York

Black

1 P-Q4 N-KB3  
2 P-QB4 P-Q3  
3 N-QB3 QN-Q2  
4 P-K4 P-K4  
5 N-B3 B-K2

This system for Black has no supporters today with the possible exception of Tartakover. Black gets a very cramped position with far fewer counter-chances than in the usual line following after 5 . . . P-KN3.

6 P-KN3 P-B3  
7 B-N2 Q-B2

7 . . . O-O, followed possibly by 8 . . . R-K1 and 9 . . . B-B1, is sharper.

8 O-O N-B1

8 . . . O-O is still indicated.

9 N-KR4! N-K3  
10 N-B5 PxP

Under these circumstances particularly, giving up the center is a grave concession. Castling is still preferable, for all the perils which it may involve.

11 NxQP NxN  
12 QxN . . . .

Now White has a great advantage. He controls the board without facing any effective counter-action.

12 . . . . O-O  
13 B-B4 B-K3  
14 QR-Q1 KR-Q1  
15 P-N3 Q-R4  
16 P-KR3 N-K1  
17 Q-Q2 K-R1

Black dodges the combination of 18 N-Q5 (18 . . . QxQ 19 NxP†, etc.). He might rather try to provoke it, by some such inferior move as 18 . . . QR-B1. For he has chances of survival if he can trade off his King Bishop for White's Knight: 19 N-Q5, QxQ 20 NxP†, K-B1 21 RxQ, KxN.

18 N-K2! QxQ  
19 RxQ . . . .

Having retained his useful Knight, White holds his advantage firmly. Now that the Queens are exchanged, he can use his Pawns freely without incurring danger for his King.

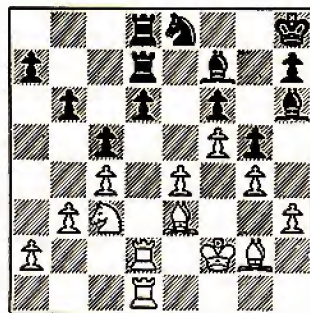
19 . . . . P-QB4

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Black prevents 20 N-Q4 but actually makes things worse by creating a gaping hole on his Q4.

20 KR-Q1 R-Q2 24 P-B4 P-B3  
21 N-B3 QR-Q1 25 N-B3 P-N3  
22 N-Q5 B-B1 26 P-KN4 B-R3  
23 B-K3 P-QN3 27 K-B2 P-KN4  
28 P-B5 B-B2

Black thinks, apparently, that his job is easier now that part of White's Pawn front is immobilized. But White wins by force, thanks to a tactical opportunity.



29 P-KR4! . . . .

The pin on Black's King Bishop is the decisive factor. It enables White to modify the Pawn formation so that his King Pawn can advance with a devastating effect.

29 . . . . K-N2  
30 PxP BxNP

Of course, 30 . . . PxP, leaving the Bishop shut in, is no desideratum.

31 BxB PxB  
32 P-K5! B-N1  
33 N-K4 P-KR3  
34 P-K6 Resigns

### U. S. "OPEN" CHAMPIONSHIP at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1953

#### Redemption

Black's beautiful combination redeems this game which, otherwise and on account of White's poor handling, might be dismissed to obscurity.

#### DUTCH DEFENSE

A. L. Prindle

Marshfield, Wisc.

White

L. Romanenko

Plainfield, N. J.

Black

1 P-Q4 P-KB4 4 B-Q3 B-K2  
2 N-KB3 N-KB3 5 O-O O-O  
3 P-K3 P-K3 6 P-B3 P-QN3  
7 Q-N3 . . . .

White's last is no good; for the threat of 8 BxP can be parried too easily. White ought to proceed with 7 QN-Q2, heading for P-K4. If Black prevents this aim, with . . . P-Q4, White can transpose favorably into a Stonewall with N-K5 and P-KB4.

7 . . . . N-B3!  
8 Q-B2 . . . .

8 BxP loses a piece to 8 . . . N-QR4.

8 . . . . B-N2  
9 P-K4 . . . .

Here the Pawn push is premature. Instead, 9 QN-Q2 is imperative.

9 . . . . PxB  
10 BxP NxP



Black's last is strong, but 10 . . . N-QN5 is stronger: e.g., (1) 11 BxP†, NxB 12 PxN BxN (or even 12 . . . RxN) 13 PxB, B-Q3 with a winning advantage for Black; (2) 11 PxN, BxB 12 Q-K2, BxP and Black has an extra Pawn as well as a great positional advantage.

11 BxP† NxB  
12 NxN P-B4  
13 N-N2 B-Q3

Black has a superior game, thanks mainly to his powerful Bishops.

14 N-N3 Q-R5 20 BxN QxB  
15 Q-Q3 B-Q4 21 N-K4 BxN  
16 N-Q2 B-B2 22 QxB QR-KB1  
17 P-QB4 B-B3 23 R-K2 P-Q4  
18 R-K1 N-N4 24 PxP PxP  
19 N/2-B1 R-B3 25 Q-K7 . . .

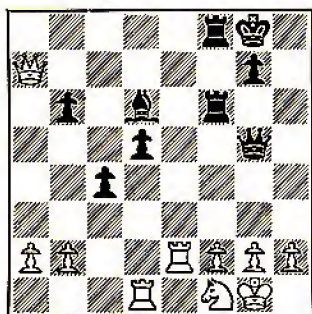
White has succeeded in swapping off one of Black's Bishops. Yet he is in bad shape. He faces a vehement attack on the King-side and a dreadful Pawn majority on the Queen-side. His game is untenable, no matter what he does.

25 . . . B-Q3!

Black prepares for his following, fine combination, increasing the activity of his Bishop at the expense of a Pawn.

26 QxRP P-B5!  
27 R-Q1 . . .

27 QxNP loses to 27 . . . BxP†.



27 . . . RxP!!

Brilliant and conclusive. White must take the Rook.

28 RxR RxR  
29 Q-R8† . . .

Taking the second Rook leads to mate: 29 KxR, B-B4† (1) 30 K-K2, QxP mate; (2) 30 K-B3, Q-B4† 31 K-N3, B-B7 mate—or 31 K-K2, Q-B7 mate; (3) 30 K-K1, Q-K4† 31 K-Q2, QxP† 32 K-K1, Q-B7 mate; (4) 30 N-K3, QxN† and mate next. 29 N-N3 loses to 29 . . . BxN 30 PxB, Q-K6 31 K-R2, R-B3.

And, finally, 29 P-KN3 fails against 29 . . . B-B4† 30 K-R1, Q-R4, with threats of 31 . . . QxR and 31 . . . Q-B6†.

29 . . . R-B1

Not 29 . . . K-R2 30 QxP, leading to a liquidation unfavorable for Black.

30 QxP† . . .

But the capture now settles the issue in Black's favor. 30 Q-N7, say, at least prolongs matters though, even so, the Black Pawns virtually ensure a win.

30 . . . QxQ  
31 RxQ . . .  
32 RxB . . .

White's last is forced and following 32 . . . PxR, Black ultimately won.

## PUERTO RICO, 1953 Championship Tournament

### Change in Latitude

If the line adopted in the following game leads to a success for White, it almost always does so by virtue of a Knight sacrifice on KB5. Hence White's sacrifice in this game comes as a welcome change in latitude, in a manner of speaking.

#### RUY LOPEZ

Arturo Colon	Paul Reissman
White	Black
1 P-K4 P-K4	11 P-Q4 Q-B2
2 N-KB3 N-QB3	12 QN-Q2 N-B3
3 B-N5 P-QR3	13 P-Q5 N-Q1
4 B-R4 N-B3	14 N-B1 N-K1
5 O-O B-K2	15 P-KN4 P-B3
6 R-K1 P-QN4	16 N-N3 P-N3
7 B-N3 P-Q3	17 K-R2 N-KN2
8 P-B3 O-O	18 R-KN1 K-R1
9 P-KR3 N-QR4	19 Q-K2 Q-Q2
10 B-B2 P-B4	20 B-R6 N-B2

Both sides are following, with some minor deviations, a well known pattern in this line which used to be popular some thirty years ago.

21 Q-Q2 . . .

21 B-K3 is more in style. White expects, probably, 21 . . . N-N4 which he can now meet with 22 NxN, PxN 23 BxP, BxB 24 QxB, RxP† 25 R-N2.

21 . . . NxB

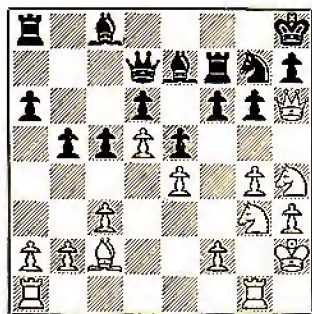
This is all right, provided only that Black quickly forces White's Queen back. Another good move is 21 . . . R-KN1. Then, indeed, White obtains a powerful attack after 22 N-B5, PxN 23 NPxP; but Black can safely refuse the sacrifice, with 22 . . . B-B1.

22 QxN R-B2

But here Black must proceed with 22 . . . R-KN1.

23 N-R4! . . .

Revealing the weakness of Black's last move. The threat of 24 NxP† cannot be defended (as would have been the case with 22 . . . R-KN1 23 N-R4) by . . . Q-K1.



23 . . . K-N1

Another mistake.

Correct is 23 . . . P-N4, with a difficult but probably tenable game for Black: e.g., 24 N-N6†, K-N1, and (1) 25 N-B5?! B-B1 26 QxNP? (threatening 27 N-R6 mate), QxN! and Black has the advantage—or 25 . . . PxN 26 QxP, Q-K1! and Black has the better chances; or 2) 25 NxB†, QxN 26 P-B3, and White

holds the initiative, his key move being P-KR4.

24 NxP! . . .

For a change, White sacrifices his other Knight, and on another square, and obtains an attack even more powerful than he usually gets with N-KB5.

24 . . . PxN  
25 QxP K-B1  
26 P-QR4! . . .

A fine measure against 26 . . . Q-K1 which now loses to 27 PxP (27 . . . Qx QNP?? 28 B-R4!)

26 . . . R-N1  
27 N-B5 . . .

White threatens 28 Q-R7!! K-K1 (forced) 29 NxN†.

27 . . . NxN  
28 NPxN K-K1  
29 B-Q1! B-B1  
30 B-R5 Q-K2

Black prevents 31 QxP but loses a Rook. 30 . . . R-QN2 is comparatively better, though Black is lost, anyhow.

31 Q-N8! . . .

Threatening 32 R-N7! to which there is no defense.

31 . . . K-Q2  
32 BxR K-B2

Even now Black's King is not secure.

33 PxP RxP  
34 P-N4 B-QN2

Rather than 34 . . . PxP, presumably to keep files from opening on the King.

35 R-N4 Resigns

One threat is 36 R-R4, 37 R-R7 and 38 B-R4, after which at least Black's King Bishop must fall.

## FOREIGN

### SOVIET UNION, 1953 Championship of Lithuania

#### Cooked a la Lasker—Bauer

Mikenas frequently takes considerable chances in order to reach such complicated positions as suit his particular talent for brilliant combinations. The following game, however, betrays only his urge, not his talent.

Black is in trouble and, when he tries to get relief, he gets cooked in the same style as Emanuel Lasker cooked Bauer in that famous game played in Amsterdam, 1889. Two consecutive Bishop sacrifices on KR7 and KN7 respectively are the pith of the winning combination.

#### ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

Kozlov	V. Mikenas
White	Black
1 P-K4 N-KB3	3 P-Q4 P-Q3
2 P-K5 N-Q4	4 N-KB3 B-N5
	5 B-K2 P-K3

Black's last is somewhat dubious. Most analysts prefer 5 . . . P-QB3, with the idea of 6 P-B4, N-B2.

6 P-B4 N-N3  
7 PxP BPxP  
8 O-O B-K2  
9 N-B3 N-B3



Otherwise, the game has been fairly routine up to here. But now White starts to mix it up.

10 P-Q5 PxP  
11 PxP BxN

And Black herewith joins in, hoping to obtain fair counter-play after 12 BxB, N-K4 13 B-K2, O-O. He can count, for one point, that, after 14 P-B4, N-N3 15 P-B5, his Knight can safely return to K4.

12 PxB! . . . .

A remarkable idea. White weakens his Pawn formation in order to increase his chances for attack. He saves the tempo otherwise necessary for B-K2, gets the open King Knight file and, above all, is able to control K5 as well as KN6 by Pawns.

12 . . . . N-K4  
13 P-B4 N/4-Q2

The main advantage of White's doubled Pawns is that 13 . . . N-N3 is now futile: e.g., 14 P-B5, N-K4 15 P-B4,

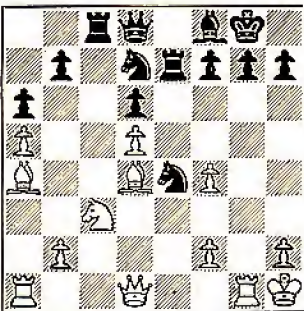
14 P-QR4 N-B3  
15 B-N5† N/N-Q2  
16 R-K1 O-O  
17 P-R5 P-QR3

Black prevents 18 P-R6, as that permits White to anchor his Bishop on QB6, with a strong initiative on the Queen-side.

18 B-R4 R-K1  
19 B-K3 B-B1  
20 K-R1 . . . .

White prepares to exert his prerogatives on the King Knight file.

20 . . . . R-K2  
21 R-KN1 R-B1  
22 B-Q4 N-K5



Black seeks to and is going to exchange Knights—which loses by force. His position, however, is hardly tenable at all.

23 B-B2 NxN

23 . . . N/5-B3 is comparatively better.

24 BxP†!! . . . .

Lasker's combination—in simplified form, however, as it leads quickly to a mate by force in this instance.

24 . . . . KxB  
25 Q-R5† K-N1  
26 BxP!! . . . .

All these moves are characteristic of this type of combination.

26 . . . . P-B3

There is no adequate defense. 26 . . . BxB fails against 27 RxB†, KxR 28 R-Q1† with mate to follow.

27 BxB§ Resigns

Or White mates in two.

# Chess Caviar

## OXFORD UNIVERSITY CHAMPIONSHIP, 1953

Double checks are always interesting.

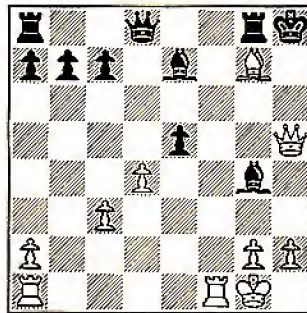
### VIENNA GAME

Horseman		Persitz	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	7 N-B3	N-B3
2 N-QB3	N-KB3	8 PxP	NxQP
3 P-B4	P-Q4	9 P-B3	NxN†
4 BPxP	NxP	10 QxN	B-K2
5 P-Q3!?	NxN	11 P-Q4	O-O
6 PxN	P-Q5	12 B-Q3	P-KB3
		13 Q-R5	P-KN3?

Black relies on his 18th move, which turns out to be a dud.

14 BxP! PxP 17 B-R6 R-KN1  
15 QxP† K-R1 18 Q-R5 B-KN5  
16 O-O! PxP 19 B-N7†! Resigns

For 19 . . . KxB is answered by 20 R-B7 mate.

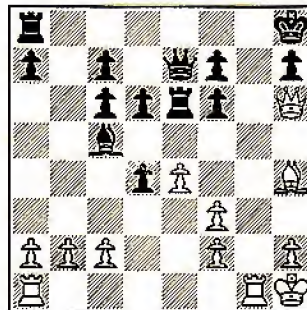


## LIEGE, 1948

Black's weakened King-side crumbles.

### FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME

V. Soultainbeieff		Devreese	
1 P-K4	P-K4	9 R-K1	O-O
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	10 KBxN	PxB
3 B-N5	N-B3	11 NxN†	PxN
4 N-B3	B-N5	12 B-R4	R-K1
5 O-O	P-Q3	13 Q-Q2!	BxN
6 N-Q5	B-QB4	14 PxP	R-K3
7 P-Q4!	PxP	15 K-R1	Q-K2
8 B-N5!	B-KN5	16 Q-R6	K-R1
		17 R-KN1	Resigns



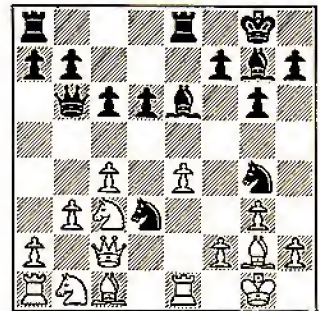
Black is helpless against the coming mate.

## WORLD JR. CHAMPIONSHIP, 1951

Horses, horses, horses! Black's cavalry runs wild.

### KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

B. Lazsano		R. Cruz	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	8 P-K4	R-K1
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	9 R-K1	PxP
3 N-QB3	B-N2	10 NxP	P-B3
4 N-B3	O-O	11 N-N3	N-K4
5 P-KN3	P-Q3	12 N-Q2	B-K3
6 B-N2	QN-Q2	13 P-N3	N/3-N5
7 O-O	P-K4	14 Q-B2	Q-N3!
		15 N/2-N1	N-Q6!



16 R-K2 N/6xP! 18 K-K1 N-Q6†!  
17 K-B1 NxP† 19 K-Q2 N-QN5  
Resigns

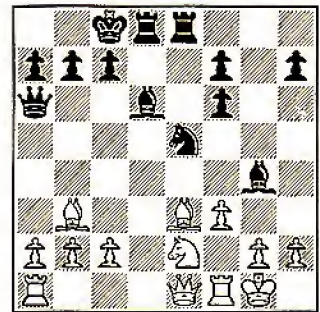
If 20 Q-N2, Q-Q5† is crushing; and, if 20 Q-Q1, B-R3† hounds White's King with fatal effect.

## HUDDERSFIELD, 1953

Black energetically exploits White's listless play.

### CENTER COUNTER GAME

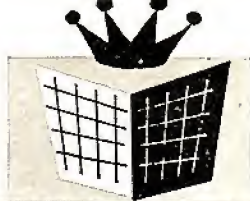
Beaumont		P. N. Wallis	
1 P-K4	P-Q4	8 B-N3	B-KN5
2 PxP	QxP	9 O-O	B-Q3
3 N-QB3	Q-QR4	10 Q-K1	O-O-O
4 P-Q4	N-QB3	11 B-K3	KR-K1
5 B-QB4	N-B3	12 N-Q5	Q-R3
6 N-K2	P-K4	13 NxN	PxN
7 PxP	NxP	14 P-KB3?	. . . .



14 . . . . NxP†! 18 Q-N4† K-N1  
15 PxN RxB 19 R-Q3 Q-N3†  
16 Q-R4 BxP! 20 R-Q4 R-Q7!  
17 RxB RxN Resigns

King moves allow an immediate mate, while, if 21 P-B3, B-B4 wins easily.





# How to win in the Middle Game

## SUNDRY COMBINATIONS

As mentioned before, there are many, many sundry tactical motifs. As with those already given, however, it must suffice simply to indicate the possibilities. The first given hereunder, for example, is seen very rarely indeed; yet it is a natural concomitant on the moves of the pieces involved. The second is frequent enough to deserve special study; and it reflects, too, a peculiarly strategic facet of tactics.

## CASTLING AS A TACTICAL MOTIF

### The Active King

Few single moves of the chessboard engage the services of more than one unit. Discovered attacks are the chief exception to this rule. There is, however, another important exception. It is the move of castles (O-O and O-O-O). Implicit in castling is the use of two units: King and Rook. As it is a combination-move in fact, it may well be on occasion a combinational move in tactics, establishing dual actions in two distinct sectors of the board.

It has been said that the basis of every combination is a double attack. And, when both King and



*The Castling Motif as a stinger:* White combines to win a Pawn with 1 P-R5, BxB 2 KxB, N-Q2 3 RxP? But Black, preparing the way with a Knight fork, 3... N-B4†, threatening to win a whole Rook, then answers 4 PxN by castling with check for a material plus and a winning position: 4... O-O-0†!

Rook are left attacking after the act of castling, the latter must rank as a tactical motif. One fine example of this theme is given with the photograph.

### The Passive King

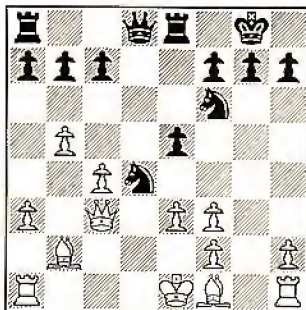
The dual move in castling still makes for a combinational motif even when no check occurs, as above, or even when the castling King does not wind up attacking an enemy unit. Since two distinct sectors of the board are affected, castling still has a radical effect on the disposition of the over-all lines of force. The point is apparent in the following gamelet.

### NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

H. Steiner		A. Rothman	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-K3	7 P-QR3	BxN†
2 P-QB4	N-KB3	8 QxB	R-K1
3 N-QB3	B-N5	9 P-QN4	P-K4
4 Q-B2	N-B3	10 PxP	PxP
5 N-B3	P-Q3	11 B-N2	B-N5
6 P-K3	O-O	12 P-N5	BxN
		13 PxB	N-B5

Black's last move is highly ingenious. As matters stand, the Knight is immune

to capture, on account of the recapture with a discovered check, after which White's Queen goes. And Black threatens also 14... NxP†.



14 O-O-O

Resigns

Alas for ingenuity! By moving two units at once (can this be legal?), White simultaneously parries the threat to his King (by transferring the King to a different sector) and also introduces a winning pin, whereupon Black's Knight must fall.

## ZUGZWANG

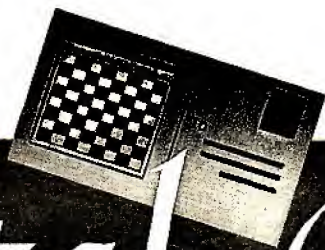
The right to move, which is endowed, according to the Laws of Chess, to White and Black in their respective turns, curiously enough also carries an obligation—the obligation to move. Small distinction is made between the right and the obligation, since the players think usually in positive terms. And the right to move is thus translated into the right to enhance one's position. To be able to forfeit or to pass up a move would be construed as a spurious privilege.

Yet there are times, not often to be sure, when any move in a given position not only does not promote one's prospects but definitely harms them. In such cases, it would be an unmitigated blessing to be able to forfeit the move. For the move is a liability. Mandatory laws, however, insist upon a move. In these circumstances, when a player is compelled to move against his will, he is said to be in *zugzwang*, a German term, meaning "move-compulsion."



25





# Postal Chess

## POSTAL SCRIPTS

### Happy New Year, Postalites!

On these pages, you have our program for Postal Chess for 1954.

On page 27, there is the Class Tournament for chess for fun at minimum cost, with postage halved by two games per opponent, yet with rated games.

On page 28, the Prize Tournament has 7 man sections for those who asked for them, plus ratings and small stakes.

On page 28 and inside the back cover, the 8th Annual Golden Knights for 1954 is described in full, with 7 man sections, progressive advancements in "open" play, worthwhile prizes—and ratings.

## TOURNAMENT NOTES

### Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

#### 3rd Annual Championship—1947-8

No Finals section has completed play on results reported for this month. So the list of leading, prospective prize winners remains as given in the December issue, 1953.

#### 4th Annual Championship—1949

James T. Sherwin has won first prize in the Golden Knights Championship begun in 1949. It is definite now that no other in that tournament can equal his perfect score. And so, though play is otherwise far from finished as yet, he is being awarded the \$250 first prize.

For the record, we list below all the prospective cash prize winners who have so far completed all games and were in Finals sections which have completed all play. More prospective winners exist and will be listed when and as their Finals complete play.

#### PRESENT LEADERS

J T Sherwin ...46.2	Dr I Farber ...35.65
C Brasket ...45.1	Dr B Rozsa ...35.15
L C Noderer ...45.1	B Kozma ...35.0
I Sigmund ...43.95	W Muir ...34.95
V Krugloff ...42.9	N A Preo ...34.95
K Kugelmass ...41.75	Dr G Katz ...34.5
R C Eastwood ...40.2	R Richardson ...34.45
C Merkis ...40.2	C Merritt ...33.5
B Wisegarver ...39.75	J E Evans ...33.45
L Stolzenberg ...39.45	R C Simpson ...32.85
D Eisen ...39.05	W F Taber ...32.3
J F Heckman ...37.35	D J Define ...32.25
A Suchobeck ...37.25	E D Wallace ...31.15
J A Ilyin ...37.2	A H Leonard ...30.8
H B Daly ...36.7	W Knox ...30.7
W Solifrey ...36.25	M Sokoler ...30.0

For more on Sherwin's record, see page 5, in the World of Chess.

#### 5th Annual Championship—1950

As a result of current Postal Mortems, Finals section, 50-Nf 3, has now completed play, and the contestants therein score the following, weighted point totals:\*

Col. F. D. Lynch 41.7; J. F. Heckman 38.55; J. McClure 29.5; G. King 28.4; E. L. Bell 26.1; R. F. Richter 24.9; and K. Runkel 15.05.

As a result of current Postal Mortems, also, F. G. Flaunding has qualified for assignment to the Finals, but we still lack enough qualified to fill another Finals section.

#### 6th Annual Championship—1951

As a result of current Postal Mortems, three more have qualified for assignment to the Finals: K. Skema, B. Owens and R. C. Loring. But we lack enough yet to fill another Finals section.

#### 7th Annual Championship—1952-3

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following qualify for assignment to the Semi-finals: R. Hagedorn, A. F. Fazio, C. McLaughlin, R. W. Banner, Mrs. G. Stephens, W. Jurek, W. F. Gilson, A. H. McClure, R. Rehder, S. B. Laird, J. H. Henson, H. L. Marks, Eva Aronson, J. D. Define, M. Gonzalez, M. Doelling, T. Y. Parrish, D. Reithel, B. F. Broderers, M. Ribowsky, E. J. Werner, L. Graetz, R. L. Black, W. A. Bonnell, J. L. Hardin, J. Kooistra, H. Eckstrom, Dr. B. Paul and J. Lieberman.

## POSTALMIGHTIES!

### Prize Winners

The following Postalites have won prizes in 1951, 1952 and 1953 Prize Tournaments as a result of current Postal Mortems.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
51-P	99 F S Reynolds	1st	6 -0
	121 W W Price	1st	5 -1
	130 D Kilbourn	1st	5 -1
	131 W H Weaver	1-2	5 -1
	J R Wilkin	1-2	5 -1
	132 R Menarini	1st	6 -0
	133 H A Southard	1st	6 -0
52-P	63 S H Kreister	1st	6 -0
	120 O G Birsten	1st	5 -1
	161 E R Straedey	1st	6 -0
	168 F Jensen	1st	5½ -½
	206 A J Miskin	1st	6 -0
53-P	26 A S Tomcufcik	1st	5½ -½

\* Weighted point totals are based on the following scale 1.0 point per win in the prelims; 2.2 in semi-finals; and 4.5 in finals. Draws count half these values.

## Certificate Winners

The following Postalites have qualified for Victory Certificates in 1951, 1952 and 1953 Class Tournaments as a result of current Postal Mortems. Certificates cannot be sent till all tourney results have been scored, for certificate cross-table.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
51-C	48 R Eriksen	1st	5½ -½
	S Dobbins	2nd	5 -1
	92 F T Huffman	1-2	5 -1
	M Sherwin	1-2	5 -1
	93 N Newman	1st	6 -0
	126 B Krie	1-2	5½ -½
	D Sciarretta	1-2	5½ -½
	148 H E Ross	1st	6 -0
	164 W Weil	1st	5½ -½
	166 L M Schneider	1st	5 -1
	167 C B Call	1st	6 -0
	168 R D Hall	1st	6 -0
52-C	28 H Borowiak	1-2	5 -1
	Dr A M Werner	1-2	5 -1
	39 Z M Gordon	1st	6 -0
	133 W G Jenkins	1st	4½ -1½
	189 D A Williams	1st	5 -1
	215 E T Hussey	1st	6 -0
	217 Mrs H M Wilkerson	1st	5 -1
	230 M Sherwin	1st	5 -1
	236 G A Cooley	1st	5 -1
	273 P Kolody	1st	4½ -1½
	278 M Heinrich	1st	5 -1
	283 T G Lucas	1st	6 -
	295 C G Hanson	1st	4½ -1½
	306 G A Coupal	1-2	4½ -1½
	C E Cravener	1-2	4½ -1½
	328 W H Liebman	1st	5½ -½
	345 C Tresidder	1st	6 -0
	348 Dr E Szold	1st	6 -0
	362 R Spry	1st	5½ -½
53-C	14 R Lightstone	1st	5½ -½
	18 T F Kimball	1st	5½ -½
	76 R J Roberson	1st	6 -0

## NEW POSTALITES

The following new players started Postal Chess play during November, 1953, with initial ratings as given below:

Class A at 1300: F. Charley, Pfc. D. Jones, L. G. Stephens and J. Tangeman;

Class B at 1200: S. Bass, E. P. Friedland, A. Gifford, A. Kahn, S. L. Katanich, G. Petrisson, Dr. W. S. Rachlin, R. Tascione, S. J. Tresca and Dr. J. E. Zbar;

Class C at 900: L. Anhaizer, B. Barberio, R. Carr, E. Clary, V. De Simone, R. Dickinson, D. M. Detchemendy, J. Friedman, V. Gilbert, F. M. Goldston, J. Gottfried, W. T. Hecker, H. Hildebrandt, A/1c R. M. Housekeeper, W. Jacobson, P. V. Kilian, C. P. Lanphere, H. W. Leggon, J. B. Logan, P. Marcus, Dr. J. Mason, G. E. Matthews, Dr. F. D. McWilliams, W. E. Milton, A. M. Oglesby, D. C. Pierson, Henrietta Rogers, M. Schiff, W. H. Severson, L. E. Stoneback, J. M. Truby, Major O. J. Vogl, M. E. Watkins and N. E. Werner;

Class D at 600: J. Allen, J. T. Arnold, C. Batcheller, Aleta J. Batcheller, D. Krueger, R. Miller, D. E. Nist, Q. Robb, B. Ruddick and A/2c B. J. Williams.

## RETURN POSTS

G. H. Perrine, returning to Postal Chess play during November, picks up with his old rating at 1542.



# POSTAL MORTEMS

Game reports received  
during November

To report your results, all you need give is section number, full names of both players and the outcome of the game—but, for Class and Prize Tournaments in 4 man sections, state also if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent.

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording:

54-C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek 0 (1st)  
54-P 401: A. Halprin ½ H. N. Pillsbury ½ (2)  
52-Nf 13: F. J. Marshall 1 H. E. Atkins 0.

In these, the year (54), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tournaments, the first or second game is indicated in the final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so. A postcard is ideal for size, easy to send.

Please note: Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (e.g., 54-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1954) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication; df marks a double-forfeit when both players failed to submit round-closing adjudication reports.

## CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Tourneys graded by rating classes

### Started in 1951 (Key: 51-C)

Tourneys 1-173: 32 Schatz tops Pelich. 36 Golden withdraws. 39 Schramm defeats Stephenson. 48 Eriksen chops Chaunt. 51 Gilroy-Graff withdraws. 80 Schultze tops (f) Abington. 87 Black bests Prather. 89 Smith withdrawn. 92 McClung, Sherwin lick Landa. 93 Smith withdrawn. 103 Hagan halts Sach. 111 McClure, Milam tie. 116 Fahnlne fells Schneider. 120 Grossman resigns to Fribourg, withdraws. 126 Krie cracks Marsh. 128 Giles ties Berg, bows to Harris; Stafford bests Harris, bows (f) to Giles. 135 Lackey trips Tremear; Smith withdrawn. 136 Rava rips Watson. 139 Roth withdraws. 148 Ross rips Jacobson. 149 Hill halts Arrowood. 150 Nickel nips Sellner. 156 Suplee conks Coupal. 157 Purdy tops Thorsen. 158 Husted halts Malev. 163 Smith withdrawn. 164 Wilde bows to Bornholz, bests Meiden. 166 Tollifer tops Schneider. 167 Call conks King. 168 Hall tops (f) Forbes; Gode downs Miller. 170 Sawtell fells Fowler. 171 Bokma ties Gonzalez, tops (f) Creed; Gonzalez bows to Brennan, bests Creed. 172 Fernsler withdraws. 175 Mann rips Roehm, Miller.

### Started in 1952 (Key: 52-C)

Tourneys 1-250: 23 Zalewski withdraws. 28 Ladd withdraws. 35 Moon withdraws. 36 Smith withdrawn. 39 Gordon whips Williams. 40 Davis withdraws. 57 Nauman withdraws. 58 Augason withdrawn. 79 Morse tops (2f) Stein. 112 Page tops Gotham. 122 Elkrem, Georgi tie. 125 Drozynski, Sanson tie. 133 Hoersch conks Keith. 189 Williams halts Hoffman. 217 correction: Wilkerson beat Braveman. 231 Nelson tops Schooley twice. 236 Cooley bows to Goe, bests O'Connell. 238 Brodeur tops Graf.

Tourneys 251-362: 268 Dykes defeats Bah-rock. 271 Selby tops Eriksen. 278 Heinrich bests Gifford, bows to Boardman. 283 Lucas halts Holmes. 284 Drozynski licks Lapsley. 285 Hyde halts Bergquist. 287 Wood tops (2a) Stickley. 289 Luttrell, Mayer split two. 295 Downs, Hanson tie. 302 Burgess bests

Barker. 306 Cravener beats Vicinus, bows to Coupal. 312 Wyller ties, then tops Savage. 320 Gates halts Hirsch, Boyd. 324 LeWorthy conks Cover. 325 Wyller whips Maynard. Rice. 326 Healey halts Rainwater. 328 Rainwater ties, then tops Faber; Liebman fells Faber, Magee. 331 Draughon, Kidwell split two. 333 Hammett tops Pelezarski twice. 339 Hartigan tops Doherty, (a) Dodge. 345 Tresidder trips Willis. 348 Szold tops Jones and Dykes twice; Schurr withdraws. 350 Glusman, Hill tie twice. 357 Pearce ties, then tops Nehen. 359 Summers-Gill, Gibe best Brown. 360 Bergquist, Williams split two. 361 Szold downs Dulicai. 362 Spry tops, then ties Kasperek.

### Started in 1953 (Key: 53-C)

Tourneys 1-35: 4 Reardan trips Groesbeck. 12 Williams tops Lindley twice. 14 Lightstone, Pinan each top Blanchet twice; Wilkerson fells Pinan twice. 15 Heffron halts Patton. 17 Lucas, Suyker split two. 18 Lounsbury bests Phillips, bows (twice to each) to Kahn, Kimball; Kahn, Kimball tie. 19 Rubin rips Stradley. 20 Fry tops (2a) Anderson. 23 Hodurski tops, then ties Hill. 25 Rea tops (2f) Westervelt. 27 Petriceks downs Dishaw, Willis. 28 Waag whips Wilkerson. 29 Drozynski fells Feldenkreis. 30 Schneider bests Bancroft. 32 Sweet tops Kent; Mali downs Racaitis. 33 Healey tops (a) Beran. 34 Montgomery trips Triplett. 35 Baildon beats Fribourg.

Tourneys 36-65: 38 Matzke tops Paananen. 39 Allen beats Bancroft. 41 Wenzlaff tops (2f) Scott. 43 Gregory, Pradt best Bohn. 44 Trotzok trips Little; Alberts bests Kumpf. 45 Wayne whips Wyller, Penkoff. 46 White bests Gallagher. 47 Thomas tops Dyer. 49 Hurt ties, then tops Stettbacher, beats Holmes. 51 Thorsen tops Hance twice; Smith withdrawn. 53 Couture conks Arnold. 57 Osborn beats Barlow. 58 Chapman, Vicinus split two; Downs tops Vicinus; Chapman downs Hikade, Downs. 59 Culpepper tops (2f) Amidon. 60 Wenzlaff licks Hoglund. 62 correction: Trotti won one only from Gleason. 64 Williams bests Ross, bows to Johnson. 65 Gregory beats Schulze.

Tourneys 66-100: 66 Lynch licks Groat. 67 Magee nips Larson, Novak. 69 Johnson tops Potter, Mills; Potter nips Nearing. 76 Roberson tops Muecke twice. 77 Souders whips Weston. 82 Hubbard halts Walsdorf. 83 Fisher ties Burdick, tops Silveira; Burdick tops Fisher. 86 Ripple bows to Anderson, bests Hurd. 87 Clapp withdraws. 88 Reardan yields to Kelley, rips Rusch. 92 Gelfand halts Heit. 95 Rogin defeats Fleming. 96 Lang licks Hanshaw. 99 Weston withdraws. 100 Bass bests Klavins.

Tourneys 101-135: 106 Bass, Bates tie twice; Bass, Garrison tie twice; Garrison licks Lucas. 107 Jacobson downs Del Bourgo. 109 Turpin tops Jenkins. 110 Del Bourgo bests Bancroft. 112 Goldstone ties, then tops Bass; Bass ties Wilbur twice, Dulicai once. 113 Bancroft beats Marmorato. 114 Weber tops (2f) Pardue. 115 Dietrich downs Robinson. 116 Glusman tops Plotz. 119 Bauman tops, then ties Ilson; Pattel tops Ilson twice. 122 Sciarretta halts Heit. 127 Bock halts Hobson, splits two with Giordano. 129 Kahn tops Lovegren, Tudor; Keplinger bests Kahn, bows to Lovegren. 130 Rubin rips Chapman. 132 Decker (2), Okola best Schneider. 135 Diebling, Milana flip Fleming.

Tourneys 136-303: 136 Kalogeras tops Smith. 138 Becholdt, Miller tie twice. 139 Joseph, Chang lick Lanam. 141 Casebier withdraws. 144 Lawrence withdraws. 146 Mitchell, Bitzer, Donaldson each defeat Larsen twice. 154 Giordano sinks Soule. 156 Kisch smites Smith twice. 163 White whips Williams; Jacobsen withdraws. 164 Jacobson withdraws. 169 McDonald defeats Fleming. 182 Freese halts Hanshaw. 201 Downs defeats Spero.

## PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tourneys for Premiums

### Started in 1951 (Key: 51-P)

Tourneys 1-149: 7 Fouquet fells Young. 60 Osterman sinks Silver. 75 Watson whips Swaney. 79 Bauer bests Boehm. 83 Powell

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## POSTAL CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

THE current edition of the Golden Knights tournament is now under way, and entries are acceptable until September 30, 1954. It is conducted under CHESS REVIEW's *Rules and Regulations for Postal Chess*, as mailed with assignments to play, and the special rules given below.

In effect, the Golden Knights is an "open" tournament, without regard to our rating classes so far as entry goes. The ratings are calculated, however, quite as usual. We "rate" all games in CHESS REVIEW tournaments. It is an "open" tournament because we cannot pretend to "seed" candidates for a championship and because it gives the weaker players a chance to gain by experience against stronger ones.

To speed play for the first round, we group all the entries received geographically so far as possible: New England, Middle Atlantic, South, Mid-west, the Plains and Mountain States and the Pacific Coast, with a scattering of Canadian entrants in those groups nearest them. Otherwise, entries are matched off into 7 man groups strictly in the order of our receipt of their applications. Qualifiers to the later rounds are grouped likewise in order of qualification, but non-geographically.

## Special Rules for the 1954 Golden Knights Tournaments.

Consult the following rules whenever any question arises as to your chances for qualifying to Semi-finals or Finals or for weighted point score, etc.

1 CHESS REVIEW's 8th Annual Golden Knights Postal Chess Championship Tournament is open to all persons living in the continental United States of America and in Canada, except CHESS REVIEW's employees, contributing editors and members of their families.

2 Any contestant who enters this tournament under a pseudonym or in the name of another person will be disqualified. All unfinished games of the disqualified contestant will be scored as wins for his opponents.

3 Two qualifying rounds and one final round will be played. In all three rounds, contestants will compete in sections of seven players. Each contestant in a section will play one game with each of his six opponents.

4 All contestants who score 4 or more game points in the preliminary round will qualify for the semi-final round. Similarly, all qualified semi-finalists who score 4 or more game points in the semi-final round will qualify for the final round. If additional players (from 1 to 6) are required to complete the last section of the second or third round, these players will be selected from among contestants who scored  $3\frac{1}{2}$  points in the previous round and in the order of their CHESS REVIEW Postal Ratings at the time the last section starts.

5 Except as provided in Rule 4, contestants who score less than 4 points in either of the qualifying rounds will not be eligible for the announced cash and emblem prizes. However, each of these eliminated contestants, upon completion of all his scheduled games in this tournament, will receive one free entry (worth \$1) into a CHESS REVIEW Postal Chess Class Tournament and can apply, instead, for entry to a Postal Chess Prize Tournament at \$1 only.

6 A First Prize of \$250.00 and 74 other cash prizes will be awarded by CHESS REVIEW in accordance with the published schedule of prizes to those 75 qualified finalists who achieve the highest total scores (see rule 7) in the three rounds of the tournament. Every qualified finalist will be awarded the emblem of the Golden Knight upon completion of all his scheduled games.

7 When computing the total scores to determine the distribution of prizes, each game won in the first round will be scored as 1 point; each game won in the second round as 2.2 points; each game won in the final round as 4.5 points. A drawn game will be scored as half these respective amounts.

8 In the case of ties, if two or more finalists tie for first place, achieving the same total score, as computed in Rule 7, then the first 2 or more prizes will be reserved for those finalists and the prizes will be awarded in accordance with the scores achieved by them in a tie-breaking match or round-robin contest in which each contestant will play not less than 2 games with every other contestant. Ties for any other cash prizes will be broken in the same manner. Any ties which may develop in the tie-breaking contests will be played off in additional matches or tournaments.

9 The entry fee is \$3 and entitles the contestant to compete in one section of the preliminary round. No additional fee is charged contestants who qualify for the second or third rounds. A contestant may enter up to five sections of the preliminary round upon payment of the fee of \$3 per section entry. Multiple entries by one person will compete and qualify as though made by separate individuals. However, no contestant may win more than one prize and a player who qualifies for more than one section of the final round will be awarded his prize on the basis of the total score achieved by only one of his entries. (The entry making the highest total score will be taken.) Multiple entries will be placed in different sections of each round.

10 Upon entering, each contestant agrees that the decision of CHESS REVIEW and its Postal Chess Editor in all matters affecting the conduct of the tournament, including the acceptance and classification of entries, the adjudication of games, the award or refusal of forfeit claims, the distribution of prizes and all interpretations of the rules and regulations, shall be final and conclusive.

11 Entries must be mailed on or before September 30th, 1954. Entries mailed after that date may not be accepted.

12 Except as provided in the foregoing rules, and in all other respects, this tournament will be conducted under CHESS REVIEW's Official Rules and Regulations of Postal Chess, including any amendments or additions thereto.

## Started in 1952 (Key: 52-P)

Tourneys 1-207: 48 Henriksen rips Rozman, 63 Kreisler routs Raymond, 75 Parker tops Routledge, 76 Scoville scoops Gross, 91 Laine tops (a) Stump, 102 Koffman conks Sheahan, 115 Thorop tops Gotham, 118 Cross, Day tie, 136 Kaiser splits two with Smoron, loses to Jacobs, 150 Shepherd beats Bass twice, 161 Straedeey stops Eickholt, 163 Ohmes beats Bass, 169 Fox tops Astapoff, 175 Matzke jolts Johnson, 184 Cotter tops Secord twice, loses to Wilkoff, 186 Van Patten beats

(Continued on page 29)

## Beginning with 1954

## 7 man sections in Prize Tourney

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ADDRESS .....  
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Thomas, 4 Katz conks Shaw, 5 Zaikowski conks Maclean, tops Scholtz; Lynch withdraws. 8 Wright withdraws.

Thomas, 4 Katz conks Shaw, 5 Zaikowski conks Maclean, tops Scholtz; Lynch withdraws. 8 Wright withdraws.

## 7th Annual Championship—1952-3

### PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 52-N)

Sections 1-49: 1 Black bests Beard. 8 Wright fells Fullum. 10 Skema skunks Fullum. 11 Prosser tops Cohen. 16 Brodersen bests Burgess. Lang. 20 Howell halts Nanson. 21 Joseph. Dimond jolt Fullum. 30 Athey tops Eaton. 31 Billman bests Boehm. 33 Banner bests Laine. Nickel: Joseph beats Banner, bows to Hestenes. 34 Bleakley. McLaughlin tie; Graetz jolts Joyce. 35 Stonkus stops O'Reilly. 39 Rehder routs Nearing. 42 Collins. Stephens tie. 43 Saunders chops Churchill. 45 Parsons tops Blizard. 46 Josephson bows to Johnson. bests Filter. 47 Jakstas jolts Self. 49 Conger conks Corson; Feldman withdraws.

Sections 50-74: 50 Smith overcomes Morrow. Howard. 51 Schwartz rips Ranny. Randolph; Randolph routs Ranny. 52 Greenberg whips Womack. 53 Jurek jolts Clare. Hornbuckle; Hornbuckle halts Howen. 54 Sigler conks Kahn. 55 Doelling downs Trull. 56 Schmitt. Hagedorn. Gee defeat Dutch. 57 Aronson tops (f) Macek. 58 Robinson rips Brodeur. 60 Crowder jolts Jones. 62 Healey bests Buck; Johnson stops Starick. 64 Wilson nips Nanson. 65 Bone beats Neal. 67 Billman ties Cox. tops Lin. 69 Antonelli nips France; Driver bests Tarbox. 70 McLellan downs Anderson. 71 Oliphant. Rogers fell Parke. 72 Graf tops France. 73 France. Winterberg. Bohlen clip Clark. 74 Wisegarver licks Leigh; Belanger withdrawn.

Sections 75-99: 75 Bonnell. Williams tie. 76 Self bests McAninch. 79 Laird licks Stark; Howard rips Rabinowitz. 80 Henson halts Wyller. 82 Werner defeats Welbel. 83 Paul masters Mehling; Gross withdraws. 85 Lapsley licks Parrish; Hoglund halts Racatis. 86 Utter. Reithel rip Friedman. 88 Konhorst bests Berent; Maclean stops Steffen. 89 Trotzkup trips Steffen. 92 Utter bests Belsky. Attie. 93 Hardin halts Ficken. 95 Fazio fells Mager. 96 Marks bests Seybold. Selnner. 97 Mills halts Hedges. 99 Kreisler bests Deitz. bows to Walrath. Proper.

Sections 100-124: 101 Smoron smears Huffman; Manny. Huffman best Greenbank. 103

Staffer stops Wallgren. 104 Graf tops Green-donner (a). Mester. 105 Henderson. Smalley smite Marston. 106 Raymond resigns to all; Richter rips Stoddard. 107 Runkel routs Van Hise. 108 Danon downs Birstein. 109 Distefano tops Gibby; Simms checks Churchill. 113 correction: Kaman won from Haynes. not Randlett. 114 Smith smites Longstreet. 115 Kline clips Gibson. Burns; Burns. Stewart tie. 116 Lee. Paris. Power halt Hernden; Strauss whips Willard. 117 Karalaitis. Ribowsky lick Lichtenstein. 119 Jackson bows to Bauman. bests Flo; Flo trips Tresidder. 121 Parrish routs Roberts; Ratermanis. Roberts rip Doherty. 122 Fish. Moehrman best Beaudry; Gilson beats Franz. 123 Addeleston tops Vassilakos; MacMillan tops Gordon. ties Reeve; Reeve rips Gordon. 124 McClure tops (a) Denham; Smith withdrawn.

Sections 125-149: 126 Levitt defeats Funk. 127 Olmsted stops Casault. 128 Hoge halts Gustin; Clark clips Burns. 129 Norris nips Appelman; Wilson halts Hill. 131 Roth rips Armstrong; Maurer bests Gutberlet. 132 Define defeats Godbold. 134 Fuller bests Bowen; Lyle trips Trant; Hornstein. Jewett check Churchill. 135 Bueters bests LiPuma; Feinson whips Winitzki. 137 Rider halts Hall; Distefano smites Rider. Hall. Smith; Smith withdrawn. 138 Barry. Frank best Keesling. 139 Gonzalez licks McAlister. Lekowski; McAlister bows to Lekowski. bests Rehder. 140 Van Deene downs Getz; Hardin halts Morris. 141 Barry bests Kooistra; Merkel. Maguire. Rodkin. Bohac. Kooistra mob Hurd. 142 Capillon licks Armand. loses to Smith. 143 Eckstrom routs Martin. Rabinowitz. Marcus; Terry withdrawn. loses (a) to Rabinowitz. Eckstrom. 144 Schroeder rips Rodkin.

Sections 145-153: 146 Carlson overcomes Bricher. 147 Bricher downs Burdell; Gibbs masters More. 148 Smith withdrawn. 149 Hyde halts Sims. loses to Temple; Smith withdrawn. 150 Graf tops Schroeder; Smith withdrawn. 151 Green. Van Osdol. Giles. Sweig top Piotrowski. 152 Danielson. May tie. 153 no reports to date??

### SEMI-FINALS (Key: 52-Ns)

Sections 1-21: 1 Lynch withdraws. 2 Jung-wirth tops Greenberg. ties Sokoler; Zierke withdraws. 5 Lovejoy trips Trink. 16 Kirrman replaced by McClure.

## Started in 1953 (Key: 53-P)

Tourneys 1-50: 3 Doelling downs Trull. 5 Raimi rips Zaft. ties Cleveland twice. 6 Potschuch. (2) Lankhorst top Phillips. 7 Small smites Keefe. 9 Capillon masters Matern. 11 Wilkin whips Werner. 14 Clark clips Wall. 16 Berry. Hyde tie. 18 Chick chops Galluccio. 19 Conner conks McCabe. 20 Garner tops (2f) Chapman; Skipworth withdraws. 24 Harding tops Freeman twice. 26 Tomcufek fells Graeff. (2f) Fauver. 30 Matthews tops Seabrook. (2f) Silberberg. 31 Estrada halts Huffman. 32 Zalys fells Fuchs. 33 Coggeshall halts Graf. 34 Stetler stops Timmann. 35 Plummer tops Winter. 36 Roberson rips Abarno. Warner; Distefano downs Abarno twice; correction: Distefano split two with Roberson. 40 Doan downs Leigh. (2) Laine; correction: Bailey. Doan tied twice. 44 Atheneous withdraws. 46 Marks tops Shannon (2). Wilcox. 47 Williams tops (2f) Lang; Krajewicz bests Williams (2). Kudla.

Tourneys 51-100: 56 Cowan tops Sbarsky twice. 57 Covington conks Allen. 58 Arnow checks Chase. 59 Johnson halts Hart. 61 Cowan conks Maxwell. Woods. 62 Offenbergties Silver. then loses to King. Silver. 64 Laine licks Feeley; Kelly loses (2) to Stanley. withdraws. 65 Timmann tops Suitor. 68 Jacobson jolts Beal. 70 Margolis smites Small twice. 71 Day downs Martinez. 72 Kinsella withdrawn. loses (1a) to Jacobson. 73 Raimi rips Ralyea; Goodman masters Menuet. (2) Ralyea. 74 Delehanty withdrawn. 75 Kelly conks Condon. 77 Cha checks Kohlaas. 82 Williams whips Wise. Schoerner; Wise wallops Schoerner. 86 Roberts. Keidan (2). Walter (2) down Day. 88 Scrivener tops Zukaitis twice. 84 Cowan conks Aston. 96 Hardin withdraws.

Tourneys 101-178: 101 Marks withdraws. 105 Smith withdrawn. 119 Bowen bests Lee; Beer withdraws.

## GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive qualification championships

## 3rd Annual Championship—1947-8

### FINALS (Key: 47-Nf)

Sections 1-32: 31 Stevens stops Langfelder. 32 correction: Henin. Potter tied.

## 4th Annual Championship—1949

### FINALS (Key: 49-Nf)

Sections 1-18: 13 Strahan downs Adams. 14 Strahan wins from Magerkurth. Werner. 17 Hansen halts Blackburne. Johnson.

## 5th Annual Championship—1950

### SEMI-FINALS (Key: 50-Ns)

Sections 1-43: 16 Davenport. Eisen tie. 40 Weaver trips Trull. 42 Flauding downs Rozman. Nye. Alden. Michalski.

### FINALS (Key: 50-Nf)

Sections 1-15: 2 correction: Klugman. Staffer tied. 3 McClure tops (f) Bell. 9 Hanson halts Walch. 10 Morgan defeats Duchesne. 11 Wilbur ties Weininger. tops Gilliland. Adickes downs Wengraf. 12 Bevier tops (a) Newman. 13 Yerhoff defeats Harper. Robinson; Harper. Robinson down Power. 14 Wood clips Clevenger.

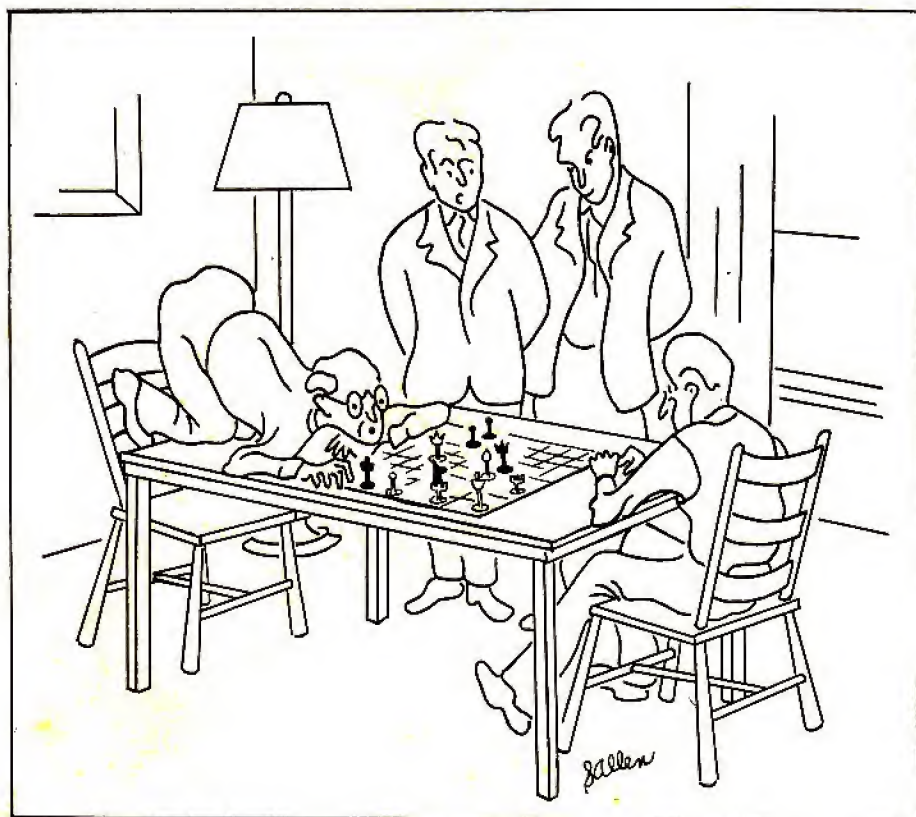
## 6th Annual Championship—1951

### SEMI-FINALS (Key: 51-Ns)

Sections 1-33: 14 Hunnux trips Trull. 19 Skema bests Schwartz. 20 Wright withdraws. 22 Morley fells Fullum. 24 Rauch rips Arendt. 25 Yerhoff bests Becker. 27 Payne tops Podolsky. Noonan; Crenshaw conks Cowan; correction: Meifert won from Crenshaw. 28 Loring licks Sullivan. Shaw. 30 Owens tops Schmitt; correction: Rider did win (f) from Brice-Nash. 31 Konkel licks Hoeflin. 32 Thies conks Conway.

### FINALS (Key: 51-Nf)

Sections 1-9: 1 Gonzalez bests Yarmak. 2 Wallgren halts Harrison. 3 Staffer stops



"Old Adams certainly gets wrapped up in his game, doesn't he?"



# POSTAL GAMES

from CHESS REVIEW tourneys

annotated by  
**JACK W. COLLINS**

Our Postal players are invited to submit their **BEST** games for this department. To be considered, the moves of each game must be written on a standard score sheet, or typed on a single sheet of paper, and marked "for publication."

## Loser Submits

This romantic and brilliant game, with its Queen sacrifice, was submitted for publication by the loser! And that's news!

### EVANS GAMBIT

R. K. Wilkoff J. N. Cotter  
White Black  
1 P-K4 P-K4 3 B-B4 B-B4  
2 N-KB3 N-QB3 4 P-QN4 . . . .

The romantic Evans Gambit (Captain W. D., not Larry, that is).

4 . . . . BxP  
5 P-B3 B-K2

Little is known of this move. But it is not the type which would ordinarily disturb a Gambiteer.

Standard is 5 . . . B-R4.

6 P-Q4 N-R4!  
7 NxP . . . .

White ought to preserve his King Bishop. A good line is 7 B-K2, P-Q4 8 PxKP, PxP 9 Q-R4†, P-B3 10 QxP, Q-Q4 11 Q-QR4, B-K3 12 QN-Q2, N-R3 13 O-O.

7 . . . . NxB  
8 NxN P-Q4!  
9 PxP QxP

With the two Bishops and the sounder Pawn structure, Black has a slight advantage.

10 N-K3 Q-Q1  
Preferable is 10 . . . Q-QR4.

11 N-Q2 N-B3  
12 O-O O-O  
13 B-N2 P-QN3

Correct is 13 . . . P-B4!

14 R-K1 B-Q2

Still best is 14 . . . P-B4! But 14 . . . B-N2? allows 15 N-B5!

15 P-QB4! R-K1  
16 Q-B2 P-B3  
17 QR-Q1 Q-B2  
18 P-Q5 . . . .

This desirable Pawn-break is better if prepared a bit more with 18 N-B3.

18 . . . . QR-Q1

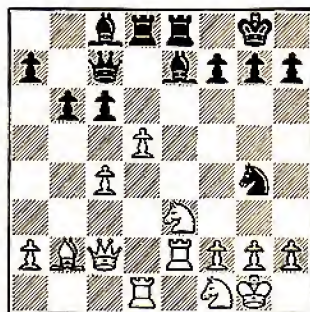
Better is 18 . . . PxP 19 BxN, BxB 20 NxP, Q-B3.

19 N/2-B1 B-QB1

Again, better is 19 . . . PxP: e.g., 20 BxN, BxB 21 NxP, Q-B3 22 RxB†, BxR! (if 22 . . . RxR? 23 NxB† QxN? 24 RxB, and White wins) 23 NxB†, QxN.

20 R-K2

N-N5



21 N-N3 . . . .

Sacrificing the Queen Pawn.

21 . . . . NxN

22 RxN . . . .

If 22 PxN? B-KN5 and Black wins the Exchange.

22 . . . . PxP

Now White secures a winning attack. Black ought to decline the Pawn with 22 . . . B-Q3!

23 N-R5 B-Q3

On either 23 . . . B-B1 or 23 . . . P-B3, 24 R-KN3! is too powerful.

24 Q-B3 P-Q5

If 24 . . . P-B3 (defending against 25 QxP mate) 25 NxP†, PxN 26 QxP, Black cannot hold the position.

25 QxP!! . . . .

Very fine! White offers his Queen rather than play it safe with 25 RxR† or 25 RxP.

25 . . . . B-B1

If 25 . . . BxP†, White has 26 K-R1, RxQ? 27 RxR mate.

26 RxR! . . . .

Not 26 N-B6†? PxN 27 R-N3†, QxR! and Black wins.

26 . . . . RxQ

27 BxR! . . . .

Black answers 27 RxR with B-Q2. The text threatens 28 BxKNP.

27 . . . . P-B3

If 27 . . . B-N5 28 BxKNP, BxN 29 B-R6! (or 29 BxB), Q-B4 30 R/1-Q8, White mates in two at KB8.

28 BxBP! . . . .

One nice move after another.

28 . . . . B-Q2

If 28 . . . PxB 29 R/1-Q8, Q-B4 30 RxB†, QxR 31 RxQ†, KxR 32 NxP, White wins.

29 R-Q8 . . . .

There is another pretty win with 29 B-K5! QxP (29 . . . Q-B4 30 B-Q6!) 30 R-Q8, Q-KN5 31 R/1xB, QxN 32 RxP†. Or 29 B-K5! Q-B3 30 R-Q8, B-N5 31 B-Q6, K-B2 32 RxB†, K-N3 33 N-B4†.

29 . . . . B-N5

If 29 . . . PxP, 30 NxP†, K-B2 31 R/1x B† wins the Queen and game.

30 BxP! BxN

31 B-R6! Resigns

White threatens 32 RxB mate to which there is no adequate defense.

A splendid performance by Wilkoff.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

## Miniature

White draws (figuratively speaking, that is) this miniature in only fifteen moves—practically out of hand.

### RUY LOPEZ

J. B. Myers, Jr. J. A. Wallace

White Black

1 P-K4 P-K4 3 B-N5 P-QR

2 N-KB3 N-QB3 4 B-R4 N-B3

5 O-O B-B4

The Moller Defense: adventurous but not quite sound.

6 P-Q4 . . . .

Adventure on adventure. The standard line which gives Black the most headaches is 6 NxP! NxN 7 P-Q4, NxP 8 R-K1! B-K2 9 PxN!

6 . . . . PxP

Not good. Black must play 6 . . . BxP or 6 . . . QNxP.

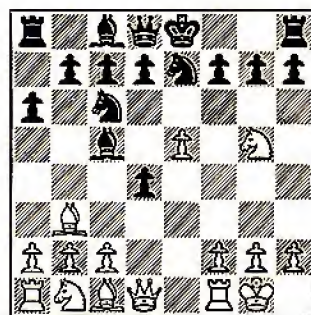
7 P-K5 . . . .

Precisely. Now White wins.

7 . . . . N-Q4

8 B-N3 N/4-K2

9 N-N5 . . . .



9 . . . . NxP

If 9 . . . O-O, White has 10 Q-R5, P-R3 11 NxP, Q-K1 12 NxP§, K-R1 13 N-B7†, K-N1 14 Q-R8 mate.

10 P-KB4 P-R3

If 10 . . . N/4-N3, 11 NxBP wins the Queen. Best for prolongation is 10 . . . P-Q4.

11 PxN PxN

12 BxP† K-B1

13 Q-B3 . . . .

A big battery.

13 . . . . P-Q6§

Spite check!?

14 K-R1 P-Q3

15 B-K6§ Resigns

Black must lose "everything."

## A Sensitive King

Opening a Pawn hole in front of one's King may merely be giving it vital air. Or it may be letting in a fatal draft. White puts the blast quite effectively on Black's exposed King here.

### SLAV DEFENSE

H. H. Trotti F. W. Gleason

White Black

1 N-KB3 P-Q4

2 P-B4 P-QB3

3 P-Q4 N-B3



A Slav Defense, by transposition, is brought about.

4 N-B3 . . . .

4 PxP guarantees White a slight superiority. Of course the text is good, too.

4 . . . . QN-Q2

Black makes it a Semi-Slav. The regular variation, 4 . . . PxP 5 P-QR4, B-B4, has more regard for the Black Queen Bishop.

5 P-K3 . . . .

A plausible alternative is 5 PxP, PxP 6 B-B4.

5 . . . . P-K3  
6 B-Q3 B-N5

This is the Romih Variation. The main idea is to secure the break . . . P-K4.

7 Q-B2 . . . .

It is best to put the question to the Bishop immediately with 7 P-QR3.

7 . . . . Q-R4

This Cambridge Springs Defense-like Queen maneuver is out of place when White has the resources of B-Q2. With 7 . . . O-O 8 O-O, PxP 9 BxP, B-Q3 10 R-Q1, Q-K2 11 N-K3, P-K4 Black stays in a Romih line.

8 O-O . . . .

Or 8 B-Q2! 9 O-O and 10 P-QR3.

8 . . . . BxN  
9 PxB O-O  
10 PxP . . . .

Quite properly, White dissolves his doubled Pawns and opens diagonals for his two Bishops.

10 . . . . BPxP

Better is 10 . . . KPxP, to free the Black Bishop.

11 P-B4 P-KN3

Black plans to answer 12 PxP with 12 . . . NxP without losing the King Rook Pawn. But the text seriously weakens the dark squares around the King. Best is 11 . . . PxP.

12 PxP NxP  
13 Q-K2 . . . .

Or, at once, 13 P-K4; for, if 13 . . . N-N5 14 Q-Q2, N-QB3 15 Q-K2, Black fails to exchange Knight for Bishop while White improves his position.

13 . . . . P-QR3  
14 P-K4 . . . .

With the better center, two Bishops and King-side chances, White has an appreciable advantage.

14 . . . . N-K2

If 14 . . . N-N5, 15 B-Q2 is annoying.

15 P-QR4 Q-Q1

The Queen sortie has failed, and Black is in full retreat

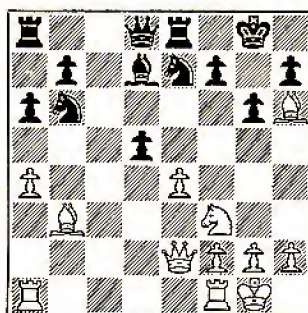
16 B-R6 R-K1  
17 B-QB4 . . . .

White is going to break with P-Q5.

17 . . . . N-N3  
18 B-N3 B-Q2  
19 P-Q5! . . . .

This opens the QR1-KR8 diagonal and threatens 20 PxP.

19 . . . . PxP



20 Q-N2 . . . .

White shows the flaw in 11 . . . P-KN3 by threatening 21 Q-N7 mate.

20 . . . . N-B4

The Knight must go on the block to prevent mate.

21 PxN P-B3  
22 KR-Q1 BxBP  
23 P-R5 Resigns

It is better this way. If 23 . . . N-B1 24 RxP, Black must lose his Queen.

### A Modern Instance

Black tries out what has become a fairly popular variation in the Sicilian Defense. But White, in very lively style, replies with the most modern instance, the most fashionable attack. The result makes a worthwhile study.

### SICILIAN DEFENSE

J. G. Bueters White R. R. Bass Black

1 P-K4 P-QB4 3 P-Q4 PxP  
2 N-KB3 P-Q3 4 NxP N-KB3  
5 N-QB3 P-QR3

Heading for the Hague System with . . . P-QN4. This is a pet line of Donald Byrne, the new U. S. "Open" Champion.

6 P-B4 . . . .

This, in conjunction with the next, move is being seen more often than the older, classical 6 B-K2—and with some reason.

6 . . . . Q-B2

Probably 6 . . . N-B3 is better.

7 B-Q3 P-K4

Black's last move has the reputation of being an equalizer, but it does leave a hole at KB4, and so 7 . . . N-B3 8 N-B3, P-K3 may well be superior.

8 N-B3 . . . .

More ambitious than 8 N-N3. White's last three moves signal a King-side attack.

8 . . . . B-K2

9 O-O O-O

10 Q-K1! P-QN4

11 PxP . . . .

11 Q-N3 bumps into 11 . . . N-R4.

11 . . . . PxP

12 P-QR3 QN-Q2

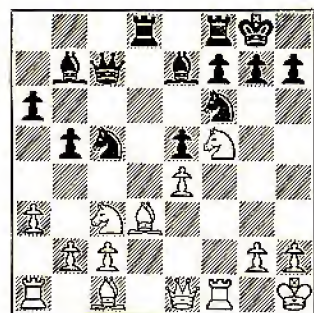
13 K-R1 B-N2

Black's last is mechanical. The Bishop is needed on the QB1-KR6 slant. An improvement is 13 . . . R-Q1.

14 KN-R4! . . . .

KB5 is a very inviting square.

14 . . . . N-B4  
15 N-B5 QR-Q1



16 Q-R4 . . . .

Who cares about a Pawn? Black is getting out his pieces, but White is getting up an attack.

16 . . . . KR-K1

If 16 . . . NxB 17 PxN, RxP 18 Q-N5, P-N3 19 NxB†, QxN 20 QxN, White wins.

17 B-N5 . . . .

Threatening either 18 NxB†, RxN 19 RxN! PxR 20 BxBP—or 18 NxKNP, KxN 19 Q-R6†, with a mating attack in both cases.

17 . . . . QN-Q2

All dressed up (in full development), Black has no place to go (effectively).

18 N-Q5 . . . .

To force open the QN1-KR7 diagonal.

18 . . . . NxN

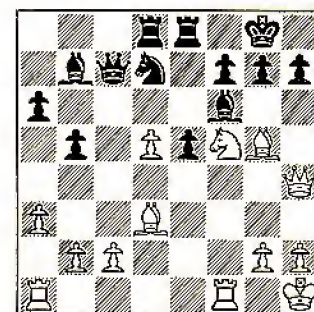
If 18 . . . BxN (the Queen Knight must be taken) 18 PxN, P-R3 20 BxRP, PxP 21 QxP, B-B1 22 Q-N5†, K-R1 23 R-B3, White wins.

19 PxN . . . .

With all kinds of threats: 20 P-Q6, 20 NxB†, 20 NxP and 20 BxB, for instance.

19 . . . . B-KB3

If 19 . . . BxB 20 QxB, P-N3 21 Q-R6 (or 21 N-R6†) PxN, 22 RxB wins for White.



20 NxP! . . . .

This sacrifice was in the air!

20 . . . . KxN

If 20 . . . BxN, 21 QxP†, K-B1 22 B-R6, BxB 23 QxP mate!

21 QxP† K-B1  
22 RxB Resigns

On 22 . . . NxR, BxN, Black cannot stop 24 Q-R8 mate.

A good example of how dangerous the 6 P-B4, 7 B-Q3, 8 N-B3 and 10 Q-K1 attacking system can be.



# Past Masterpieces

Annotated by **FRED REINFELD**

BECAUSE of its aggressive qualities, the Dutch Defense has always been a favorite with such noted masters of the attack as Tchigorin, Spielmann, Mieses, Tartakover and Alekhine. The general pattern of play in this opening is that Black strives for King-side aggression, while White pursues his plans on the other wing. There are many cases in which a player mismanages his attack, so that the initiative passes to his opponent. In the following game, for example, Harrwitz botches his Queen-side play. Morphy thereupon dismisses his King-side activities and concentrates on the sector in which Harrwitz has squandered his chances.

Match (Paris), 1858

**DUTCH DEFENSE**

D. Harrwitz                      Paul Morphy  
White                                      Black

1 P-Q4                      . . . .

A rarity in those days!

1 . . . .                      P-KB4

Morphy gives Harrwitz an opportunity to play the lively Staunton Gambit (2 P-K4); but Harrwitz prudently avoids complications.

2 P-QB4	P-K3	4 B-N5	B-N5
3 N-QB3	N-KB3	5 Q-N3	P-B4
6 P-Q5	. . . .		

White's last move has been criticized by all the Morphy annotators, who have, however, failed to point out what is wrong with it. As the game goes, Harrwitz obtains at least an even position.

6 . . . .	P-K4	9 KN-K2	P-KR3
7 P-K3	O-O	10 BxN	QxB
8 B-Q3	P-Q3	11 P-QR3	BxN†
12 QxB	. . . .		

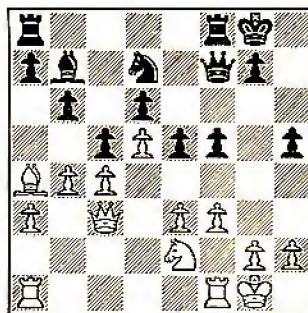
For a better understanding of Harrwitz' play, it ought to be pointed out that this was the third game of the match and that Harrwitz had won the two preceding games! One gathers that Harrwitz was content with tranquil play

at this stage and hence sought simplifying exchanges. As for Morphy, most players in his position would be very nervous about the score and strive for complications at all cost. Instead, Morphy continues with commendable serenity, evidently relying on his superior end-game technique.

12 . . . .	N-Q2
13 O-O	Q-N3
14 P-QN4	P-N3
15 P-B3	P-KR4

Else White might try (after due preparation) P-N4, followed by N-N3.

16 B-B2	B-N2
17 B-R4!	Q-B2



18 BxN                      . . . .

Faulty execution in a plan good so far. Stronger is 18 B-B6, N-B3 (Black can hardly capture, for he is then left with a weak Pawn on the opened Queen file—not to mention the powerful, protected, passed Pawn which White obtains) 19 P-N5, followed by P-QR4 and P-R5, with a promising, Queen-side initiative.

18 . . . .	QxB
19 PxP	. . . .

Worse and worse: White's Queen Bishop Pawn will now be exposed to attack. 19 P-N5 is much better.

19 . . . .                      NPxP

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

20 P-B4	P-K5
21 QR-N1	B-R3!

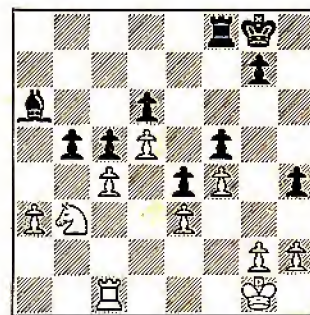
White is bound to come off second-best in the struggle for the open file because his Queen Bishop Pawn is exposed to attack.

22 KR-B1	Q-R5	24 N-B1	QR-N1
23 N-N3	P-R5	25 N-Q2	R-N2
		26 RxR	PxP

White would have had to exchange sooner or later. But now Black has the Queen Rook file at his disposal.

27 Q-N3	QxQ
28 NxQ	P-QN4!

Black forces a passed Pawn for himself. Harrwitz' simplifying policy has failed.



29 PxP	BxP	31 N-N7	R-R3
30 N-R5	R-R1	32 R-B3	K-B1
		33 N-Q8	B-Q2

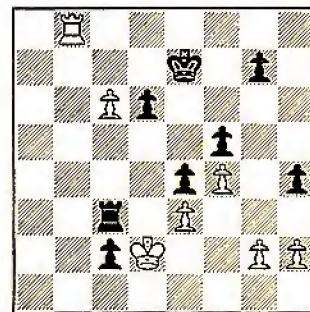
White's situation is already desperate. His Knight's exiled state is precarious, and the Black King is about to play an active role. Above all, Black's passed Pawn is a latent menace.

34 R-N3	K-K2	36 K-B2	P-B
35 R-N8	P-B5!	37 K-K2	R
		38 N-B6†	. . . .

Or 38 K-Q1, B-R5†, and White can resign.

38 . . . .	BxN
39 PxB	P-B7
40 K-Q2	R-B6!

One of Morphy's most famous moves.



41 K-B1	RxBP
---------	------

If now 42 R-KR8, R-B6 is decisive.

42 R-N3	K-B3	44 P-N3	RPxP
43 R-R3	P-N4!	45 RPxP	PxP
		46 NPxP	K-N3

Black's King heads for KB6.

47 R-R5	R-B4	51 R-N2†	K-B6
48 R-R6	R-B6!	52 R-N5	KxP
49 R-P†	K-R4	53 R-R5	KxP
50 R-Q2	K-N5	54 R-R4†	K-E

Resigns

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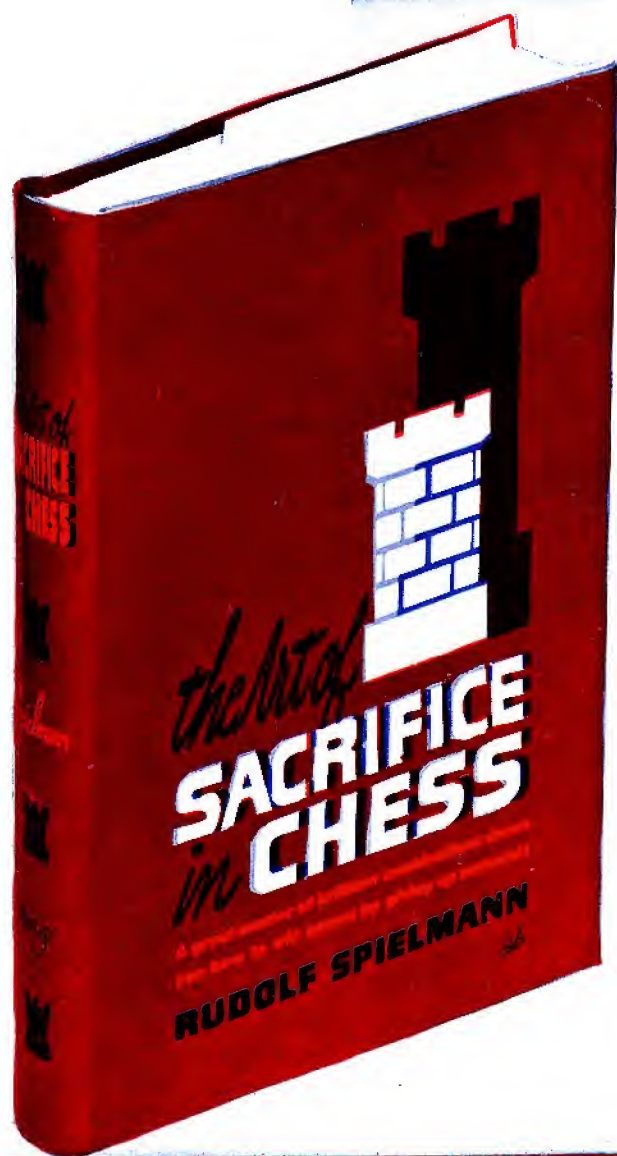
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# Chernev's Chess Corner

IN making their choice of "the immortal game," Yates and Winter have this to say:

"The essence of beauty in chess lies in three points: first—profundity, with which is linked the element of surprise, the latter coming preferably at the end of a movement; for, in a perfect chess game as in a first rate short story, the whole plot and counter-plot should lead up to a striking finale, the interest not being allayed until the very last moment; second—elegance of maneuvering, the rhythm of appropriate move and counter-move; and third—economy both of force and time, which unifies the whole into a chess poem.

"These three qualities are exhibited to a particularly high degree in the game which follows, which, in our opinion, is perhaps the finest ever played."



Irving Chernev

Carlsbad, 1923

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Gruenfeld White		Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	8 Q-B2 P-QR3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	9 P-QR3 P-R3
3 N-KB3	P-Q4	10 B-R4 R-K1!
4 N-B3	B-K2	11 B-Q3 PXP
5 B-N5	QN-Q2	12 BXP P-QN4
6 P-K3	O-O	13 B-R2 P-B4!
7 R-B1	P-B3	14 R-Q1 PXP
		15 NxQP Q-N3

Black avoids the trap: 15 . . . B-N2 16 NxKP, PxN 17 BxP†, K-R1 18 B/4xN, BxB 19 BxN, and White wins.

16 B-N1 . . . .

This move appears to prevent the reply, 16 . . . B-N2, (says Alekhine) owing to the possibility: 17 N/4xNP, PxN 18 RxN! and, if 18 . . . NxR, White mates in two.

16 . . . . B-N2!

There's no stopping Alekhine! He intends to answer 17 N/4xNP with 17 . . . Q-B3, forcing 18 N-Q4 after which he plays 18 . . . QxP with a strong game.

17 O-O QR-B1  
18 Q-Q2 N-K4!

The Knight heads for B5 whence White dares not remove it nor permit it to stay!

19 BxN BxB  
20 Q-B2 P-N3

Both sides are happy. White has forced a weakening Pawn move on the King-side. Black has a good retreat for his King Bishop the future of which lies in the control of the long diagonal.

21 Q-K2 N-B5  
22 B-K4 . . . .

White hopes Alekhine will try to win a Pawn by 22 . . . NxRP after which he turns the tables with 23 Q-B3, BxB 24 NxR, BxN 25 PxR, as he then threatens to win the Exchange on one side and the Knight on the other.

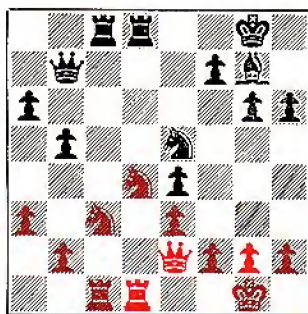
22 . . . . B-N2!  
23 BxB QxB  
24 R-B1 . . . .

White guards against the threat of 24 . . . NxRP.

24 . . . . P-K4!  
25 N-N3 P-K5

Black prepares a new outpost for the Knight, at Q6, and, incidentally, renews the threat of . . . NxRP.

26 N-Q4 KR-Q1  
27 KR-Q1 N-K4



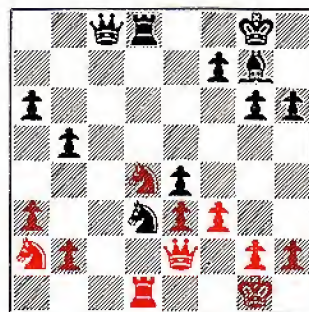
28 N-R2 . . . .

If White tries to prevent 28 . . . N-Q6 by 28 R-B2, the continuation, according to Yates and Winter, would be 28 . . . N-Q6! 29 NxKP, QxN 30 RxN (if 30 QxN, QxQ 31 RxQ, RxR, the pinned Knight

dare not recapture), RxR 31 QxR (obviously 31 NxR exposes the Rook), RxN! White has choice of two ways in which he may not take the Rook—even after 32 Q-B8†, K-R2!

28 . . . . N-Q6  
29 RxR QxR  
30 P-B3 . . . .

White starts to undermine the base of the support of the Knight.



30 . . . . RxN!  
31 PxP . . . .

If 31 PxR, BxP† 32 K-B1, N-B5 33 Q-Q2 (or 33 QxP, Q-B5† 34 K-K1, NxP† 35 K-Q2, B-K6†, and White loses his Queen), Q-B5† 34 K-K1, P-K6 35 QxB, NxP mate.

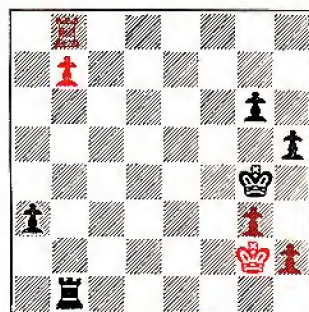
31 . . . . N-B5!  
32 PxN Q-B5!

Black attacks everything. The plausible reply, 33 N-B3, guards all points, but the Knight is overworked. The simple refutation would be 33 . . . QxQ 34 NxQ, RxR†.

33 QxQ RxR†  
34 Q-B1 B-Q5†

And the next move is checkmate.

CUTE yet not too difficult is this end-game study by Selesniev.



White to Play and Win

The solution goes:

1 P-R3† K-N4 5 KxR P-R7  
2 P-R4† K-N5 6 P-N8(Q)  
3 R-KB8 R-N7† P-R8(Q)  
4 R-B2 RxR† 7 Q-QB8 mate

## THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

One of the most curious facts found in the by-paths of chess research is the affected dread of brain ruin on the part of men whom the Fates have made absolutely immune from any such calamity.

—Anonymous

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



# CHESS REVIEW

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New York Walter Froehlich, Edward Lasker,  
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North Carolina Sam Agnello.  
North Dakota D. C. Macdonald.  
Ohio Lawrence C. Jackson, Jr., Edward F.  
Johnson.  
Pennsylvania Thomas B. Eckenrode, Thomas  
Gutekunst, William R. Hamilton, Lee B.  
Hoover.  
South Carolina Prof. L. L. Foster.  
South Dakota M. F. Anderson.  
Tennessee Mrs. Martha Hardt, J. G. Sulli-  
van, Jr.  
Texas James A. Creighton, Frank R. Graves,  
Homer H. Hyde.  
Utah Harold Lundstrom.  
Virginia Dr. R. M. Baine.  
Washington Dan Wade.  
West Virginia Edward M. Foy.  
Wisconsin A. E. Elo, R. Kujoth.  
Wyoming E. F. Rohlf.

### NADA:

Berta Percy Connell.  
Manitoba Dr. N. Divinsky.  
Quebec Osias Bain.  
Saskatchewan Frank Yerhoff.

# The Review's Point of View

## NATIONAL CHESS RATINGS

THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION has announced its rating list for the close of 1953 (for earlier list, see page 167, June, 1953).

As a matter of national interest, we are publishing herewith the ratings of all who rank as master or higher. (Those lower whom the Federation publishes are members only.)

**GRANDMASTER** (2700 points and up)  
Samuel Reshevsky ..... 2751 ..... 2739

**SENIOR MASTERS** (2500 to 2699)  
Robert Byrne ..... 2601 ..... 2601  
George Kramer ..... 2564 ..... 2564  
Donald Byrne ..... 2465 ..... 2544  
Arnold Denker ..... 2538 ..... 2538  
Nicolas Rossolimo ..... 2513 ..... 2513

**MASTERS** (2300 to 2499)  
Max Pavey ..... 2502 ..... 2477  
Arthur B. Bisguier ..... 2486 ..... 2460  
Issac Kashdan ..... 2455 ..... 2444  
Larry Evans ..... 2660 ..... 2443  
Herman Steiner ..... 2410 ..... 2417  
Hans Berliner ..... 2340 ..... 2413  
Herbert Seidman ..... 2447 ..... 2403  
James T. Sherwin ..... 2352 ..... 2410  
Elliott Hearst ..... 2380 ..... 2402  
Arthur W. Duke ..... 2475 ..... 2400  
I. A. Horowitz ..... 2545 ..... 2400  
Alexander Kevitz ..... 2450 ..... 2378  
Dr. Paul Schmidt ..... 2441 ..... 2391  
Eugene Levin ..... 2368 ..... 2368  
Louis Levy ..... 2356 ..... 2356  
Dr. Harold Sussman ..... 2349 ..... 2349  
Attilio DiCamillo ..... 2375 ..... 2336  
James B. Cross ..... 2345 ..... 2330  
Jack Moskowitz ..... 2330 ..... 2330  
John W. Collins ..... 2413 ..... 2325  
Carl Pilnick ..... 2356 ..... 2322  
Anthony E. Santasiere ..... 2409 ..... 2317  
Harry Gross ..... ..... 2314  
Curt J. Brasket ..... 2212 ..... 2313  
Bernard Hill ..... 2323 ..... 2309  
Walter B. Suesman ..... 2307 ..... 2307  
Karl H. Burger ..... 2255 ..... 2306  
Herman V. Hesse ..... 2311 ..... 2305  
Dr. Ariel A. Mengarini ..... 2329 ..... 2303  
Robert H. Steinmeyer ..... 2217 ..... 2303  
Sidney S. Bernstein ..... 2358 ..... 2300  
George Shainswit ..... 2308 ..... 2281  
Elmars Zengalis ..... 2626 ..... 2281  
Edward Lasker ..... 2342 ..... 2276  
Albert S. Pinkus ..... 2313 ..... 2276  
Irving Rivise ..... 2331 ..... 2276

The above list is given in order of ratings but we do not number it as, in the case of tied ratings, there is no apt way

of distinguishing a higher or lower. *The middle column, which we give here solely for reference, is that for ratings as of the first half of 1953; the end column gives the latest, current ratings.* And players are listed per their latest standings.

The last five names listed are "tentative" masters, as we understand it: i.e., those formerly with master ratings who have dipped, it is presumed, temporarily. Any such who do not dip below 2275 are so retained but must make 2300 or better by the next listing to retain their master rank.

That provision was inserted into the rating procedure because of one change adopted in the past year. Formerly, the rating published represented not necessarily the current rating but that rating which was highest of any semi-annual rating achieved by the player concerned during the two years prior to publication. This former provision served "to stabilize classifications and give declining players a reasonable chance to recover their form without being demoted in rank" as the Federation puts it. But that provision has been dropped in favor of picking teams, making ratings in Swiss System tournaments, etc., from actual current ratings. Hence, the adoption of the newer provision—applied only to masters, however.

Players who have not competed in rated tournaments since January 1st, 1952, have been omitted from the listing as inactive.

IF we may be permitted some general observations on the rating list, the trend of ratings seems to run downwards! From grandmaster Reshevsky down, a definite majority have lost, some a little, many a great deal, as compared even to the mid-year ratings (given in middle column). And, of those who have not lost, the

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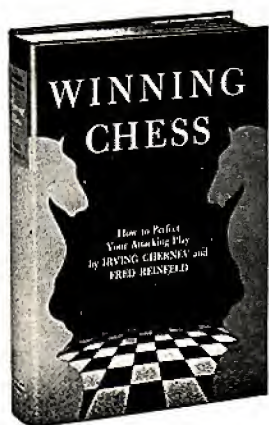
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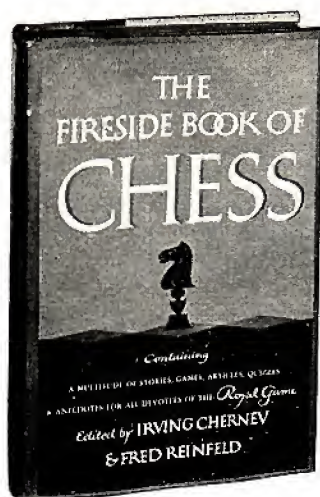
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greater number are those who evidently have not competed. Reshevsky remains as grandmaster but with a small loss in rating. The Senior Masters are fewer: Dr. Reuben Fine is apparently omitted as inactive; but Nicolas Rossolimo has been admitted (he is applying for citizenship). So the list is depleted by two names, net. And the Masters now number 36; whereas they last numbered 42 and some like Brasket and Burger have attained masterdom, the net loss may be even as much as eleven (counting out the "tentative" masters)! And some of the individual losses in ratings are striking, indeed!

Some part of these declines may be due to the abandoning of the former "stabilizing" provision of publishing the highest of the ratings of the previous two years. If this is the main reason, the ratings may, after an immediate shakedown, become more stable again.

An inspection, however, of some of the more abrupt declines suggests that it is the method of rating Swiss System tournaments which is responsible. The Round Robin tournaments, we understand, are rated percentage-wise on the players' standing above or below the "tournament average," but the Swiss, on individual results, game by game. There is something to be said for this system. But there is

much against it: for example, a prize-winner can lose more points for a loss, perhaps on a blunder, perhaps from illness on that day, against one low-rated player than he can net in total on all his wins. Such an example may be exceptional but is not, judging from actual rating declines, anything like improbable.

One other thought occurs. A player might take part in one rated game during a rating period. For example, Berliner and Koltanowski each played one game at Helsinki, for the U. S. Team. A win or a loss in such a single game could cause as great a change for that rating period as would a whole series of tournaments by a more active player. Somehow, it seems, more weight ought to be awarded for greater activity.

At any rate, we do feel that the downward trend shown in the ratings is alarming. It may be that it truly reflects a falling off, cause for true alarm, in the general abilities of our leading players. But, somehow and anyhow, we cannot buy that. There is quite evident a growing and earnest interest in chess today here in this country. There is obviously an enlarging body of young talent. There is more study and practice of chess. The trend of abilities must be upward!

### PAGING MR. SOLKOFF!

When I wrote on tournament tie-breaking systems, Sonnenborn-Berger, Solkoff Modification, etc. (*CHESS REVIEW*, p. 273, September, 1953), I made a mistake in stating that, in a Round Robin Tournament, the S.-M. count comes out identical for all.

The point which I was making, if properly stated, however, is true enough: that the S.-M. will not break RR Tmt ties. But my actual statement was challenged by Joseph Bohac of St. Louis, who alone, it seems was industrious enough to tally out S.-M. counts for the sample RR Tmt given. And his correction gives rise to a new thought on the validity of the Solkoff principle.

To review, the S.-B. principle is to break ties by evaluating the tournament points scored by each of the tied players. It credits each with a sum total of all final scores of those whom he defeated and half for those with whom he drew.

The Solkoff credits each per the quality of the total opposition encountered, regardless of wins, draws or losses. So it tallies the full total of all final scores of those with whom the tied player had to contend.

On the face, both principles seem to be equally commendable, and their comparative merits need not be rehearsed here (see p. 273 again). Indeed, it is difficult to compare them. Each principle tackles the problem from so different an angle that their respective merits evade rather than clash with each other. One cannot measure

like merit with like to get a direct judgment. So at least in Swiss System tournaments.

Hence it is interesting to note that tally in a RR Tmt does bring out a direct comparison. The S.-B. system works in a RR Tmt quite as in an SS Tmt. But what of the Solkoff Modification?

The S.-M. not only does not serve to break ties in a RR Tmt, but it actually shows in a bad light, besides.

It does not break ties. For, if Jones and Smith are already tied in tournament points, they also have both played all others in the tournament. So totalling all scores of their opponents is a mere duplication of effort, to no avail.

If we extend this count, however, for all the tournament, we turn up a most curious fact. A, who scored 4-1 (on p. 273 again) loses out to all who scored less, simply because A did not play himself! The total scores of all he met, his S.-M. count, is the total number of games in the tournament (15) minus the four which he won.

At the other end, F, who won only one game, gets an S.-M. count of 14 (the tournament total of games less his one win). In other words, each player loses in the S.-M. count by just as many points as he won in the tournament. The S.-M. count exactly reverses the actual tournament performance!

Can it be then that the S.-M. is therefore based on a fallacy?

JACK STRALEY BATTELL





# The World of Chess

## INTERNATIONAL

### History at Hastings

A new hero of Hastings emerged from the play at that historic chess site when C. H. O'D. Alexander, former champion of England, shared first place with David Bronstein of the Soviet Union, each scoring  $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

Among the Englishman's exploits were two signal triumphs over the Russians David Bronstein and Alexander Tolush. The encounter with Bronstein, who recently tied for second with Keres and Reshevsky in the world championship challengers' tournament, went to the gargantuan length of 120 moves and lasted 14 hours. Less dour was Alexander's last-round game with Tolush, a Dutch Defense, with which the Briton polished off his rival in the relatively short space of 28 moves. Killing giants, especially of the Russian variety, seems to be a specialty with Alexander, for he has to his credit a victory over World Champion Botvinnik gained in a team match between England and Russia. Yet, too, the story seems to be: it can be done. A non-Russian can win in an international tournament against top Russian opposition, when the proportion of Russians does not outweigh all the rest of the competitors combined.

Alexander's marathon victory over Bronstein stirred unprecedented interest in the British press. It seems that the successive adjournments fell out just so as to provide an ideal day-to-day serial. And, with first prize quite likely to be affected by the result, English papers which usually ignore chess were prompted to give good coverage, while those which normally do follow chess events really spread themselves. It is reported also that the English public in general awoke to a gratifying awareness of the game.

To add to the excitement, after the first adjournment, Alexander defeated Tolush, thus tying with Bronstein at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ , and Bronstein adjourned in serious difficulties with Rudolph Teschner of Germany! So the prospects were when Alexander finally did defeat Bronstein that the latter could possibly re-equal Alexander's score and that Alexander would win first place clear.

The denouement rates a story unto it-



Keystone Press Photo  
Bronstein (left) and Tolush created something of a sensation by merely appearing to play at Hastings. Here they engage in a practice game.

self. From his adjournment with Teschner, Bronstein stood a Pawn down with no compensation but needed to win in order to tie Alexander for first. Shortly thereafter, he had to let a second Pawn go, and it is reported that he offered a draw which Teschner refused. But, from there on, he outplayed the German who seems from the game score to have made a number of inferior moves—and so, in the eleventh hour (literally for the resignation came at the stroke of mid-night!), Bronstein won and so tied for first place, after all.

These two leaders were quite closely followed by Alberic O'Kelly de Galway of Belgium,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ . Next were Alexander Matanovich of Yugoslavia, Fridrik Olafsson of Iceland, Rudolf Teschner of Ger-

many and Tolush, each with a score of  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ . Dr. S. G. Tartakower of France tallied  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$  and R. G. Wade of New Zealand, one-time British champion, finished with 3-6. As consolation for his poor over-all showing, Wade had the satisfaction of drawing with Bronstein and defeating Tolush. D. M. Horne of England occupied the cellar position with 2-7.

### Battling Bulgars

The traditional European double-round match on 10 boards was contested in Sofia between Bulgaria and East Germany. The Bulgarians won by  $11\frac{1}{2}$ - $8\frac{1}{2}$ . Milev of the home team dispatched Fuchs by  $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  on board 1, while Platz turned in the best score for East Germany by downing Popov with 2-0 on eighth board.

HASTINGS, 1953-4											Totals	Place
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1 C. H. O'D. Alexander ....(Great Britain) ..	—	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$	1-2
2 David Bronstein ....(Soviet Union) ..	0	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$	1-2
3 A. O'Kelly de Galway ....(Belgium) ..	0	0	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$	3rd
4 A. Matanovich ....(Yugoslavia) ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$	4-7
5 F. Olafsson ....(Iceland) ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	0	1	1	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$	4-7
6 R. Teschner ....(West Germany) ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	0	1	1	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$	4-7
7 A. Tolush ....(Soviet Union) ..	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	1	—	1	0	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$	4-7
8 Dr. S. Tartakover ....(France) ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	1	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$	8th
9 R. G. Wade ....(New Zealand) ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	3-6	9th
10 D. M. Horne ....(Great Britain) ..	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	2-7	10th

(Ties were unbroken: names are here listed alphabetically)



# UNITED STATES

## NATIONAL

### Chess and Science Fiction

*Fantasy and Science Fiction* has done it again. Some months ago, that magazine published Charles L. Harness' story, "The Chessplayers," on which *CHESS REVIEW* duly commented in its October, 1953, issue under the caption "Educated Rats and Such."

Noting the "enthusiasm of both chess-players and fantasy readers" for this engaging tale, *F & SF* now follows it up in its February, 1954, number with Poul Anderson's "The Immortal Game." The author selects the famous encounter between Anderssen and Kieseritsky and writes a story which, in the introductory words of *F & SF*'s editor, combines "a first-rate game, a touch of science fiction and his own incomparable romantic sweep into a tragic epic in which the chessboard becomes transmuted into Matthew Arnold's 'darkling plain, swept with confused alarms of struggle and flight.'"

### How To Insure Victory

A chess anecdote is told by biographer Joe McCarthy in the *American Weekly* about TV personality Wally Cox and his pal, Marlon Brando, during their boyhood days in Evanston, Illinois. It seems that Brando asked Cox one day at school whether he knew anything about chess. Receiving a negative reply, Marlon dragged off his victim to the Brando homestead, sat him down beside a chessboard and announced that he was going to teach him how to play.

So the lesson started.

"Move here," said Brando. "Move there. Do this. Do that."

Wally dutifully moved all the men to the squares that Marlon indicated. Finally Brando made a sweeping maneuver, cleaned off the board and put the set away. Cox looked up in surprise.

"Game's over," said Brando. "I won."

## REGIONAL

### Northern Team Play

In North Shore League rivalry, four teams as usual vied for top honors. Portsmouth, New Hampshire, won the 1953 Fall Session with a match score of  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  and a game score of 28-8. Other scores were as follows: Newburyport, Massachusetts,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$  and 22-14; Durham, N. H., 3-3 and 17-19; and Haverhill, Mass., 0-6 and 5-31. Each club fielded a team of 6 members. Ralph Gerth of Portsmouth was individual high scorer with a 6-0 sweep.

### DELAWARE

Joseph N. Cotter took the 1954 state speed title in a double round robin, winning with a score of 6-2. Tied for the runner-up position with 5-3 each were



Photo by permission of Decatur Herald & Review  
Curt Brasket (left) of Tracy, Minnesota, who did so well at the "Open" at Milwaukee last year, meets Hugh Myers of Decatur, Illinois, at the Illinois Open.

M. Paul and Lee Morris, both of Wilmington, Cotter, a teacher of French, is sponsor of the Harrington High School Chess Club.

## ILLINOIS

Outscoring a powerful 42 man field in the Third Annual Illinois Open Tournament, Angelo Sandrin of Chicago, with 5-1 and the best S.B. showing, gained his first major title. Next, with equal 5-1 scores, were M. Turiansky, also of Chicago, Lee Magee of Omaha and Leo Ratermanis of Iowa City, who finished in that order on S.B. points. Povilas Tautvaisas, the defending champion, placed fifth with  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ . The tournament was sponsored by the Decatur Chess Club and directed by C. Turner Nearing. Full press coverage of the event was provided by the *Decatur Herald*.

## MISSOURI

To John V. Ragan, 23 year old St. Louis player, went \$100 and also three championships rolled into one when he captured a combined tournament at Kansas City designated as the Heart of America Open, the Missouri Open and the Missouri State.

Top prize in the three-in-one affair depended on a last-round clash between Ragan and Lee Magee of Omaha. Ragan won and scored  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ , while Magee fell back to second with  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ .

Seventeen year old Leonard Frankenstein was the "find" of the tournament. He tied Magee's game score and finished third on Solkoff points. For having over-

looked a forced mate in his game with Magee, the youngster was awarded a special "booby" prize donated by Merl W. Reese of Denver. This was a trophy in the form of a Pawn mounted on a small block of wood with a brass plate on the side informing the world that "I got pushed around in Kansas City in 1954."

Fourth place on Solkoff totals went to Jack Spence of Omaha, who equalled Magee's and Frankenstein's game scores. Fifth to seventh on a Solkoff basis with game scores of 4-2 each were, respectively, Henry G. Horak of Lawrence, Kansas; Robert Brieger of Houston, Texas; and John Penquite of Des Moines, Iowa.

Sponsored jointly by the Missouri Chess Association and the Kansas City "Y" Chess Club, the tournament attracted 34 players from 7 states. It was directed by the Rev. Morton W. Luebbert, Jr.

## NEW YORK

The annual championship tournament of the Marshall Chess Club of New York City, an event of state-wide and even national importance, was bagged by Jack W. Collins, former U. S. correspondence chess champion, former New York State titleholder and an editor of *CHESS REVIEW*. Jack took the lead from the start and never relinquished it, finishing with the fine score of  $9\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ . He lost only to the veteran master, A. E. Santasiere, who was runner-up with  $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ . Third was Jam T. Sherwin, one of America's most accomplished young masters and recent winner of *CHESS REVIEW*'s 4th Annual Golden



Knights' Postal Championship, with a 7½-4½ result. Fourth went to J. F. Donovan, 7-5.

In the past, the championship of this club has been held by such renowned players as Larry Evans, Reuben Fine and Frank J. Marshall himself. A. E. Santasiere has won the title more often than any other competitor. The winner always knows he has gone through a grueling experience to gain the coveted honor.

Player	Score
J. W. Collins	9½-2½
A. E. Santasiere	8½-3½
J. T. Sherwin	7½-4½
J. F. Donovan	7-5
R. Einhorn	6½-5½
E. Mednis	6½-5½
T. A. Dunst	6-6
A. Saidy	6-6
P. Brandts	5½-6½
C. Eastman	5½-6½
H. Fajans	4½-7½
N. Bakos	2½-9½
J. Pamiljens	2½-9½

## RHODE ISLAND

Scoring 5½-1½ each in a round robin for the state title, Albert C. Martin and Walter B. Suesman became co-champions. Carl L. Grossguth, 4-2, took third.

## LOCAL EVENTS

*California.* Herman Steiner, 9-1, annexed the championship of the Hollywood Chess Group. I. Rivise, 8½-1½, was a good second; S. Mazner, 7½-2½, was third; and E. Levin, 7-3, was fourth. Among the 37 players were four women, Mrs. Grumette, Mrs. Roos, Mrs. Piatigorsky and Mrs. Henderson.

A 10 board match between the Van Nuys Chess Club and Compton College resulted in a thumping victory for the former by 6½-3½.

In the Valley League Tournament, the Fairfax High School Chess Club was successful by virtue of defeating the John Burroughs High School by 4-2 in the final match of the season.

*Georgia.* The Athens Chess Club followed up its victory over Macon with a close 5½-4½ decision against the Atlanta Chess Club. Atlanta gained a 3-0 advantage in the first session of the 5 man, double-round encounter, but Athens fought back to overcome and surpass this apparently unbeatable lead. F. E. Johnstone of Athens was the best scorer on either side with a 2-0 shutout. Sandy Miller of Atlanta, former child prodigy, registered 1½-1½.

A round robin sponsored by the First Officer Candidate Regiment of Fort Benning was swept by Sgt. Karch, 5-0. Officer Candidate Bingham was next with 4-1, while Lt. Baldwin and Pvt. Hoffman tied for third and fourth with 2-3 each.

*New York.* The new champion of the Staten Island Chess Club of New York is Perry Schoppel, 7-0. Second and third

were Joseph Reinhardt and Gerald O'Flaherty respectively.

H. Bergquist of Jamestown notched 6½-½ to win the Chataqua County Championship, ahead of Axel Anderson, also of Jamestown, and Robert Eklum of Dunkirk, each 5-2.

In recognition of his contributions to the field of engineering, Dr. Edward Lasker, well-known master, author and president of the Marshall Chess Club of New York City, was elected Fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences.

*Pennsylvania.* A perfect 10-0 score gave Mahlon Cleaver the Allentown city championship. A threefold tie for second was registered by Paul Sherr, Jack Mack and Roy Rockel, each 7-3.

*Tennessee.* Twenty-four players from six states took part in the East Tennessee Open at Bristol. The result was a triumph for John Penquite of Des Moines by 5½-½. Second and third on S.-B. points were Kimball Nedved and Martin Knoxville, each 5-1. Exceptionally good publicity for this event was furnished by Radio Station WOPI of Bristol and coverage in the daily newspaper with news stories and photographs.

*Washington.* Scoring 6½-4½, the Bellevue Chess Club downed the chess division of the Jefferson Golf Club.

*West Virginia.* Two matches between Charleston and Huntington saw the latter victorious by 2½-1½ and 3½-½. Rudd T. Neel of Huntington accounted for two wins, while the best showing for Charleston was made by A. DuVall, who broke even with Dr. S. Werthammer, state champion.

The untimely death of Gene Collett leaves a gap in West Virginia chess that will be felt for a long time to come. Collett was instrumental in forming the state chess association, edited the *West Virginia Chess Bulletin*, initiated and directed the annual state tournaments and was prime mover behind the annual tri-state meetings in which West Virginia has always figured prominently.

## CANADA

### Alberta

The provincial title went to Raletich of Edmonton with the score of 5½-½ in a 14 man Swiss. Doe of Calgary, 4½-1½, was second.

### British Columbia

Naramata overpowered Vernon by 5-2. The winning team was composed of Canon F. V. Harrison, T. H. Rayner, A. Grundig, E. Grossman, C. Muschik and Mr. and Mrs. P. Darling.

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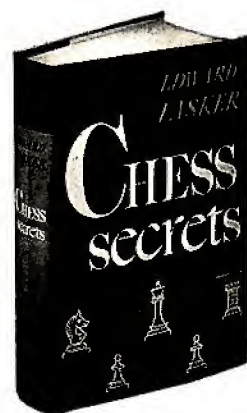
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# Tournament Calendar

## COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S. AND CANADA

Abbreviations—SS Tmt: Swiss System Tournament (in 1st round entries paired by lot or selection; in subsequent rounds players with similar scores paired). RR Tmt: Round Robin Tournament (each man plays every other man). KO Tmt: Knock-out Tournament (losers or low scorers eliminated). \$\$: Cash prizes. EF: Entry fee. CC: Chess Club. CF: Chess Federation. CA: Chess Association. CL: Chess League.

### Texas—March 6-7

Southwestern Intercollegiate Chess Championship at Texas University in Austin, open to all college students in Southwest: EF \$2 plus \$1 national rating fee: 5 rd SS Tmt starting 7 AM: trophies: send EF in advance and inquiries on housing accommodations to D. J. Bedford, 1908 San Antonio Av., Austin.

### Connecticut—March 7, 21 & April 3

Connecticut State Championship at Hartford Christ Church, March 7, at New Haven, March 21 and at Univ. of Conn., April 3: SS Tmt open to state residents with cash prizes and trophies. Write to E. E. Hand, 334 2d Avenue, West Haven, Connecticut.

### North Carolina—March 26-28

North Carolina State Championship at Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh: open to state residents, students and service personnel in North Carolina. 5 or 6 Rd. SS Tmt: EF \$3 plus \$2 NCCA membership. \$50 minimum first prize. Register 7:30 PM. Write to Dr. A. M. Jenkins, 227 Bryan Bldg., Cameron Village, Raleigh.

### Texas—May 1-2

1954 Buccaneer Open Tournament at the Nueces Hotel, Corpus Christi: 5 rd SS Tmt open to all: EF \$4 plus \$1 national rating fee: EF go to \$\$, \$50 guaranteed for 1st & Buccaneer Trophy in connection with Corpus Christi's annual "Buccaneer Days." Write to H. D. Wilbur, 4217 Cambridge Drive, Corpus Christi, Texas.

### Texas—May 29-31

1954 Texas State Championship at the Nueces Hotel, Corpus Christi, open to Texas residents and military personnel stationed in Texas: 6 rd SS Tmt: EF \$5 plus membership in USCF and TCA: \$100 guaranteed for 1st, additional \$\$ and trophies. Write to H. D. Wilbur, 4217 Cambridge Drive, Corpus Christi, Texas.



A "still" from the Metro-Goldwin-Mayer picture: "Knights of the Round Table." Though chess was unknown in King Arthur's time, much of the Arthur Legend is anachronistic—even the formal tournaments of Malory's and Tennyson's versions. So it seems highly appropriate to depict the chivalric game of chess in a picture of the very spirit of chivalry.

## Ontario

The strong tournament for the championship of the Toronto Chess Club saw E. Krestini successful with the capital score of 10-1. In runner-up position was Z. L. Sarosy, 8½-2½, while third went to J. S. Morrison, 8-3.

A team match between the Toronto Chess Club and the Port Colborne Chess Club was won decisively by Toronto, 9½-3½. Winners for Toronto were Sarosy, Orlando, Herbst, Tokareff, Widziszewski, Galt, Canham, Schotannus and Gedeon. For Port Colborne, the victors were Nagy, Layko and Zimmer. On first board, Krestini, the Toronto champion, drew with Ropotar.

The St. Catharines Chess Club recently figured in two matches, winning one and drawing the other. Niagara Falls went down in defeat by 4½-12½, but the Hamilton Chess Club broke even by 7-7.

## FOREIGN

### Australia

Very much in the Australian news these days is the veteran Lajos Steiner, who has proved invincible in various important events. A smashing victory by 13-0 in the New South Wales Championship was followed by a 10½-½ triumph in the even stronger Adelaide Masters' Tournament. The latter affair, although attended by practically all the paladins of Australian chess, was handled by Steiner

with almost the same ease with which he demolished his rivals in the NSW event. At New South Wales, J. V. Kellner and J. S. Purdy tied for second with 9-4 each. Runner-up at Adelaide was L. Endzelin 7½-3½, ahead of G. Berriman, J. Hanks and K. Ozols, each 6½-4½. C. J. S. Purdy found himself in sixth place with 6-5, "the lowest position he has occupied for 25 years," according to the New South Wales Chess Bulletin.

A gigantic battle between North and South with 101 players on each side was won by the North with 54½-46½. On the first two boards, M. E. Goldstein and J. S. Purdy, both representing the North, defeated V. A. Walsh and W. Geus respectively.

### Belgium

The Colle Memorial Tournament in Ghent was won by R. Lemaire, followed by Borodin and A. Frank in a tie for second.

### Germany

In a play-off for the East German championship, Fuchs disposed of Koch by 2-1.

Relstab of the northern part of West Germany qualified for the West German championship with the score of 9-2.

### Ireland

In a play-off for the Irish Ladies' Championship, Miss H. Chater of Ulster downed Miss E. Cassidy of Leinster by 3-0.



# ODDS and EVANS

**YOUNG PLAYERS** are beginning more and more to dominate the American scene. Bisguier, Berliner, Brasket, the Byrne brothers, Cross, Hearst, Kramer, Sherwin, Shipman—to name but a few—are continually capturing first prizes, and continually disproving the myth that chess is an old man's game.

During the last ten years or so, a handful of New Yorkers have sprung up full-grown. (I am not speaking of those "promising young masters" who remain "promising" and "young" till the day they die.) If I write about the New Yorkers here, it is only because I know them better than the others who have mushroomed throughout the country. For, in a sense, they are of my generation. We grew up together, developed together and competed together.

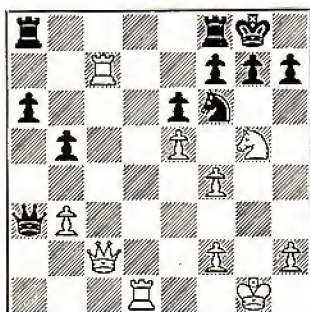
## ARTHUR BISGUIER

**ROBUST** and stocky Arthur—or "Biscuit" as we call him—is anything but the layman's conception of the typical chessmaster. His other interests vary from literature, to women, to swimming, to bridge, and he even fancies himself a tolerable table tennis player.

He used to give me Rook odds when I first started to play, around 1945. The psychological "jinx" has evidently lasted, for to this day I have beaten him but once in tournament play (the U. S. Junior Championship at Fort Worth in 1949) and then only to lose a tie for first on the S.-B. Swiss tie-breaking system! He has knocked me out of first prize in at least three important national tournaments!

He has an aggressive style—overly so—which at times gives the appearance of bluff. He appears ill at ease in positional games, though he can handle them as well as anyone. He often plays his opponent, instead of the board, and it is not an infrequent occurrence to see him moving "blitz" in order to ruffle his opposition. If given the opportunity, he will swindle anyone—from a duffer to Grandmaster. The following position occurred in the preliminaries of the International Team Tournament at Helsinki, 1952, against the Soviet Union.

Bisguier



Boleslavsky

By



LARRY EVANS

U. S. Chess  
Champion

We had all given Arthur up for lost—the Americans as well as the Soviet team. He defended calmly, however, setting a trap into which his famed opponent fell instantly.

1 . . . .

P-R3

Almost without thinking, Boleslavsky continued.

2 N x K P ?

. . . .

Correct is 2 P x N, P x N 3 P / 4 x P, P - N 3 4 R / 1 - Q 7, Q - R 8 † 5 K - N 2, Q - K 4 6 Q x P † !! and White mates.

2 . . . .

N - K 1 !

Evidently, White had counted on only 2 . . . P x N 3 Q - N 6, N - K 1 4 R / 1 - Q 7 !

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



ARTHUR BISGUIER

Arthur now bounced up from the table and informed me that he had just perpetrated a "swindle"! Sure enough, he was right.

3 N x R  
4 N - Q 7

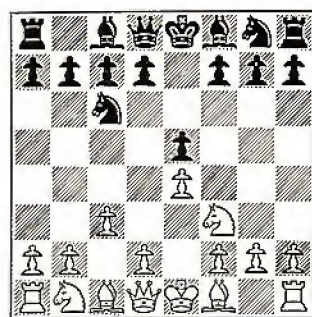
N x R  
. . . .

Everyone had assumed that White had an easy win by 4 Q - R 7 †, K x N 5 R - Q 7. But Arthur had up his sleeve the tricky 5 . . . Q - B 3 † ! 6 K - N 2, Q - B 3 †, winning the Rook.

So Arthur managed to squirm out of this difficult situation. A few moves later, however, having grown characteristically overconfident, he proceeded once more to get a lost game—which this time he lost!

**HIS AUDACITY** knows no end. In the Wertheim Memorial Tournament, 1951, he hazarded the Ponziani Opening against the world's foremost opening theorist—Dr. Max Euwe.

Euwe



Bisguier

Naturally, the spectators were on tenterhooks, wondering just how Euwe would meet it. Did he have some hidden refutation? Would he be content to play the book line?

As it turned out, Euwe chose a conservative line, for a quick equality.

3 . . . .  
4 P - Q 4  
5 B - Q 3

N - B 3  
P - Q 3  
P - K N 3

It was of interest that Euwe avoided the usual "refutation," 3 . . . P - Q 4. Evidently, he feared a prepared variation. (The game ended in a draw.)

**ARTHUR'S** greatest successes were the winning of the U. S. Open in 1950, several Manhattan Club championships and the Vienna International Tournament in 1953, the latter while he was in the army.

To improve, he must abandon dubious pet variations, which depend for their effect more on surprise than merit. He must buckle down to rigorous opening study. And, although his style has still to mature, he is a tactician par excellence who has learned to subdue this faculty in order to master positional and strategical techniques.

## DONALD AND ROBERT BYRNE

**THE QUESTION** is always asked of me: "Who is better: Donald or Robert?" It is a difficult one to answer because their styles are dissimilar and their tourna-



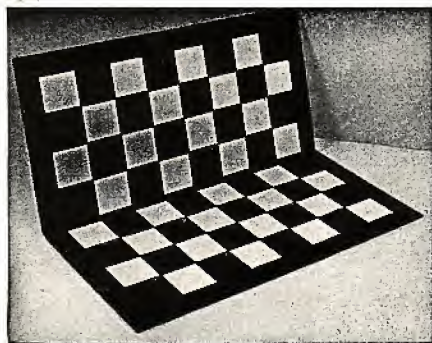
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**CHESS REVIEW**

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ment records leave little to choose between them. Donald is perhaps the foremost rapid transit player in the country; but his only real tournament success was the winning of the U. S. Open in 1953. Strangely enough, time pressure was one of the major things which held him back in the past!

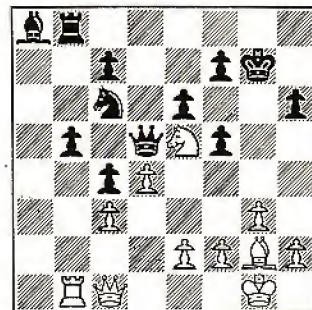
Robert, on the other hand, is a more serious student of the game. He also excels in rapid chess, but his orientation is toward analysis and tournament play. His one great success was in the finals of the Helsinki Team Tournament in 1952.

Both graduated from Yale. Donald majored in English, and Robert in philosophy. Donald is more lighthearted and can always be heard making a quip during a rapid transit game. For some reason, they got the reputation of being twins. The quickest way to tell them apart is by remembering that Robert wears horn-rimmed glasses, and Donald translucent ones. If they remove their glasses, however, one is lost! While he is playing, Donald invariably smokes a cigarette with great poise; while, lately, his brother has taken to Emanuel-Lasker type cigars.

IN STYLE, Robert resembles Nimzovich. Donald—not Kashdan—deserves the title of "Der Kleine Capablanca." His play is lucid, direct and crystal clear. The reason for his amazing success in rapid chess is his quick insight and thorough knowledge of endings—especially Rook and Pawn. He has an incredible faculty of being able to master complications. Najdorf was so impressed with his play that, when he was here in 1951, he called Donald America's most promising player. He is the worst person in the world

to have a losing end-game against because he goes about methodically squeezing every drop of life out of your position without once losing patience or calm. Above all, Donald is a technician. His play is marked by serenity, but the following position is typical of his tactical keenness.

Donald Byrne



Williams

This is from the Manhattan Club Championship of 1948.

1 . . . . NxP!!

1 . . . Q-Q3 2 NxQBP! PxN 3 RxR, NxR 4 BxB is in White's favor.

2 BxQ NxP†

3 K-B1 NxQ

4 BxB N-N6!

The point. The threat is 5 . . . N-Q7†.

5 R-Q1 RxB

6 R-Q7 P-N5

And Black won.

ROBERT is also a technician, but a bit more solid. He made chess history our third board at the International Team Tournament at Helsinki in 1952 by defeating the Grandmaster trium-



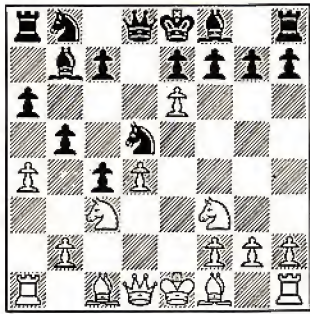
Donald Byrne, George Kramer, Arthur Bisguier, Robert Byrne as the four Junior Masters (then) appeared at the Manhattan C. C. in 1946



virate—Pirc, Eliskases and Bronstein—thus earning the title of “International Master.”

After he beat Bronstein, Kotov, the captain of the Soviet team, jocularly suggested that we exchange him for Bronstein! His game with the Soviet Grandmaster illustrates his tenacity and resourcefulness.

Robert Byrne



Bronstein

Bronstein was testing a prepared variation in the Queen's Gambit Accepted. Robert, unafraid, played right into it, confident that Black's position was basically sound.

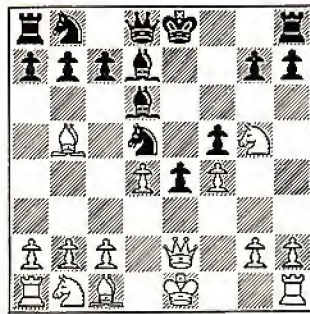
7 . . . . P-KB3!

After this move, Robert picked off the White King Pawn safely, and Bronstein found himself batting his head against a stone wall. There developed an interesting struggle in which Bronstein attempted to open up the game by all sorts of tactical threats on both wings. But Robert proved himself equal to the task of winning a won game.

Incidentally, Bronstein confessed afterwards that he had completely overlooked Black's reply (move 7 above).

WHAT HAPPENS when Byrne meets Byrne? Fire—in the form of a wild King's Gambit—of course!

Donald Byrne



Robert Byrne

This game is from the Manhattan Club Junior Master's Tournament, 1949.

1 NxKP!! . . . .

Black's desire to avoid a material inferiority drove him to desperate counter-measures.

1 . . . . BxP?

Of course not 1 . . . PxN 2 Q-R5†, +B1 3 QxN, as White wins a Pawn.

2 QN-B3 BxQB 5 P-KN3 QxQP  
3 N-B5§ N-K6 6 NxB NxN  
4 RxB Q-R5† 7 R-Q1! Resigns

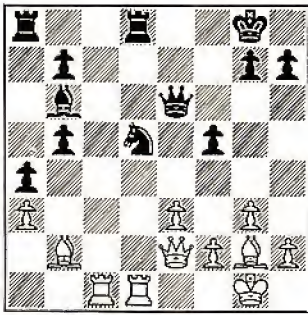
THE BYRNE BROTHERS both have steady nerves and the mental equipment to become world champions. Robert needs more experience. Donald must overcome the superficiality which years of rapid transit have imparted to his play. There is little doubt that, had they the time to spare, and the incentive, they could become two of the world's leading Grandmasters.

# GEORGE KRAMER

TALL, thin, nervous, George is even more than Bisguier a tactician. He and Arthur have much in common; only George is not only uneasy in positional games, but he is even likely to gambit a Pawn in order to bust the position wide open. Of all the younger players, he is the most imaginative and enterprising. He is most at home in open games, and his one great weakness is impatience.

A position which we reached in the U. S. Open at Omaha in 1949 is typical of the kind of a game for which George strives. Instead of thinking of defense, he sought a dynamic tactic which would throw the game in his favor.

Kramer



Evans

Here Black played the unexpected.

1 . . . . P-B5!?

My first thought was 2 QxP; but, after R-R4!! Black stands better.

My next thought was simplification:

2 BxN RxB  
3 RxR QxR  
4 Q-N4! . . . .

This sharp counter-attack threw Black off balance.

4 . . . . Q-B2?

4 . . . P-N3 5 QxP, R-KB1 held out drawing hopes.

5 R-B8† RxB  
6 QxR† Q-B1  
7 Q-K6† . . . .

And White won a piece.

Here I capitalized on the knowledge that George would not be content merely to adopt a passive defense and chose the simplest possible continuation (not because it was objectively best) because it was precisely the one he most feared.

The same psychology led to another victory for me several years later (1952) in the New York Metropolitan League.

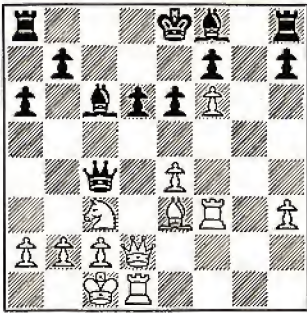
† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



GEORGE KRAMER

SOME of George's best efforts occur when he combines strategy and tactics. Such a union took place in his game with Denker during the New York International Tournament, 1948-9.

Denker



Kramer

George, adopting a line of Weaver Adams' against Denker's Sicilian Defense, arrived at this position with masterful simplicity. It required only a handful of moves to shatter Black's fortress.

1 B-B4 O-O-O

Not 1 . . . P-K4? 2 BxP! PxB 3 R-Q3!

2 R-Q3 P-KR4

3 K-N1 . . . .

Not 3 BxP, RxB! 4 RxR, B-R3.

3 . . . . R-Q2

Black is helpless—Zugzwang!

4 P-R3 . . . .

A sense of humor.

4 . . . . P-K4

5 BxP Q-K3

6 BxP . . . .

And it's all over.

GEORGE is always a feared opponent. He is capable of beating anybody, anytime. His weaknesses, which have already been pointed out, may be eliminated by more experience. George, more than any other member of the younger generation, is likely to revive the grand attacking style of Marshall and Morphy.



# CHESS PERSONALITIES

## And Observations on the Scene of the Challengers' Tournament of 1953

by George Koltanowski, Haje Kramer and Fred M. Wren

CHESS REVIEW herewith continues the series, begun on page 321, November issue, by the above trio of observers. More will follow in March, in the form of "Mistakes of the Masters."

### DUTCH TREAT

DR. MAX EUWE is advertised in all literature of the tournament as being the tallest and the oldest of the competitors. This is one of the few pre-tournament predictions which has not been refuted by subsequent developments.

Although he is justly proud of the jaunty manner in which he bears the burden of his 52 years, his physical and mental endurance, requisite for quality play in such a rarified chess atmosphere, present special problems for the ex-champ. He is fully aware of this fact and adheres strictly to a regime designed to bring him into each playing session in peak condition. He lives with his wife, his daughter, his grandchild and his second, Van den Berg, in a small summer cottage in a quiet location about 12 miles outside the city. There he relaxes between games.\* On playing days, he arrives at the *Kongresshaus* 15 or 20 minutes before the clocks are started. He disappears into a private room with his retinue. On the dot of 5 PM, he appears and walks to his board, looking like a college sophomore fresh from tub or shower on his way to the Junior Prom. He has actually just received and will again receive at the end of four hours of play, a thorough massage with ice, eau de Cologne and other alleged, mysterious potions. This conditioning program was, it is understood, used throughout the 1935 and 1937 matches with Alekhine, with results so satisfactory that it will probably be SOP for the remainder of his competitive career. Formerly, he used to work out by sparring a few rounds or by punching the bag, and he used to do considerable swimming, but these more strenuous forms of exercise have tapered off to a minimum in recent years.

He has, by general admission, a greater knowledge of opening theory than any other contestant. He has made a scientific study of this phase of chess, and his reports in the form of *Chess Archives* furnish the most exact, complete and up-to-date information available on the subject.

\* As someone has remarked, Euwe was further handicapped by having to cover the tournament as a news correspondent.—Ed.

Perhaps this is why the worthy doctor has never had any difficulty in handling the openings of any of his games in this tournament, consistently entering the middle game stage with equality or better. The widely held opinion, that Dr. Euwe is primarily a position player and that his powers of combination play are not qualitatively comparable, is entirely unjust. It must be realized that he is a devoted disciple of Reti's hypermodern school and of the slogan of this Alma Mater—"We young moderns combine positionally."

In spite of his age and experience, he still has frequent difficulty in striking a happy medium between his beautiful, combinative conceptions and the principle of "safety first" upon which most grandmasters depend to place half-points instead of goose-eggs in their tournament scores. Hence, his frequently refuted attempts to get more out of a position than there is in it, his continual attempts to seize the initiative and his sometimes over-riding desire to infiltrate or to break through an opponent's apparently impregnable position. That his attempts are not

always successful—and sometimes downright disastrous—does not alter the fact that his combinational skill is on the same high plane as his positional accomplishments.

He stretches for the impossible even at risk of an error much as did Joe DiMaggio. And, as Joe was content that son one should know that he tried, Dr. Euwe has a similar keen sense of responsibility toward his game and toward the chess public which has loyally supported him throughout more than 30 years of master play. Thus, he rejected a bid for a draw, offered by Najdorf early in their first game (page 328, November, 1953). The position was complicated, the material advantage was Najdorf's and a "grandmaster draw" would not have caused critical comment from anyone. After three more heart-breaking hours of play, during which the tide of battle ebbed and flowed, Euwe finally demonstrated a win. When asked how it happened that he did not accept the offer, since it was certain that he could not possibly have then seen the win, Dr. Euwe said: "It would not have been fair to the chess public to have left so many possibilities unexplored."

### GELLER

Players and spectators at the International Team Tournament in Helsinki, agreed that YEFIM GELLER, who was showing his chess wares outside of Russia for the first time, didn't offer much to write or talk about so far as personality was concerned. He came to play at the appointed times, sat with his head bowed over the board throughout the game and left as soon as his game was completed or adjourned. He never spoke to anyone, never joined one of the popular post-mortem analysis sessions and was never seen outside of the playing area.





His changed attitude toward his fellow players and the public throughout this tournament has surprised everyone. He seems friendly and congenial. His smile, which, according to reports, was never seen at Helsinki, has been both wide and frequent here. After he lost to Euwe in a 2d round, they sat for ten minutes and rehearsed the game.

Geller has been one of the men-in-motion in this tourney, rivaling Najdorf and Smyslov in the haste with which he left his seat as soon as he had made a move. He seemed to take a genuine interest in the other games being played and followed them all closely. Obviously one of the most popular members of the Soviet delegation, he carried his good spirits out into the public realm and never seemed to be too busy to give his autograph, his smile and a friendly word at times to anyone who stuck a program in front of him.

On the other hand, he has not learned to conceal his feelings as have Keres, Reshevsky and other veteran competitors. When he has a good game, he is happy, and everyone knows it. When he has made a mistake or has a losing game, his expression and carriage announce the fact to all, as during the course of his 28th round game with Najdorf.

Geller came into this game feeling on top of the world. Although his record for the first 23 rounds was not impressive—he had amassed only 9 points—something happened in the 24th. Playing against Reshevsky, he reached the adjournment stage in a hopelessly lost position. No one could imagine why he did not resign without further play. But he did not resign and ended by salvaging a precious half-point to add to his meager score. This upset broke Reshevsky's heart, but it saved Geller's life as a figure in this tournament. In successive rounds, he trimmed Bronstein, Gligorich and Taimanov. Thus, he approached his game with Najdorf full of confidence both in his ability and his luck.

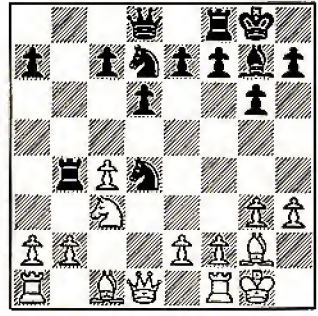
After making his 12th move, he was jubilant. The game had followed exactly the moves of the Najdorf-Petrosyan battle of the 6th round, in which Najdorf had slaughtered the young Russian (see page 45). But the game had apparently been analyzed by the Soviet experts, who had come up with a strong 12th move for Black, and Geller had been the first one to have a chance to play it against Najdorf. After making it, he walked through the foyer grinning like the proverbial Cheshire cat—head high, chin protruding and making no secret of the fact that he was quite pleased with life in general and himself in particular. A few moves later, he took another walk—but what a difference in his appearance. The confidence was gone and his eyes, instead of being fixed on the stars, were searching for poisonous snakes in the Axminsters.

Najdorf had blocked Geller's attack on the Queen-side, and his King Bishop Pawn was running amuck in embarrassing proximity to Geller's castled King. As this attack waned, in turn, the smile and confidence returned and, at adjournment, with a winning advantage, he was no longer the guy who had won three straight games—he had won four!

HERE is his skirmish with Najdorf, annotated by Kramer.

**KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE**

Najdorf		Geller	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	7 N-B3	B-N5
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	8 P-KR3	BxN
3 N-KB3	B-N2	9 BxB	N-Q2
4 P-KN3	O-O	10 B-N2	NxP
5 B-N2	P-Q3	11 BxP	R-N1
6 O-O	N-QB3	12 B-N2	R-N5!



This is the move of which Geller was so proud. Against Petrosyan's 12 . . . P-QB4, Najdorf obtained a winning advantage by 13 P-K3, N-K3 14 Q-B2.

13 P-K3	N-K3
14 Q-K2	N-K4

By 15 P-N3, NxP, Black wrecks the White Pawn formation, though White has some compensation in the two Bishops.

15 N-Q5!	R-N1
----------	------

Now the Pawn is too hot to handle. If 15 . . . RxBP? 16 P-B4!

16 P-B4	N-Q2	20 B-Q2	N/3-B4
17 Q-QB2	P-QB3	21 N-K2	Q-N3
18 N-QB3	Q-B2	22 K-R2	KR-QB1
19 R-N1	P-QR4	23 B-QB3	....

White attempts logically to exchange Bishops.

23 ....	BxB
24 NxB	Q-R3
25 P-QN3	R-N3

The direct advance of the Queen Rook Pawn, 25 . . . P-R5, can be answered by 26 P-QN4. So Black decides to double his Rooks first.

26 N-K4	NxN	30 QR-Q1	R-N5
27 QxN	R-K1	31 Q-Q4	P-QB4
28 P-KB5	N-K4	32 Q-R4	P-QR5
29 P-B6	Q-R2	33 RxP	PxNP

Not 33 . . . PxR?? 34 Q-R6, and mate is unavoidable.

34 PxNP	RxNP	39 R-QB8	N-Q6
35 PxP	QxP	40 R-QR8	R-K7†
36 QxQ	RxQ	41 K-N1	R-Q7
37 B-Q5	RxP	42 R/8-R1	N-N5
38 R-Q8†	K-N2		Resigns

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



When DR. MAX EUWE is in a tight spot, his discomfort is apparent. The redness of his ears is always a dead give-away.  
—From CHESS REVIEW, 1948

### PADEREWSKY OF THE PAWNS

Take a budding young concert pianist who plays chess for relaxation from his strenuous musical training. Add a touch of personal inspiration from a friend, say, from Botvinnik, the World Champion. Add a portion of legend—that of Russian chess invincibility as first exemplified by Tchigorin, Botvinnik's idol. Stir together and pour into an entry into a tournament for the championship of Leningrad. After cooking for a very few years in the hot oven of Soviet chess, these ingredients, plus natural aptitude and artistic creative genius, produced the young Russian grandmaster, MARK TAIMANOV, who shared second place in the Interzonal at Saltsjoebaden. Later, he made 1952 his lucky year by sharing first in the USSR Championship with his friend and teacher, Botvinnik. In the short play-off match which followed, Taimanov was on the short end of a 3½-2½ score, but his play in the tournament and the match stamped him as an inevitable contender for the World Championship.

Some say that he has come too far too fast, that he is a flash-in-the-pan and that he is in this tournament with no hope of winning but only to run interference for some of his stronger and steadier compatriots.

He is not particularly popular with the older contestants and the members of the press. They are not able to decide whether his apparently artless questions and comments are prompted by youthful naivete or by a patronizing sense of superiority. He is one of the few Russians who seem to enjoy the extra-curricular activities more than the actual tournament play. On these off-day pleasure trips, he has



been cut down to size more than once by his elders. On one such trip, made after he had salvaged only a half point in his first three games, he met Koltanowski for the first time. When introduced by his second, Salo Flohr, who referred to George as a master and his contemporary, Taimanov, while shaking hands, asked, innocently: "Meister? Grossmeister oder Kleinmeister?" So there you have it. Was he trying to crack an innocent joke by coining a new chess title, or was he flaunting in the face of a lesser mortal his recently acquired status as a grandmaster of chess? George mowed him down with the reply that he preferred to be known as a "Kleinmeister" who could play great chess than as a "Grossmeister" who played poorly. Taimanov joined in the laughter which followed this exchange, but it was easy to see that he was not amused. Najdorf added his bit later in the day by commenting that, since Taimanov played the piano much better than he played chess, he should return to the concert stage where his artistic laurels would be safer.

STILL his ability to produce top-flight chess arpeggios is demonstrated by the following game, annotated by Kramer.

#### NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Taimanov White	Averbach Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3	10 BxP P-B4
2 P-QB4 P-K3	11 B-Q3 QN-Q2
3 N-QB3 B-N5	12 R-K1 N-K5
4 P-K3 O-O	13 B-N2 R-QB1
5 B-Q3 P-Q4	14 P-B4 N/2-B3
6 N-KB3 P-QN3	15 N-K5 R-B2
7 O-O B-N2	16 P-QR4 N-Q3
8 P-QR3 BxN	17 P-R5 N-Q2
9 PxP PxP	18 RPxP RPxP
	19 Q-R5! P-N3

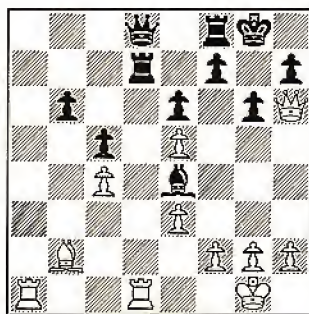
Black's last is a serious error, but it is not easy to take advantage of it.

20 Q-R6 NxN  
21 PxN N-K5

Black's last forms the foundation for his defense. It threatens 22... QxB and, if 22 KR-Q1, R-Q2 23 B-K2, R-Q7! 24 P-KB3, RxKB—or 24 RxR, QxR.

22 BxN BxB  
23 KR-Q1 R-Q2

Up to this point, everything has proceeded according to the plan which prompted Black's questionable 19th move. The storm is over, and how can White hope to seize the open Queen file?



† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



Alexander Kotov

Miguel Najdorf

24 R-Q6!

A bayonet stab into the enemy's vitals. Black cannot capture the Rook: e.g., 24... RxR 25 PxR, P-B3 26 R-R7!

24... B-N2 26 PxR P-B3  
25 QR-Q1 RxR 27 P-Q7! ...

A new caress which causes Black to revise his plans for a solid defense along his second rank.

27... B-B3

As good as any. 27... R-B2 likewise fails against the following attack.

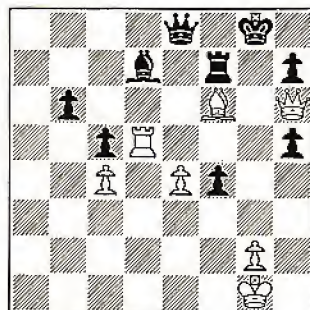
28 P-R4 BxQP  
29 P-R5 PxP

29... Q-K1 is stronger as the text move does nothing either to strengthen the defense or to release the pin.

30 P-K4 P-K4  
31 P-B4 PxP  
32 R-Q6 ...

White attacks Black's King Bishop Pawn, the anchor of his shaky defense ever since the 26th move. But now it must fall and, with it, what is left of Black's game.

32... Q-K1  
33 BxP R-B2  
34 R-Q5 ...



And Black could not prevent or answer the threatened R-N5†.

34... Resigns

#### LITTLE GIANT

Fresh from his 1952 triumph in the Interzonal Tournament at Saltsjoebaden, where he finished ahead of his compatriots, Taimanov, Geller, Petrosyan and Averbach, ALEXANDER KOTOV was expected to be among the leaders throughout this tournament. After losing four and drawing four of his first eight games for a grand total of two points, it was obvious that he was in a slump and that he was out of the running as a possible tourney winner. And everyone at the tournament, players and spectators alike, seemed to agree that it couldn't have happened to a nicer guy.

When Kotov is at his best, he is the least popular of the grandmasters. And, when he is at his supercilious, sarcastic worst, strong men wish he was a little bigger so they could sock him, and beautiful gentlewomen want to scratch his eyes out. His position in the Soviet political hierarchy calls for a modicum of respect from the other Russian players, as does his proven ability over the chessboard. In all other respects, he is the leading candidate for the title of The Man-on-whom-you'd-best-like-to-inflict - a smothered-mate.

But, in the words of the old song, "Wishing Doesn't Make It So." and, in his next 17 games, he rolled up 11 points from 8 wins and 6 draws. His victims? Just guys you never heard of like Cligoric, Taimanov, Averbach, Geller, Szabo, Stahlberg, and Smyslov and Reshevsky! As this is being written after 27 rounds Kotov has the only win over Smyslov although in 7th place, he has won more games than anyone except Smyslov, the tournament winner!



One of the high spots of excitement in the tournament was reached in the dramatic 8th round game between Kotov and Reshevsky (page 368, December, 1953). With both players fighting the clock, they gave up keeping scores at the 32d move. The next few moves were made in one cond, with Kotov pushing wood and with Reshevsky chopping with one hand and punching the clock with the other. When he thought the fateful 40th move had been made, Reshevsky kept on playing but asked the Swiss official, Mr. Nagler, how many moves had been made. Nagler asked the game scorer but, before he could reply, Kotov jumped from his chair, shouting for Opocensky, the Tournament Director.

In the meantime, the scorer had announced that 41 moves had been made and that the dreaded time limit had been passed successfully by both players. Kotov put on his coat and announced to Opocensky that Reshevsky had no right to ask how many moves had been made—that he should have kept score—and that Reshevsky should lose the game on forfeit. Reshevsky admitted that his question would have been improper, had it preceded the 40th move, but maintained that, as the time control had been passed, his question was in order. Without waiting for a ruling, Kotov left the hall with the promise that, if the game were not given to him, he and the other Russian players would withdraw from the tournament.

There was consternation among the ayers, officials and spectators. Was the Challengers' Tournament to be turned into a fiasco through Kotov's temperamental outburst? No one could say until the next day, when, to the surprise and relief of all concerned, Kotov appeared, apologized and resigned his game without further play. Rumor says: "Orders by telephone from Moscow," but, whatever the reason, the tournament went on, and, as related above, so did Kotov.

## THE JACK-RABBIT

When one of the foreign correspondents or players asks, "Where's the jack-rabbit?" the listeners do not worry about a possible fugitive from Zurich's famous zoo. They know that someone is simply wondering where MIGUEL NAJDORF can be.

The Polish-born Argentinian has earned his nickname by his nervous rushes between the playing enclosure and the public corridor of the *Kongresshaus*. As soon as he has made a move in his game, he jumps from his seat as if someone had impaled him on a hatpin and zooms into the corridor. Although he is not supposed to talk to anyone about his game, he usually asks at least three different persons, "*Wie stehe ich?*" (The German equivalent of "How'm I doing?"). Without waiting for a reply, he completes his tour of the corridor and re-enters the

playing enclosure. He takes a look to make sure that his opponent has not made a move, glances at the position on the wallboard, links arms with Director Opocensky and drags him the length of the enclosure, talking in loud whispers all the way. He stops by Reshevsky's board a moment, forgets and releases Opocensky, glances at his own game for a split-second and scoots once more into the corridor, asking the first man he meets, "*Wie stehe ich?*" A few days ago, he asked this question of a tall, young man who had just emerged from the players' enclosure. A scornful, pitying smile was his only reply, but the bystanders roared, and Najdorf's face reddened. He had addressed his habitual question to his opponent of the evening!\*

When the crowd in the corridor hear Najdorf complaining that he has a bad game or a lost position, they know that he is actually happy and probably has a win. When he really has a bad position, he doesn't talk about it, but no one is in doubt about his feelings. His forced smile is obviously weak and sickly and, from time to time, he winces as if his mental torture was just a bit too much for a mortal to bear.

In the 16th round, with a piece up, he failed to beat Keres, and he couldn't sleep that night. Since Zurich turns out the lights at midnight and since he had to find some outlet for his self-castigating energy, report has it that he drove about 50 miles into Germany and lost about \$250 on the tables of the all-night gambling casino in Konstantz.

He reports that he has bought a German car and several Swiss wrist-watches. But the rest of the players are waiting to see these articles. For, while no one flatly accuses him of lying, he is famous in international chess circles as one who handles the truth quite carelessly.

His game with Smyslov caused several experienced observers to wonder if he was allowing his dislike for Reshevsky to cause him to play footsey with the Soviet bloc. The answer is definitely negative. The Russians do not need him, and they do not like him. One of them described him recently as "an unreliable fool—although, unfortunately, one of the world's best chess-players."

Although the recent match which he lost to Reshevsky was publicized as being for the Championship of the Western World, Najdorf apparently does not subscribe to the partisan beliefs of either bloc in the East—West cold war. He wants to be friends with everyone and, like a

playful terrier pup, squirms in ecstasy at the feet of friend and stranger alike. This was very noticeable recently when Kotov reached a winning position in his 23d round game against Reshevsky. Najdorf threw his arms around Kotov and congratulated him publicly. After the game was completed, Najdorf wound the same arms around Reshevsky, while expressing his sympathy over this killing blow to Sammy's title chances.

NAJDORF'S playing ability, which has never been questioned in the past 15 years, is exemplified by his 6th round win over Petrosyan, annotated by Koltanowski.

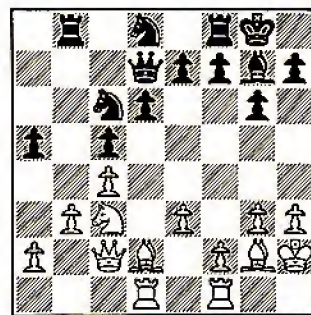
## KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Najdorf		Petrosyan	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	4 P-KN3	B-N2
2 P-QB4	P-Q3	5 B-N2	O-O
3 N-KB3	P-KN3	6 O-O	N-B3
		7 N-B3	B-N5

If Black's last is better than the usual . . . P-K4, it is not demonstrated in this game.

8 P-KR3	BxN	13 P-K3	N-K3
9 BxB	N-Q2	14 Q-B2	P-QR4
10 B-N2	NxP	15 B-Q2	N-K4
11 BxP	R-N1	16 P-N3	Q-Q2
12 B-N2	P-QB4	17 K-R2	N-B3
		18 QR-Q1	N/K-Q1

One starts to realize that all's not well with the placement of Black's pieces. He cannot profit from the open file with . . . P-QR5.



19 B-K1

Najdorf was highly pleased with himself for making this move; "brillante," as he told us after the game.

19 . . .	K-R1	21 B-QB3	BxB
20 N-R4	Q-B1	22 NxP	. . .

With Black's strong Bishop gone, White definitely has taken control of the game.

22 . . . Q-B4

The Russians do not hold with any "Let's wait and see" policy, and that is why Black decides to sacrifice a Pawn in the hope of getting counter-play.

23 QxQ	PxQ	26 R-KR5	N-N2
24 R-Q5	N-K3	27 R-R4	N-B4
25 RxKBP	N-QN5	28 R-B4	P-K3
		29 R-Q1	R-N3

29 . . . QR-Q1 is better. Now the game goes downhill fast.

30 N-R4	R/3-N1	32 RxQP	NxRP
31 B-K4	N-N2	33 NxBP	Resigns

\* Golombek who covered the tournament for the *British Chess Magazine*, commented also on this trait of Najdorf's. Lest he be betrayed into replying with helpful information to Najdorf's query, he made it a point to anticipate it by greeting him first with "*Wie stehen sie?*" ("How're you doing?")—Ed.





# Game of the Month

IF A RECORD were kept through the years on a world map of the location of chess tournaments, with due regard to the significance and importance of each of these competitions, an idea would be gained of the intensity of chess life, of its rise in one locality, its retrogression elsewhere.

Between the years 1905 and 1910, Ostend witnessed various important tournaments within its walls. San Sebastian organized the world competitions of 1911 and 1912. Both of these places, and many others, no longer figure on the chess map. Hastings, and similarly Beverwijk, today is grand and flashy, and tomorrow, inconsequential and hazy. New names are arising. In 1910, who had ever heard, as chess regions, of Neuhausen and Zurich, of Venice, of Saarbruecken? Neuhausen and Zurich have lent their names to the latest Challengers' Tournament. Venice, since 1948, almost annually has organized a well-booked international tournament. And Saarbruecken was recently born. But it is precisely this youngest sprout which is the most promising one, because the new State of Saarland exhibits great, the very greatest interest in our game, on the civic side as well as on the government's. And should the latter's endure, it would be the best imaginable guarantee for the growth of chess life. Early in 1953, Saarland organized the first international rapid transit tournament, and it staged a master tournament just prior to the turn of the year.

In the latter, J. H. Donner gathered himself new laurels, and the remarkable part of it is that he had accurately prophesied his performance: "I'm going to win the second prize, and I'll bring back the Game of the Month." Donner has kept his word! He scored  $8\frac{1}{2}$  out of 11, and only Fuderer, who some weeks earlier had shared first place in the Yugoslav Championship, succeeded in passing him, by half a point. Donner came out, moreover, ahead of Bernstein, Popel, Dunkelblum, Hans Mueller and others.

The four participating Saarlanders were not among the prize winners, but their Champion Benkner is well on the way toward mastership. He had already played some excellent games in the International Team Tournament at Helsinki, 1952. The enduring enthusiasm of any country depends, more than on any other circumstance, on the success of one of its inhabitants. And so, when we wish Benkner a speedy development of his talents, as we do, it means at the same time a wish for our entire chess community.

Herewith is Donner's Game of the Month, a fine, strategical presentation, climaxed by a tactical finale.

## KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

A. Dunkelblum	J. H. Donner
Belgium	Holland
White	Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3	4 B-N2 O-O
2 P-QB4 P-KN3	5 N-KB3 P-Q3
3 P-KN3 B-N2	6 O-O QN-Q2
	7 Q-B2 . . . .

The new fashion: the main line of the King's Indian, minus N-QB3 for White. An even newer idea is currently staged by Pirc: the same variation, minus P-QB4. As a minor objection against both, it could be advanced that Black can play 5 . . . P-Q4 and thus practically obtain equality.



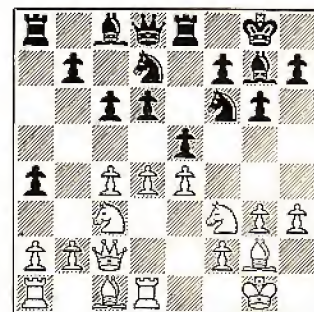
DR. MAX EUWE  
Former World Champion.

7 . . . .	P-K4
8 R-Q1	R-K1
9 N-B3	. . . .

The significance of this transposition of moves consequently comes down to this: that White has circumvented the following variation: 1 P-Q4, N-KB3 2 P-QB4, P-KN3 3 P-KN3, B-N2 4 B-N2, O-O 5 N-QB3, P-Q3 6 N-B3, QN-Q2 7 O-O, P-K4 8 Q-B2, PxP 9 NxP, N-N3 10 P-N3, P-B4 11 N/4-N5, P-QR3 12 N-R3, B-B4 13 Q-Q1, P-Q4! which gives suitable counter-play for Black.

9 . . . .	P-B3
10 P-K4	P-QR4
11 P-KR3	P-R5

Black plays a sort of "grande variante" without having exchanged on Q4, which definitely could have its significance. It should be noted that 12 NxP is now answered by 12 . . . NxP!





A serious mistake, and a fundamental one. This exchange creates a weak square for White on his Q4, which is not compensated for by a strong Q5 square.

In this way, however, should White succeed in forcing through P-QN4 and -QB5, he would obtain counter-chances by dominating Q6. Yet it is exactly that maneuver which Black easily forestalls in this position.

12 P-Q5! was indicated.

12 .... PxP

13 B-K3 ....

Now 14 NxRP is threatened (14 ... NxP 15 N-N6!).

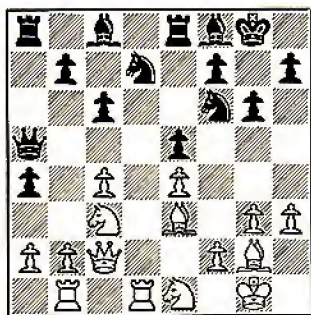
13 .... Q-R4

14 QR-N1 B-B1!

Black forestalls P-QN4.

15 N-K1 ....

White aims for 16 N-Q3 to enforce P-QN4.



16 .... N-B4

P-QN4 directly cannot be prevented in the long run; but P-QN3-N4 can!

16 P-QN4 PxP e.p.

17 PxP N-R3

Black is now substantially armed against an advance on the Queen-side and can gradually start giving thought to plans of his own.

18 Q-N2 ....

White guards against a sortie to N5 by Black's Knight.

18 .... B-K3

19 R-R1 Q-B2

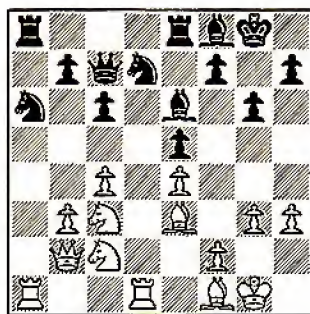
20 N-B2 N-Q2

Black fortifies his QB4 while preparing to take over the initiative with ... P-KB4.

21 B-B1 ....

White has not yet abandoned the action planned for his Queen-side. The text move guards QB4 as preparation for 22 P-QN4.

But 21 N-Q5! comes in urgently for consideration, as 21 ... PxN 22 BPxP favors White. Black thus has to continue with 21 ... Q-B1, after which White relieves his game somewhat by the exchange: 22 N-N6, NxN 23 BxN.



21 ....

P-KB4!

The correct method of attack. Black threatens ... P-B5 very strongly so that White, for the time being, cannot realize his ambitions on the other wing.

It is remarkable, meanwhile, that the White weakness at Q4 does not play a direct role in this game: that is, it does rather in the sense that it compels White to action inasmuch as a mutual "sparring" game must lead to an end-game unfavorable to White.

22 PxP

PxP

23 N-K2

....

White concedes. The bold counter-thrust, 23 P-B4, would, after 23 ... B-N2! reveal glaringly the unfavorable posting of his Queen and Rook at N2 and R1 respectively. The same weakness shows up now, too, though to a lesser degree, perhaps.

23 ....

B-N2!

The Bishop has fulfilled its mission at B1.

24 Q-B1

N/2-B4

25 R-N1

QR-Q1

It is surprising how quickly Black's pieces arrive at concerted action. 26 ... N-Q6 is already threatened.

26 N-K1

RxR

27 QxR

R-Q1

28 Q-B1

....

In jig time, Black has collected all the advantages of the board: control of the open Queen's file, a strong outpost at QB4, the possibility of an advance in the center (by King's or King Bishop's Pawn, the latter bringing both Bishops into action).

28 ....

Q-B2

29 K-R2

....

29 P-QN4 is feasible here; but, after 29 ... N-Q2, the Queen Bishop Pawn becomes very weak, while 30 P-B5, B-R7 31 R-N2, P-K5 has even more serious consequences.

29 ....

P-R4

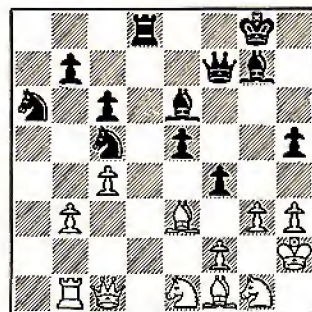
30 N-N1

....

White's alertness slackens. He lives in the belief that his KB4 is adequately fortified and now withdraws his Knight to reopen an outlet for his King Bishop. But that very move makes the deciding combination possible.

Correct, though as little satisfying, is 30 P-B4. Black follows up with 30 ... P-K5 and, as he covers his Q5 adequately (one of the points of his 27th move), White cannot acquire compensation for Black's positional preponderance.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



A charming combination, featuring a number of pin pricks which serve as little points.

31 PxP

B-B4!

Black gains material now but quite differently in manner from what one might expect.

32 P-N4

....

White declines to be shown how, sacrificing the Exchange, instead.

After 32 R-N2, PxP 33 BxP, there is nothing especially appealing to Black in 33 ... BxR 34 QxB (34 ... B-Q6 35 Q-K5). But Black has, in such case the surprisingly forceful continuation of 33 ... B-Q6! at his disposal, with a simultaneous attack on both White's Bishops — on the King Bishop directly and indirectly on the Queen Bishop (i.e. after 34 ... BxR 35 QxB). White cannot then avoid the loss of a piece.

32 ....

BxR

33 QxB

N-K3

34 P-KB5

N-Q5

So Black hits White's weakness on Q4 after all! (See note to Black's 21st move.)

35 B-Q3

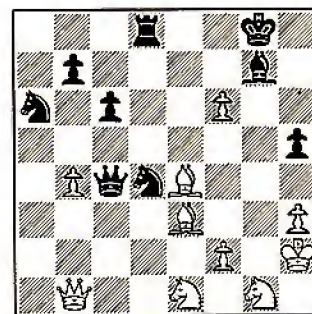
P-K5

36 BxP

QxQBP

37 P-B6

....



A last try by White.

37 ....

BxP

38 B-R7†

K-B1

39 Q-N6

Q-B2

40 Q-K4

....

All that White's counter-offensive has netted is a check, and this, though the only check in the game so far, is hardly satisfaction enough.

40 ....

Q-K3

41 Q-N6

B-K4†

Resigns

With this check, the game ends; for, after exchange of Queens, the Knight Pawn also falls.







# Spotlight on Openings

**WITH THE WILL TO WIN**

**T**HERE prevails a widespread belief—detri-  
mental to the popularity of the game—that  
chess is an almost mathematical exercise wherein  
the abstract power of exact reasoning is the fore-  
most quality and that winning the game is a  
mechanical procedure whereby two scientific  
minds apply impersonal analysis to an intricate  
problem. The solution, ultimately called Victory,  
then is reserved for that calculating brain which  
stores the best formulae and foresees the longest  
chain-reaction in a predetermined sequence of in-  
evitable “cause and result.” To some chessists  
this glorification might come as welcome flattery.  
Those who know better realize that this description is merely an abstract  
generalization which confuses form and substance, that accuracy is just  
one of many factors required to win *any sort of contest*, not merely chess  
contests and that more is wanted to fill the chess struggle with the content  
which creates a win.



**Walter Korn**

Strolling along London's Hyde Park one evening in 1950, I learned  
from Master I. Koenig (who now resides on the Pacific Coast) that, of late,  
he had had little time to study the two prerequisites for successful tourna-  
ment play: the personalities of the prospective participants and a number  
of new ideas to be employed in opening strategy. Koenig's reflections  
on these important aspects of master play led me to add another: to be in  
the frame of mind in which one sits down determined to win. The latter  
facet is too subjective to form a topic for this column. But what we can  
make a subject of scrutiny are some of the stratagems evolved by certain  
combatants. They cannot win by “just knowing the book.” (That they  
must know, anyhow, in order to avoid incurring disadvantages.) They  
must create a new angle, widen the beaten path.

Thus, we shall see below how Book adopts a novel course against Samuel  
Reshevsky, and very much in accordance with Book's enterprising tem-  
perament, and how young Spassky, free and easy, shakes Smyslov who  
deviates in the same variation—to mention but brief part of our material.  
It is with these new angles, these “eccentricities,” that the masters exert  
their will to win. So let us first explore one of them—

**The Daring Thrust of . . . P-QN4**

PREVIOUSLY, we promised to deal  
again with the Nimzo-Indian Defense.

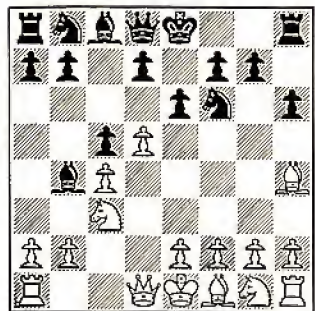
- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 1 P-Q4  | N-KB3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3  |
| 3 N-QB3 | B-N5  |
| 4 B-N5  | ....  |

It provides some such “eccentricities”  
in the following variations.

- Variation 1
- |        |       |
|--------|-------|
| 4 .... | P-KR3 |
| 5 B-R4 | ....  |

Or 5 BxN, BxN†! 6 PxP, QxB 7 P-N3,  
N-B3 which is well enough for Black.

- 5 .... P-B4  
6 P-Q5! ....



- 6 .... P-QN4!

It is this move which is the thorn in  
the side. It is worth comparing it with  
the other possible answers.

(1) 6 . . . BxN† 7 PxP, P-K4 8 P-K3,  
P-Q3 9 Q-B2, QN-Q2 10 B-Q3, Q-K2  
11 P-B3, O-O with about equal chances  
(not 11 . . . P-KN4 as in Keres—O'Kelly,  
Budapest, 1952).

Or 9 B-Q3, O-O 10 N-K2, R-K1 11 O-O  
QN-Q2 also with equality.

(2) 6 . . . P-Q3 7 P-K3, PxP 8 PxP,  
O-O is quite satisfactory for Black who  
follows up 9 B-QN5 with 9 . . . B-Q2  
10 BxB, QNxP 11 N-K2, N-K4—or 9  
B-B4, QN-Q2, followed by . . . N-K4.

Smyslov (against Spassky, Bucharest,  
1953) played the weaker 8 . . . QN-Q2 9  
B-QN5! O-O 10 N-K2, N-K4 11 O-O,  
and the game ended in a sensational  
win for Spassky.

(3) 6 . . . P-K4 7 P-K3, P-Q3 8 B-Q3,  
P-QN4 (the same wing attack but pre-  
mature) 9 PxP! (Spassky—Golombek,  
Bucharest, 1953).

(4) 6 . . . Q-R4 7 BxN, PxP 8 Q-B2,  
P-K4 9 P-K4, with a better game for  
White as in Godai—Gruenfeld, Vienna,  
1938, when the practitioner rattled the  
theoretician Gruenfeld by some unortho-  
dox treatment, inducing him to play an  
inferior line.

- 7 P-K4?! ....

White tries to maintain the strong-  
point rather than abandon it by 7 PxKP,  
BPxP 8 PxP, O-O 9 P-K3, Q-R4 10 BxN,  
PxP 11 Q-B1, P-R3 12 PxP, NxP 13 N-  
B3, N-B2 (threatening . . . N-Q4!) 14  
N-Q2, B-N2 15 P-B3, P-Q4, with an ag-  
gressive position for Black for the Pawn  
minus (Pinkus—Scheltinga, correspond-  
ence, 1953).

PCO references are to location of like open-  
ings in *Practical Chess Openings*; MCO, in  
*Modern Chess Openings*, 8th edition.



7 . . . . . KPxP

On 7 . . . P-N4, White does well with  
8 B-N3, NxKP 9 B-K5, O-O 10 B-Q3.

8 KPxP O-O  
9 B-Q3 PxP  
10 BxP R-K1†

And a lively struggle ensues as in  
Akh-Shaposhnikov, USSR Champion-  
ship preliminaries, 1952.

#### Variation 2

1 P-Q4 N-KB3  
2 P-QB4 P-K3  
3 N-QB3 B-N5  
4 B-N5 P-B4

Here we depart from Variation 1, omit-  
ting the drive on White's Bishop.

5 P-Q5 P-QN4

5 . . . BxN† 6 PxP, P-KR3 transposes  
into Keres-O'Kelly, given previously.  
Best for Black is probably 5 . . . PxP 6  
PxP, O-O.

6 P-K4 P-KR3  
7 BxN QxB  
8 R-B1 O-O!  
9 PxNP . . . .

White's last is inferior. Better is 9  
N-B3.

9 . . . . . PxP  
10 QxP Q-QN3!

Black has a preponderance in practical  
chances (H. Steiner-Unzicker, Stock-  
holm, 1952).

#### Variations 3 and 4

The other possibilities favor White.

1 P-Q4 N-KB3  
2 P-QB4 P-K3  
3 N-QB3 B-N5  
4 B-N5 P-QN3

As played by Alekhine. It is answered  
by H. Mueller's move.

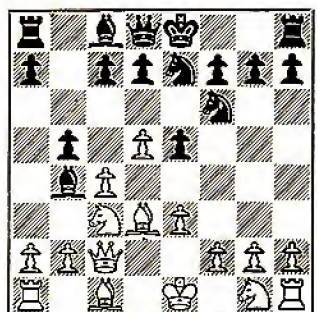
5 P-B3!

Variation 4 would be (the same moves  
through 4 B-N5):

4 . . . . . BxN†  
5 PxP Q-K2  
6 Q-B2 P-Q3  
7 P-K3!

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY for our dar-  
ing thrust of . . . P-QN4 occurs in the  
following variation of the Nimzo-Indian  
(MCO: page 105, note h).

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 4 Q-B2 N-B3  
2 P-QB4 P-K3 5 P-K3 P-K4  
3 N-QB3 B-N5 6 P-Q5 N-K2  
7 B-Q3 P-QN4!?



8 KN-K2! PxP  
9 BxBP . . . .

It occurred in the game, Navarovsky  
—Pogats, Hungry, 1951. Florian sug-  
gested an equalizing continuation: 9 . . .  
N/2xP 10 BxN, NxB 11 Q-K4, B-N2 12  
QxP†, Q-K2 13 QxNP, O-O-O!

THAT ALL ROADS lead to Rome is ex-  
emplified by a position which arose in  
a roundabout way and by an unusual  
sequence of moves. Colleague Jack W.  
Collins, who has splendidly won the  
championship of the Marshall Chess Club  
this year, showed me the score of Col-  
lins—Saidy from that contest. Due to an  
unusual oversight by Saidy, it is one of  
Collins's shortest games (9 moves!), but  
we are concerned principally here with  
the analytical aspects of the opening,  
also a Nimzo-Indian.

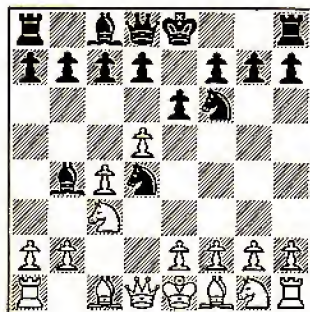
1 P-Q4 N-KB3  
2 P-QB4 P-K3  
3 N-QB3 B-N5  
4 Q-N3 N-B3!

Black's last is considered his strongest  
retort to White's 4th move. If White's  
following move is correct, the 4 Q-N3  
must undergo a sudden elevation!

5 P-Q5?! N-Q5!

PCO (p. 249, note k) gives the line:  
5 . . . PxP 6 PxP, BxN† 7 QxB, NxB 8  
QxP, Q-B3 9 QxQ, NxQ 10 P-B3, R-KN1  
11 P-KR4, with advantage to White (Fine  
—Shapiro, Washington, 1942). Elabo-  
rating further, we consider 11 . . . P-Q3  
12 B-N5, N-Q2 13 P-K4, P-B3 14 B-K3,  
N/2-K4 quite tenable for Black. None-  
theless, 5 . . . N-Q5, not mentioned in  
PCO, seems better.

6 Q-Q1 . . . .



Here Black has three alternatives,  
each showing a different facet.

#### Alternative 1

6 . . . . . P-K4  
7 B-Q2! P-Q3  
8 P-K3 . . . .

It was this alternative which Saidy  
chose, and he here added anguish to his  
game by 8 . . . N-B4?? overlooking the  
obvious 9 Q-R4† which wins a piece. He  
could have avoided this by 7 . . . O-O,  
or the following.

8 . . . . . BxN  
9 BxB N-B4  
10 Q-B2 P-KN3

#### Alternative 2

(Resume from last diagram)

Here we see our daring thrust again.

6 . . . . . BxN†  
7 PxP N-B4  
8 P-B3 P-QN4!?

Doubtful is 8 . . . P-QN3 9 Q-B2. So  
we have our topical move, after it White  
can continue somewhat dubiously with  
(1) 9 P-K4, NxKP! or (2) 9 PxNP, PxP!  
or (3) 9 PxKP, BPxP 10 P-K4, NxP 11  
PxN, Q-R5† 12 K-Q2, Q-B5† 13 K-B2,  
QxKP† 14 Q-Q3, B-N2 15 QxQ, BxQ† 16  
K-N3, PxP†, etc.

#### Alternative 3

(Resume from last diagram)

And once again we come to Rome!

6 . . . . . P-B4  
7 B-Q2 P-QN4

This is it. A logical continuation is:

8 P-K3 N-B4  
9 P-KN4?! N-Q3!  
10 NxP NxN  
11 PxN NxQP

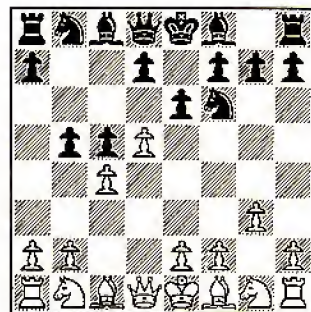
Or, if White tries to thwart this line,  
he might depart with 7 P-K3, instead  
of 7 B-Q2 as above. We then have for  
Black 7 . . . BxN† 8 PxP, N-B4 9 B-Q3,  
N-Q3, to be followed by—your guess is  
right!—10 . . . P-QN4.

All roads lead to Rome!

So far, this is all uncultivated ground,  
and our first tentative probings lead to  
a wild game.

OUR NEXT STUDY can be arrived at  
via both the Queen's Pawn Game (MCO:  
p. 207), after 1 P-Q4, N-KB3 2 P-QB4,  
P-K3 3 P-KN3, P-B4 4 P-Q5, or the  
Neo-Catalan (MCO: p. 222, note j):

1 P-Q4 N-KB3  
2 P-QB4 P-K3  
3 P-KN3 P-B4  
4 P-Q5 P-QN4!?



Our daring thrust came up in the en-  
counter, Reshevsky—Book, Helsinki,  
1952.

5 PxKP BPxP  
6 B-N2 P-Q4  
7 PxQP B-N2  
8 P-K4?! PxP

Here Reshevsky had a better game  
after 9 PxP, BxP 10 N-B3.

9 P-K5? Q-K2?

Book, in turn, failed to realize that his  
dangerous gamble in playing a risky  
line against a grandmaster of such sta-  
ture had almost come off. And he missed  
9 . . . N-K5! which sets up a secure  
position for Black.

10 Q-K2 . . . .

After this, all was well for White once  
again.

Altogether, however, . . . P-QN4 is  
too adventurous in this connection.







# Games from Recent Events

## INTERNATIONAL

### WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP 1953 Challengers' Tournament

#### Gem of Positional Play

White plays a rare variation in which he acquiesces to a supposedly weak, doubled Pawn, the weakness of which has never conclusively been demonstrated. In this game, however, it is. Black turns in a gem of positional play.

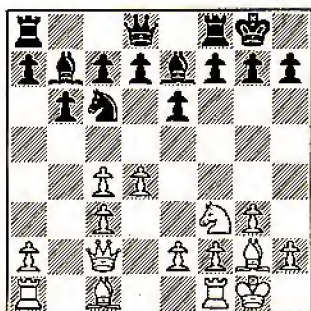
#### QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Miguel Najdorf Yuri Averbach  
Argentina Soviet Union

White	Black
1 P-QB4 N-KB3	5 O-O B-K2
2 N-KB3 P-K3	6 P-Q4 O-O
3 P-KN3 P-QN3	7 N-B3 N-K5
4 B-N2 B-N2	8 Q-B2 NxN
	9 PxN ....

This is the rare (and questionable) variation. It has been adopted with any regularity only by Guimard.

9 .... N-B3



10 N-K5 ....

White aims to continue with N-Q3 and, if possible, P-QB5. It is a reasonable plan but fails against Black's masterly counter-play.

10 P-K4 is no good either, because of 10 ... B-R3 11 N-Q2, N-R4 with the threats of 12 ... BxP and 12 ... P-Q4.

White's best chance to keep the balance is 10 N-Q2, followed possibly by B-K4 and B-Q3.

10 ....	N-R4
11 BxB	NxB
12 Q-R4	....

White would here be better off with his Knight at Q2; he could then proceed either with 12 N-N3, preventing 12 ... N-R4, or with 12 P-K4.

As it is, 12 P-K4 now leads to the same kind of trouble as develops in the game: e.g., after 12 ... N-R4 13 Q-R4, P-Q3.

12 ....	P-Q3
13 N-Q3	....

13 N-B6 is no better because of 13 ... Q-K1, threatening 14 ... K-R1 and 15 ... N-R4.

13 ....	N-R4
14 P-B5	....

The key move in White's plan.

14 ....	Q-K1!
15 QxQ	....

There is no good alternative. If 15 Q-B2, White simply loses his advanced Pawn and remains hampered positionally on the Queen-side, too.

15 ....	KRxQ
16 R-N1	KR-QB1!

Both sides are intent on inducing PxP by the other; for the side which initiates the exchange emerges with a weakened Pawn formation. In this contest, however, White is handicapped for lack of means to increase the tension.

17 P-KR4 ....

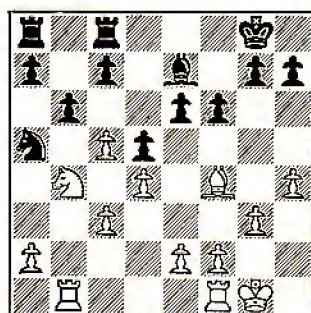
Preparing B-B4 without the Bishop being driven by ... P-KN4. White lacks a better square for his Bishop.

17 ....	P-Q4!
18 B-B4	P-KB3!

Now the situation changes. From being a weakening, 19 ... PxP has become a threat. For, after 20 R-N5, N-B5 21 NxP, White cannot maintain a piece on QB5, while getting a Pawn there definitely ruins his Pawn formation: e.g., 21 ... P-QR3! 22 R-N7, BxN 23 PxP, P-K4 24 B-B1, N-R4 25 R-N4, KR-N1, with a great advantage for Black.

19 N-N4 ....

A last attempt at turning Black's initiating the Pawn exchange to White's advantage: e.g., 19 ... PxP? 20 N-R6! with a paralyzing bind by White. And White threatens 20 N-R6, anyhow.



19 ....	P-QR3!
Renewing the threat of ... PxP.	
20 PxP	....

The alternative, 20 N-Q3, PxP, is equally bad for White.

20 ....	PxP
---------	-----

Black has won the positional contest. He now faces only the technical problems of properly exploiting White's two grave weaknesses: the backward Queen Bishop Pawn and the bad Bishop.

Note how White's original weakness, the doubled Pawn, has led gradually to other and more serious weaknesses.

21 B-Q2	....
---------	------

White has a losing position also after 21 N-Q3, P-QN4; yet, that way, by avoiding the exchange of his Knight, he can put up a better resistance.

21 ....	N-B5
22 B-K1	BxN!
23 PxP	....

23 RxB, P-QN4 is no better. For, if White plays P-R4 thereafter, sooner or later, Black answers ... PxRP and wins easily by virtue of his passed Queen Rook Pawn.

23 ....	N-R6
24 R-N3	N-N4
25 P-K3	....

Now White's Bishop is thoroughly bad—blocked by its own Pawns.

25 ....	R-B7
26 P-R4	N-Q3
27 P-R5	....

27 P-N5 looks more natural but loses a Pawn to 27 ... PxP 28 PxP, R/1-R7 followed by ... R-N7.

27 ....	P-QN4
28 R-B3	....

White's position is utterly helpless, mainly because his one minor piece has become as "bad" as possible.

28 ....	QR-QB1
29 RxR†	....

White cannot seal off the open file, by 29 R-B5, because of 29 ... N-K5.

29 ....	NxR	33 K-B1	N-Q3
30 P-B3	N-K2	34 R-N3	N-B5
31 B-B2	K-B2	35 K-N2	P-B4
32 R-N1	N-B4	36 R-N1	....

White has no playable move: e.g., 36 P-N4, PxP 37 PxP, N-Q7 38 R-Q3, N-K5.

36 ....	NxP†	39 K-B1	P-N3
37 K-N1	P-B5	40 R-N3	K-K2
38 PxP	N-B4	41 R-N1	K-Q2
			Resigns

Black must win Pawns, by ... R-B5.



## WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP 1953 Challengers' Tournament

### An Opening with a Tale

We present this game without comment except for the story behind its opening line.

Part is told in the Taimanov—Najdorf game, page 18, January.

Having thus lost with 8 P-Q5 in Round 4, Taimanov switches in this game (Round 10) to Reshevsky's 8 B-K3. He fails to obtain any advantage, though, when Black proceeds as suggested earlier in this column (Reshevsky—Najdorf, Game 3, page 216, CHESS REVIEW, July, 1953).

The experience gathered from this game seems to have induced Reshevsky to abandon the system which he has used so successfully against the King's Indian in recent years (key move: B-K2). He played it last against Kotov in Round 8 (p. 368, CHESS REVIEW, December, 1953), then shifted to 3 P-KN3 against Bronstein in Round 13, Boleslavsky, Rd. 22, and Gligorich, Rd. 29 (also p. 368, December, 1953).

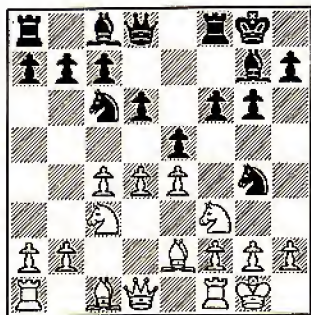
#### KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Mark Taimanov	Isaac Boleslavsky
Soviet Union	Soviet Union
White	Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3	5 P-K4 O-O
2 P-QB4 P-Q3	6 B-K2 P-K4
3 N-KB3 P-KN3	7 O-O N-B3
4 N-B3 B-N2	8 B-K3 . . . .

White's last is the move which Reshevsky introduced in his second match with Najdorf. He apparently never trusted 8 P-Q5.

8 . . . .	N-KN5
9 B-N5	P-B3
10 B-B1	. . . .

Reshevsky reached this position in the first and third games of that match.



10 . . . . PxP!

This capture is much better than the continuations tried by Najdorf: i.e., 10 . . . N-R3 in Game 1 (page 162, June) and 10 . . . K-R1 in Game 3 (p. 216, July).

#### Do You Know

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11 NxP NxN  
12 QxN P-KB4  
13 Q-Q5† K-R1

So far, as suggested in this column. Black has a satisfactory game.

That ends the story behind this opening line. The rest of the game is fairly simple. White eventually wins a Pawn but can make no headway against Black's advantage of the two Bishops.

14 BxN	PxB	28 R-K3	RxR
15 B-K3	Q-B3	29 NxR	B-R6
16 QR-B1	Q-B2	30 R-Q1	B-K2
17 P-QN3	QxQ	31 N-N2	K-N1
18 NxQ	R-B2	32 B-K3	R-B1
19 P-B3	P-B3	33 N-K1	B-KN5
20 N-B4	PxP	34 R-QB1	R-Q1
21 PxP	B-Q2	35 P-QB5	B-B3
22 QR-Q1	B-K4	36 K-N2	R-K1
23 N-N2	R-K1	37 B-B2	B-B4
24 P-B4	B-B6	38 K-B3	P-R4
25 RxP	RxKP	39 P-KR4	B-N5†
26 BxP	B-KN5	40 K-N3	B-B4
27 R-Q3	B-B3	41 N-B3	R-K7

Drawn

## WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP 1953 Challengers' Tournament

### Duplication

When Stahlberg played Smyslov at the Challengers' Tournament of Budapest, 1950, he made a weak move, got a doubled Pawn and lost in the end-game.

This time, playing the same variation, Stahlberg makes a weak move later in the game, gets the same doubled Pawn and loses again, only more quickly.

#### FRENCH DEFENSE

Vassily Smyslov	Gideon Stahlberg
Soviet Union	Sweden
White	Black

1 P-K4	P-K3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 N-QB3	N-KB3
3 . . . PxP	is the Rubinstein Variation.
4 B-KN5	PxP

And this is the Burn Variation. It makes a difference how Black times the capture. As here, White's choice is reduced since he can no longer develop his Queen Bishop via QN2 or QB3.

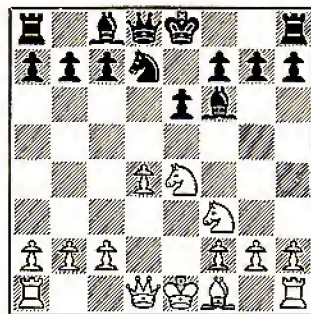
5 NxP	B-K2
6 BxN	BxB
7 N-KB3	N-Q2

This position offers an old, important opening problem. Black threatens to free his game, obtaining full equality, with either 8 . . . P-B4 or 8 . . . O-O, followed by 9 . . . P-K4. How can White effectively counteract these key moves to maintain the initiative?

8 B-Q3, P-B4 has been analyzed to a draw. White achieves nothing with 9 N-Q6†, nor does he have any other strong continuation. And he is generally too much handicapped by the fact that, if he takes the Queen Bishop Pawn, his Queen Knight Pawn falls, leaving him with weaknesses on the Queen-side.

Therefore, White's best is supposed to be 8 P-B3, a defensive move which serves fairly well. Still, an aggressive move would be more desirable.

With this review of the situation, we may better appreciate Smyslov's next move.



8 B-B4!!

A very fine move with tactical as well as strategic points. It solves the problem of the position more effectively than 8 P-B3 does.

8 . . . . O-O

Black correctly omits 8 . . . P-B4. For then arises the main point of White's line: 9 Q-K2! with threat of 10 N-Q6†, K-K2 11 NxBP, KxN 12 QxP† with a winning attack. Black must parry that threat with a defensive move such as 9 . . . O-O or 9 . . . Q-N3, after which White has time for 10 O-O-O, thus protecting his Queen Pawn and his Queen Knight Pawn as well, and so emerges with a strong initiative.

9 Q-K2! . . . .

A good developing move which also prevents 9 . . . P-K4 (10 NxP†).

9 . . . .	N-N3
10 B-N3	B-Q2
11 O-O	Q-K2

Stahlberg improves on what he played at Budapest: 11 . . . B-QR5, overlooking that, after 12 NxP†, he cannot recapture with his Queen (12 . . . QxN 13 BxB, NxB 14 Q-B4! after which White wins a Pawn or even the Knight after 14 NxP? 15 Q-N5!). What he did play was 12 . . . PxN 13 P-B4, BxB 14 PxP, after which Black's doubled Pawn, unlike White's, proved to be a lasting handicap.

12 KR-K1	QR-Q1
13 QR-Q1	B-R5
14 BxB	NxB

The difference here from the Budapest game is mainly that White's Rook at Q1 is subject to assault by this Knight (e.g., 14 NxP†, QxN 15 BxB, NxB 16 Q-B4? NxP, forking Queen and Rook).

15 Q-N5	N-N3
16 P-B4	P-B3
17 Q-N3	. . . .

White has a strong initiative. He threatens 18 NxP†, forcing 18 . . . PxN (18 . . . QxN? 19 P-B5, N-Q4 20 QxP).

17 . . . . Q-B2?

Here, apparently, Black sees that he must put up with the doubling of his King Bishop Pawn or suffer worse alternatives: e.g., 17 . . . R-N1 18 N-K5, and now, on 19 NxP†, QxB 20 P-B5 and 21 N-Q7, White wins the Exchange, yet Black cannot contemplate with equanimity 18 . . . BxN 19 PxP with a strong outpost for White by an ultimate N-Q6.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

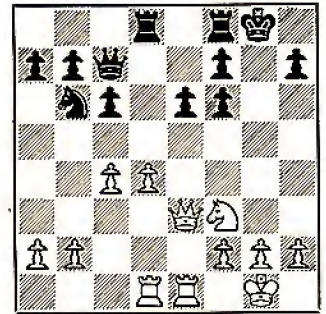


Black fails, however, to adjust himself to the inevitable as well as possible, i.e., by playing 17... K-R1.

With the text, of course, he plans on 18... N-Q2 bringing his defense into shape. But he overlooks that, in moving his Queen to the other wing, he leaves his King helpless against the ensuing assault.

White threatens 20 Q-R6, with a delicate point involved in the offer of his Queen Bishop Pawn.

18 NxP† P×N  
19 Q-K3! .....



19.... K-N2

Stahlberg, it may be assumed, originally intended to go through with 19... NxP 20 Q-R6, Q-K2, and recognizes only at this point that this defense fails.

Remarkably, it does not fail against the seemingly natural 21 R-K4; for there follows: 21... P-KB4 22 N-N5, P-B3 23 RxP, Q-N2 24 QxQ†, KxQ 25 R-K7†, K-N1, and White then lacks a convincing continuation. 26 N-K6 is ineffective because of 26... KR-K1, and 26 NxP is even bad because of 26... t-B2.

No. What does refute this defense is 21 N-R4! with the threat of 22 N-B5; e.g., (1) 21... N-Q3 22 R-Q3, K-R1 23 R-KR3! R-KN1 24 N-B5, and White wins; (2) 21... R-Q4 22 R-Q3 and White wins similarly by the irremediable threats of 23 R-KR3 and 24 N-B5.

The text move is equally insufficient, though.

20 N-K5! .....

The most brilliant, though not most profound, point of White's combination. He now threatens both to win Black's Queen (with 21 Q-N3†, followed by 22 N-N6† or N-N4†) and victoriously to strengthen his attack by 21 N-N4. Meanwhile his Knight stands immune: e.g., 20... P×N 21 Q-N5†, K-R1 22 Q-B6†, K-N1 23 R-K4, and mate follows.

20.... Q-K2  
21 N-N4 R-KN1

Black's last is insufficient, as is any other move. Yet the consequences of 21... N-Q2 are most interesting:

(1) 22 Q-R6† is comparatively harmless: 22... K-R1 23 R-Q3, R-KN1! and Black holds his own for the time being; (2) 22 P-Q5! is conclusive: (a) 22... P-KB4 23 Q-R6†, K-R1 24 P-Q6, Q-K1 25 N-B6, NxN 26 QxN†, K-N1 27 R-Q3, t-B5 28 R-K5, P-KR3 29 R-N5†, P×R t-KR3, and mate follows; (b) 22... B×P 23 RxP, and White wins: e.g., 23... K-R1 24 R-KR5, R-KN1 25 RxP†, KxR 26 Q-R6 mate.

22 N-R6! .....

White wins the Exchange by virtue of the threat of 23 N-B5†.

22.... Q-B2

For 22... NxP loses to 23 N-B5†, K-R1 24 Q-R6 (24... Q away 25 QxBP† or 24... R-N3 25 QxR, followed by 26 NxQ).

23 NxR R×N  
24 P-QN3 .....

With this, the game is won and needs no further comment.

24.... K-R1 29 R-N3 Q×P  
25 Q-R6 R-N3 30 R×R N×R  
26 Q-R4 N-Q2 31 QxBP† K-N1  
27 R-K3 Q-R4 32 Q-B3 Q-B7  
28 R-R3 N-B1 33 Q-Q3 Resigns

### DENMARK, 1953 Junior World Championship Pinned to the Wall

In attacking positions, Bishops of opposite color, far from tending to draw, frequently constitute a fatal handicap to the defender. This game is a drastic example of that point. Black has his King pinned to the wall on its original square and can do nothing against the conclusive reinforcement of White's attack.

Responsible for Black's doom are a questionable move and an error which he commits in the opening.

**FRENCH DEFENSE**

Jonathan Penrose Great Britain White  
Herbin France Black

1 P-K4 P-K3 5 P-K5 P-KR3  
2 P-Q4 P-Q4 6 B-Q2 B×N  
3 N-QB3 N-KB3 7 P×B N-K5  
4 B-KN5 B-N5 8 Q-N4 P-KN3  
9 B-B1 .....

White's most promising line, according to many experts.

9.... P-QB4

This is supposed to be inferior to 9... NxQBP which, according to not fully convincing book lines, leads to equality.

10 B-Q3 NxQBP  
11 P×P! N-B3  
12 N-B3 Q-R4  
13 O-O Q-R5

Black's last was suggested by Smyslov in his notes to the game which he won from Donner, Venice, 1950. There Black fell into mortal trouble after 13... Qx BP 14 Q-KR4, N-K2 15 Q-B6, R-R2 16 P-QR4!

14 Q-R3 P-KR4?

But Smyslov gave 14... N-K5 15 B-K3, B-Q2 as a reasonable continuation for Black. The text move causes Black the same kind of trouble as in the game just quoted.

15 B-Q2 N-K5 19 N-R7 N-Q2  
16 Q-R4 NxQBP 20 Q-N5 Q-KN5  
17 Q-B6 R-KN1 21 N-B6† NxN  
18 N-N5 N-Q1 22 QxN .....

Here White threatens, first of all, 23 B-KN5, N-B3 24 B-N5, K-B1 25. BxN, PxB 26 Q-K7†, K-N2 27 B-B6†, K-R3 28 QxBP, B-R3 29 P-KB4.

22.... Q-QR5

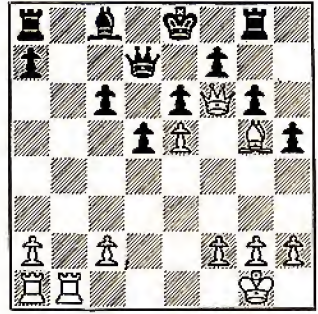
22... P-KN4 fails against 23 B-R7 (23... R-B1 24 BxP).

23 B-KN5 Q-Q2

Or 23... N-B3 24 QR-N1, P-R3 25 R-N6, K-B1 26 RxN, QxR 27 Q-K7†, K-N2 28 B-B6†, K-R3 29 QxBP and White wins (e.g., 29... Q-K1 30 B-N7†).

24 B-N5! N-B3  
25 BxN! PxB  
26 KR-N1 .....

And here Black can do nothing but wait for the finishing touch.



26.... P-R4

26... K-B1 doesn't help either. The continuation then might be: 27 R-N2, B-R3 28 P-QR4, Q-B2 29 QR-N1, R-B1 30 P-R4, R-QR1 31 P-KB4! R-B1 32 R-N8! RxR 33 RxR†, QxR 34 Q-K7†, K-N2 35 B-B6†, K-R3 36 QxBP and mate in a few moves.

27 R-N6 B-R3  
28 P-QR4 P-Q5  
29 QR-N1 B-B1

Black is in zugzwang.

30 RxP! B-R3  
31 RxB Resigns

## FOREIGN

### WEST GERMANY, 1953 National Championship in Berlin Strategic Tragedy

White displays a very fine performance throughout his handling of the strategic part of this game; then he loses owing to tactical inefficiency.

The system which Black plays has been tried with some success in recent Russian tournaments.

**FRENCH DEFENSE**

K. Gilg W. Unzicker  
White Black

1 P-K4 P-K3 4 P-K5 KN-Q2  
2 P-Q4 P-Q4 5 B-Q3 P-QB4  
3 N-Q2 N-KB3 6 P-QB3 N-QB3  
7 N-K2 P×P

Here Black deviates from the usual 7... Q-N3 8 N-B3, P×P 9 P×P, B-N5† which, according to Keres, leads to a game with equal chances after 10 K-B1, P-B3 but gives White the lead after 10 B-Q2.

8 P×P N-N3

POPULAR FIRST MOVES of chess openings printed on pocket-sized cards, ideal for beginners or forgetful old-timers. 25c each or 5 for \$1. Box 106, Kalamazoo, Michigan.



Black's system is founded on the assumption that he can obtain adequate counter-play by seizing either his QN5 or his QB5 as a point of penetration on the Queen-side. He may get even more than adequate play if White fails to obtain good attacking chances on the King-side.

The ensuing part of the game is handled with remarkable consistency by both sides.

9 O-O B-Q2 12 P-QR3 N-R4  
10 P-B4 P-N3 13 P-QN3 N-B3  
11 N-KB3 P-KR4 14 P-N3 . . . .

White recognizes that he must play for a King-side attack which he can obtain only by getting in P-B5. So he sets out for this break-through, regardless of what danger this may involve for his own King.

Of course, he cannot start with 14 P-R3 as 14 . . . P-R5 completely thwarts his whole plan.

14 . . . . R-B1 17 PxP P-R5  
15 P-R3 P-R4 18 P-N4 N-R2  
16 P-KN4 PxP 19 P-B5 NPxP  
20 PxP R-N1†

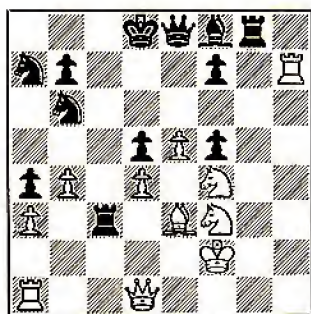
Black's check represents simply a loss of time, which is very serious in so tense a situation. Instead, 20 . . . B-N4 is strongly indicated to keep the issue in the balance.

21 K-B2 . . . .

A great relief for White. Not only is his King more safely placed than before but he can also occupy the King Rook file with a valuable point of penetration at KR7.

21 . . . . B-N4 24 R-R1 BxB  
22 N-B4 K-Q2 25 NxR Q-K1  
23 B-K3 R-B6 26 R-R7! PxP  
27 N-B4 K-Q†

Black tries vainly to bring his King into safety. White's attack has become too strong.



28 P-K6! . . . .

This second break-through is strong. Black dare not reply 28 . . . PxP, because of 29 RxP, N/2-B1 30 N-K5.

28 . . . . B-N2  
29 Q-Q2? . . . .

Here, however, White makes a weak move after which Black recovers.

Instead, 29 N-N5! wins: e.g., (1) 29 . . . PxP 30 N/5xP†, and White wins a piece; (2) 29 . . . P-B3 30 N-B7†, K-B2 or K-K2 31 N-R6.

29 . . . . N-N4  
30 R-KN1 N-B5  
31 PxP . . . .

Black's counter-play allows White no time for quiet moves now.

31 . . . . QxP  
32 R/1xB RxR  
33 RxR QxR  
34 N-K6†? . . . .

And here White actually blunders after which he even loses.

Correct is 34 QxR, NxQ 35 N-K6†, K-Q2 36 NxQ which leads most likely to a draw after 36 . . . N-Q8†.

34 . . . . K-Q2 38 N-K3 P-R6  
35 NxQ NxQ 39 N-B2 P-R7  
36 BxN RxP 40 K-K2 R-N7  
37 NxP R-N6 And Black won

## IRELAND, 1953 National Championship

### First Brilliancy Prize

It is rare, indeed, that a speculative sacrifice invests more than a Pawn in the project. A year ago, we presented one (Stoltz-Steiner, page 21, CHESS REVIEW, January, 1953) in which the net difference was a Queen for the Exchange. In this game, the investment is almost as heavy: White gives up a Queen for a Bishop so as to make his fair attack irresistible. His bold bid succeeds, netting him the first brilliancy prize, and it makes for an impressive game, though, as it were, allergic to close examination.

### SICILIAN DEFENSE

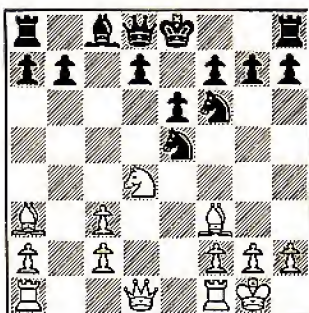
Murphy White 1 P-K4 P-QB4 2 N-KB3 N-QB3 3 P-Q4 PxP  
Turner Black 4 NxP N-B3 5 N-QB3 P-K3 6 B-K2 . . . .

White heads for a Pawn sacrifice. In olden days, it was considered strong. Yet any of the moves, 6 KN-N5, 6 P-KN3 and 6 NxN, is more promising.

6 . . . . B-N5  
7 O-O BxN  
8 PxR NxP  
9 B-B3 N-B3

Black's last is not the best. 9 . . . P-Q4! leads to a good game for him.

10 B-R3 N-K4



11 N-B5 . . . .

The brilliancy starts. White has a fine game after 11 N-N5; but he is looking for more.

11 . . . . PxN

The only good defense to the double threat of 12 NxP mate and 12 N-Q6†.

12 Q-Q6 . . . .

It is essential both to take the Knight with check and to prevent the Queen Pawn from advancing. Neither 12 B-Q6, N-K5 nor 12 R-K1, P-Q3 13 BxQP, N-K5 offers White much promise.

12 . . . . N-B5  
13 KR-K1† N-K5  
14 BxN!!? . . . .

The brilliancy at its peak.

14 . . . . NxQ  
15 BxBP§ . . . .

White can get considerably more material for his Queen with 15 BxNP§, N-K5 16 BxN; but his attack is not particularly strong after 16 . . . Q-R4 17 BxR\$, K-Q1.

15 . . . . K-B1  
16 BxN† K-N1  
17 R-K3 P-KN3  
18 B-Q3 K-N2

Positionally, now that Black threatens to mobilize his King Rook, it is hard to see more than the blind on Black's Queen Bishop and Queen Rook (e.g., . . . P-QN3? may be met by B-K4). Is that enough?

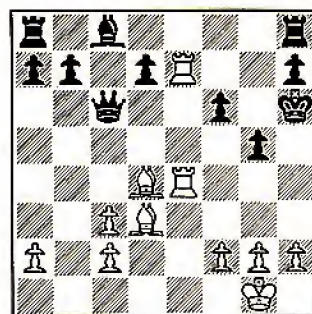
19 QR-K1 Q-N3  
20 B-K5† P-B3  
21 B-Q4 Q-B3?

Black makes a serious error after counter-measures which, though not ideal, have been good enough. Here, however, he misses a chance to stop the attack and emerge with the Exchange up in the end-game: 21 . . . Q-K3! 22 B-B4, P-Q4! 23 RxQ, BxR 24 RxR, PxR and (1) 25 BxP†, K-B2 (2) 25 R-K7†, K-R3 26 BxRP, KR-K1 or (3) RxP, KR-K1.

22 R-K7† K-R3

Black loses also after 22 . . . K-B1 (or N1) 23 R-K8†, K-N2 24 R/1-K7†, K-R3 25 RxR.

23 R/1-K4! P-KN4



24 R-R4†!! . . . .

Certifying the brilliancy.

24 . . . . PxR  
25 B-K3† K-R4  
26 R-N7! . . . .

There is no defense whatsoever to the mating threat: 27 B-K2†.

26 . . . . QxP†  
27 RxQ . . . .

27 KxQ wins as well.

27 . . . . P-R6  
28 B-K2† K-R5

Black can only drag out matters.

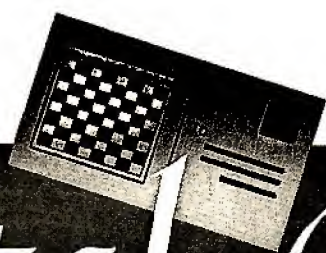
29 R-N4† K-R4  
30 R-N5† K-R3

Or 30 . . . K-R5 31 R-R5 mate.

31 R-N8 mate.

† = check; § = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.





# Postal Chess

## POSTAL SCRIPTS

### Game Reports

As we tally off, or try to tally off, the winners for 51-Class and 51-Prize Tournaments, we make our annual discovery that some postalites simply do not report their results. Then, on our inquiry, some reply (sadly): "No record: guess you'd better score it a double-forefeit."

Rule 11 requires that a game report be sent within 72 hours. True, there is no actual penalty announced for violation of this rule. But the instance above is all too often the actual penalty.

So do make it a point to report your results promptly—and, lest they go astray, check also to see if due publication follows in the magazine.

And do report correctly as outlined at the head of each **Postal Mortems** column (on page 56, this issue).

And, for one more final bit of instruction, please take care to report if your result is your first or your second with each player in a 4 man, double-round section. It does not help to mention Game A or Game B. Those labels helped you during play; but what we need to know is something different: Is this your 1st win, perhaps repeated, or your 2d?

### 6th Annual Championship—1951

As a result of current **Postal Mortems**, the following now qualify for assignment to the Finals: F. J. Yerhoff and D. W. Eliason. These with W. Whitney previously qualified are all on hand, however, for the next Finals to be made up; so we shall have to wait for qualifiers to fill out the next 7 man section.

### 7th Annual Championship—1952

As a result of current **Postal Mortems**, the following qualify for assignment to the Semi-finals: S. Stark (2), E. Howard, H. T. Reeve, F. Frilling, J. L. Hardin, B. V. Schiro, T. Konhorst, M. D. Utter, E. J. Werner, J. Hobson, J. B. Germain, C. J. Gibbs, A. F. Fazio, F. T. Huffman, J. Christman, O. E. Frazier, R. Richter, L. H. Hulbirt, J. E. McNutt, D. P. Bohen, E. J. Healey, R. J. Tomlinson, T. R. Noonan, J. G. Bueters, G. G. Nearing, L. J. Fuller, A. D. Gibbs, J. H. Maguire, H. Taig, E. F. Johnson, J. Pusecker, N. M. Garner, A. S. Neal, I. E. Johnson, N. Raymond, W. S. Stoddard, M. Danon, H. L. Marks, E. C. Pearce and Dr. H. Y. Sigler.

So far, 36 Semi-finals sections are in play.

## POSTALMIGHTIES!

### Certificate Winners

The following postalites have qualified for Victory Certificates in 1951, 1952 and 1953 Class Tournaments as a result of current **Postal Mortems**. Certificates cannot be sent till all tourney results have been scored, for certificate cross-tables.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
51-C112	R L Hall .....	1-2	5 -1
	C S Howen .....	1-2	5 -1
127	Mrs. M B Lutter .....	2nd	4½-1½
52-C	13 H Anderson .....	1st	5 -1
	26 C T Elliott .....	1st	5½-½
	42 C T Smith .....	1st	5 -1
	49 W R Cuthbert .....	1st	6 -0
	74 M E Gatehouse .....	1st	6 -0
	78 R F Dietz .....	1st	6 -0
	83 F W Martin .....	1st	5½-½
148	B L Levy .....	1st	6 -0
158	M Taylor .....	1st	6 -0
179	Shirley Jacobson .....	1st	5 -1
229	F E Mertz .....	1st	6 -0
238	O A Brodeur .....	1st	5 -1
294	A D Rains .....	1st	6 -0
295	E J Moorhead .....	1st	5 -1
302	G Burgess .....	1st	5½-½
320	F E Gates .....	1st	6 -0
321	B Stern .....	1st	5 -1
323	E P Culpepper .....	1-2	4½-1½
	P Rager .....	1-2	4½-1½
326	L H Rainwater .....	1st	4½-1½
357	G E Pearce .....	1st	5½-½
53-C	7 L Gorfy .....	1st	5 -1
	17 C Henderson .....	1st	6 -0
	18 A E Kahn .....	1-2	4½-1½
	T P Kimball .....	1-2	4½-1½

57	M Osborn .....	1st	6 -0
59	E P Culpepper .....	1st	6 -0
72	K B Thomas .....	1st	6 -0
81	J F Cunningham .....	1st	6 -0
82	R K Hubbard .....	1-2	5 -1
	D A Walsdorf .....	1-2	5 -1
92	D Heit .....	1st	5 -1

### Prize Winners

The following postalites have won prizes in 1951, 1952 and 1953 Prize Tournaments as a result of current **Postal Mortems**.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
51-P	85 T Bullockus .....	1st	6 -0
	86 H L Pierce .....	1st	5 -1
	91 H A Burbank .....	1-2	5 -1
	A W Schultz .....	1-2	5 -1
52-P	65 M A Rauch .....	1st	6 -0
	75 Dr G H Parker .....	1-2	5 -1
	E J Routledge .....	1-2	5 -1
150	J K Lieberman .....	1st	5½-½
158	C H Deighton .....	1st	6 -0
180	R A Leigh .....	1st	5½-½
184	J N Cotton .....	1st	4½-1½
53-P	3 M Doelling .....	1-2	4½-1½
	M Joseph .....	1-2	4½-1½
	24 W Harding .....	1st	6 -0
	30 Mrs J Bailhe .....	1-2	5 -1
	J W Mathews .....	1-2	5 -1
	45 R A Leigh .....	1-2	5 -1
	W E Strohschein .....	1-2	5 -1

## NEW POSTALITES

The following new players, starting Postal Chess, during December, commence with these initial ratings:

**Class A at 1300:** A. Atkinson, T. A. Bratz, A. C. De Carvalho, A. A. Gage, J. D. Phipps, W. F. Pratt and B. Schmaki;

**Class B at 1200:** R. E. Clements, A. Cuthbertson, N. Davidson, H. Freeman, L. Kung-Chen, F. E. Mertz, S. E. Nelson, P. Oran, K. Richards and T. F. Welch;

**Class C at 900:** J. E. Bennett, M. N. Bradley, H. J. Buescher, F. E. G. Cooper, W. Daum, L. C. Davy, W. Doares, L. E. Dunkin, J. M. Fischer, J. W. Fogg, T/Sgt. R. S. Ford, L. M. Fribourg, W. H. Friedman, B. Haines, I. Hale, P. K. Harder, R. K. Hart, J. T. Harth, W. E. Hibberd, I. Ives, J. M. Joiner, Mrs. J. Kamen, F. H. Kerr, R. Kiely, J. L. Lacy, P. C. Major, J. E. Meek, D. J. Miller, Major P. J. Mulligan, W. R. Norvell, G. R. Raymond, W. E. Shelley, A. P. Shore, W. G. Smith, R. P. Sullivan, N. D. Thompson, A. Van Lieshout, S. Weiss, P. Woltitz, E. Yacobozzi and P. H. Yearout;

**Class D at 600:** G. M. Berggren, J. E. Berry, G. M. Brinton, J. Davis, R. M. Donaldson, S. Fairchild, A. Falk, E. Famolari, W. E. Foetz, G. Glaesser, A. Hastings, T. Johnston, L. Keefer, Mrs. V. R. Kiely, C. Krider, Mrs. E. R. Mills, Dr. V. E. Netherton, H. Pennington, O. Plummer, E. C. Reilly, Ruth Dale, R. Scanlon, J. H. Smith, C. Wanamaker, A. O. Wexler and W. G. Wilson.

## RETURN POSTS

Old-timers who resumed play in December with ratings at which they had left:

D. C. MacGrady 1110 and A. F. Sumner 688.

## TOURNAMENT NOTES

### Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

#### 3rd Annual Championship—1947-8

No Finals section has completed play on results reported for this month. So the list of leading, prospective prize winners remains as given in the December issue (p. 376), 1953. Actually, however, the end is not far now—less than a dozen games remain to be reported.

#### 4th Annual Championship—1949

No finals section has completed play on results reported for this month. So the list of leading, prospective prize winners remains as given in the January (p. 26) issue. The actual finish of all tourneys is still remote.

#### 5th Annual Championship—1950

No new finalists have qualified on results reported for this month. Six named previously, therefore, must wait for another qualifier before assignments to play can be made out.



# POSTAL MORTEMS

Game reports received  
during December, 1953

To report your results, all you need give is section number, full names of both players and the outcome of the game—but, for Class and Prize Tournaments in 4 man sections, state also if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent.

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording:

54-C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek 0 (1st)  
54-P 401: A. Halprin ½ H. N. Pillsbury ½ (2)  
52-Nf 13: F. J. Marshall 1 H. E. Atkins 0.

In these, the year (54), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tournaments, the first or second game is indicated in the final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so. A postcard is ideal for size, easy to send.

**Please note:** Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (e.g., 54-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1954) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication; df marks a double-forfeit when both players failed to submit round-closing adjudication reports.

## CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Tournaments graded by rating classes

### Started in 1951 (Key: 51-C)

Tournaments 1-173: 36 King tops (a) Wisnom. 109 Gage, Schwerner df. 127 Lutter licks Wyller. 136 Rava rips Hance. 141 Goble downs DeCracker. 150 Wyller wins from Sellner. 155 Wyller whips Austin. 164 Bornholz withdraws.

### Started in 1952 (Key: 52-C)

Notice: With two years of play, results in these Class Tournaments become overdue. For Tournaments 52-C 1 to 52-C 86, started in January, 1952, this factor is of immediate importance. (Tournaments 52-C 87 to 52-C 118 started in February, come due next.)

Players who were January starters must report results now (within one month) or apply for settlement by adjudication. For the latter, send (1) record of moves made (2) diagram of position reached and (3) statement of how you propose to win or to draw (being a piece ahead or demonstrating forced mate or forced win of piece is sufficient for item 3; otherwise state in detail). If you cannot hope to win or draw, kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work.

If you are not sure all your results have been reported (if so, you must have observed publication of your reports!), give a full list of wins, draws and losses with names of opponents as final report.

Tournaments 1-75: 1 Moon ties, then tops Gibbs. 2 Farrell fells Van Hurst. 9 Elliott tops Evans. 13 Anderson downs Goe twice. 18 France tops (2f) Hoke. 21 Wiecking tops (2f) Riehle. 24 Netchvolodoff withdraws. 26 Olyphant defeats Groesbeck, loses to Florence (2). Elliott. 29 Hauptmann, Slosson df. 34 Murphy clips Kline; Beyer withdraws. 38 Neal withdraws. 40 Amphlett, Michels split two; Groff tops Amphlett twice. 41 Dunniellif downs Hubbard. 42 Smith smites McWhiney. 43 Rosenblum licks Landers twice. 49 Cuthbert tops (2f) Buzzelli. 50 Berg bests Spalding, Green, each twice. 54 Robinson withdraws. 56 Close bests Stein-

berg twice, bows to Kanischak twice. 57 Lanier beats Burke. 59 Fuhrman withdrawn. 64 Alexander withdrawn. 65 Maier withdraws. 74 Gatehouse bests Mitchell, Pressman.

Tournaments 76-325: 78 Garf withdrawn. 81 Clark tops (1f) Balzac. 82 Feldman defeats Coo. 83 Martin tops Bolling, Stevens; Morris withdrawn. 124 Duykers downs Yascot. 127 Whitcomb tops, then ties Jones. 148 Levy licks Armstrong. 149 Toth tops Kearney. 158 Taylor halts Howen. 179 Jacobson rips Reddy. 203 Zollars bests Beard twice. 229 Mertzt tops (2f) McCormick. 238 Brodeur tops (2f) Hammond. 239 Kramer bests Germain. (2) Faber. 260 Timmer tops (1a) Topka. 268 Willis whips Babcock. 271 Doekes beats Eriksen, splits two with Selby. 275 Boardman bests Gifford. 294 Rains tops Watson twice. 296 Reid rips Ogilvie. 302 Burgess bests Barker. 305 Schulze bests Cramer twice, bows to Powell. 320 Gates defeats Boyd, Hirsch. 321 Stern stops Mills; Leff withdrawn. 322 Tanner tops Mendel, Hennings. 323 Rager tops, then ties King.

Tournaments 326-362: 326 Healey, Smith tie. 330 Bass tops (2a) Smith. 339 Williams halts Hartigan. 355 Schwerner tops (2f) Cameron. 357 Fontan withdraws. 358 Gifford halts Hill. 359 Summers-Gill bests Gibe. 362 Spry tops, then ties Kasperek.

### Started in 1953 (Key: 53-C)

Tournaments 1-50: 8 Loven bests Bokma, splits two with Heyman. 10 Blanchet loses (a) to Moorhead. (2) Letts; Moorhead licks Letts. 11 Reardan rips Letts. 12 Cody tops Bokma twice. 17 Henderson halts Suyker. 18 correction: Lounsberry won one from Kimball. 20 Trotzuk tops (f) Anderson. 21 Mayer tops (2f) Falardeau. 22 LeWorthy defeats Muecke. 23 Hodurski tops, then ties Hill; Goldinger halts Hill. 25 Hammett, Burack split two; Westervelt withdrawn, loses (a) to Burack. Hammett. 28 Waag whips Wilkinson. 32 Sweet bests Mall. 35 Balidon beats Fribourg, Rueter. 38 Matzke tops Kovich twice. 41 Scott withdrawn. 42 Matzke bows to Lapsley, bests McKinnon twice. 44 Trotzuk beats Alberts. 48 Henderson withdrawn. 49 Hurt halts Henderson.

Tournaments 51-100: 52 Anthony withdrawn. 53 Arnold bows to Gonzalez, beats (2f) Pocklington. 55 Wahl whips Morse. 56 Ryan rips Miller. 57 Osborn bests Barlow. 59 Amidon withdrawn, loses (1a) to Hall. 61 Jacobsen tops Keesling twice. 72 Douglas bows to Gleason, bests Murray. 65 Gregory defeats Yates. 69 Johnson jolts Potter; Mills withdraws, loses (1a) to Potter. 70 Walsdorf tops Toth. 71 Lee downs Douglass. 72 Thomas tops Schultz. 73 Mallory, Marjon tie. 74 Noble withdrawn, loses (2a) to Cunningham. 76 Correction: Roberson won one only from Muecke. 77 Watson whips Wyller. 78 Roberson tops (2a) Krawitz. 81 Cunningham conks Allyn. 82 Walsdorf tops (2f) Lawrence; Pocklington withdrawn, loses (2a) to Hubbard. 88 Rusch ties Kelly, loses to Reardan. 89 Rich tops (2f) Mattie. 92 Gelfand tops, then ties Oeder. 93 Rubin rips Goodman; Mills withdrawn. 94 Hinman ties, then tops Stevenson. 95 George rips Rubin; correction: Fleming, George tied one game. 96 Hanshaw withdrawn, loses (2a) to Weber. 97 Robinson rips Fleming, Pope, 99 Cooley, Conrad top DuPeruis twice each. 100 Bass, Sprenger tie; Klavins clips Sprenger, Holmes; correction: Bass, Klavins tied.

Tournaments 101-160: 101 Farrell defeats Groat. 102 Keith conks Ketchon; Cooley cools Collinson. 103 Yates tops Kinnaman. 104 Liguori licks Groat. 108 correction: Bass topped, then tied Garrison. 108 Schroeder conks McQuinn. 109 Wittmann whips Jenkins twice. 113 Block bests Greenberg. 116 Glusman tops Plotz. 121 Okraszewski bests Mills. 124 Himelberg halts Muecke. 125 German halts Heit. 126 Zilz, Kidwell, Gilson clip Klimkiewicz. 130 Chapman clouts Clark. 133 Nichols withdraws. 135 Diebling (2), Fleming down Milana. 136 Smith stops Stuppler. 145 Miller bests Barrister. 147 Culver whips Wilkerson; Mills withdrawn. 148 Fagan, Zukattis split two. 151 Anderson withdraws. 155 Gelder tops Jacobson twice. 157 Sills withdraws. 159 Norman nips Scott. 160 Hubbard defeats Dudley.

Tournaments 161-303: 161 Devyatkin, Silver split two. 163 White whips Williams. 168 Freedman, Rubin tie twice. 169 Kahn conks Fleming, loses to McDonald. 172 Gelbard beats Shaeffer. 175 Giordano tops (2f) Beran. 179 Morris masters Graham. 182 Freese, (2) Viar halt Hanshaw. 184 Rabin rips Shera. 198 Flodquist tops Pavlik twice. 206 Perkins bests Bock. 207 Rhodes whips Wilkerson. 215 Summers-Gill downs Donaldson. 221 Taylor tops Karch. 228 Holmes bests Bjorkquist twice; Cunningham tops (2a) Bjorkquist. 23 Rothman, Utter tie.

## PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tournaments for Premiums

### Started in 1951 (Key: 51-P)

Tournaments 1-149: 85 Bullockus defeats Hauser. 91 Schultz tops (1f) Seltzer.

### Started in 1952 (Key: 52-P)

Notice: With two years of play, results in these Prize Tournaments become overdue. For Tournaments 52-P 1 to 52-P 33, started in January, 1952, this factor is of immediate importance. (Tournaments 52-P 34 to 52-P 45, started in February, come due next.)

Players who were January starters must report results now (within one month) or apply for settlement by adjudication. For the latter, send (1) record of moves made (2) diagram of position reached and (3) statement of how you propose to win or to draw (being a piece ahead or demonstrating forced mate or forced win of piece is sufficient for item 3; otherwise state in detail). If you cannot hope to win or draw, kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work.

If you are not sure all your results have been reported (if so, you must have observed publication of your reports!), give a full list of wins, draws and losses with names of opponents as final report.

Tournaments 1-207: 2 Mattern ties Hawley, tops Sigel; Dial withdraws. 15 Lewis and Van Marter withdraw. 23 Draughton tops Peery twice. 48 Rozman rips Petonke. 60 Hyde, Richter tie. 65 Rauch downs Di Martino. 75 Klausner and Dewey withdrawn. 139 Rasche rips Grosz. 148 Beaulieu, MacDonough tie. 150 Lieberman licks Shepherd. 158 Deighton downs Aston, Levenson, each twice. 161 Matzke tops (1f) Sanders. 172 Bishop tops Gifford. (2f) Klein. 174 Davenport downs MacQueen, Grosz, Brooke, loses to MacQueen, Brooke. 179 Naas nips Lyon. 180 Hurley halts Schwant; Leigh, Stroschein tie. 182 Kumro tops Thomas. 184 Mark ties Cotton, tops Secord (2). Wilkoff. 196 correction: Timmann won from Rice. 203 Huffman halts Coghill.

### Started in 1953 (Key: 53-P)

Tournaments 1-50: 1 Schneider defeats Lankhorst, 3 Doelling down Ham twice. 5 Bowman tops (2f) Zaft. 12 Page bests Garver; Menuet withdrawn. 18 Chick beats Bullockus. 20 Garner tops (2a) Skipworth. 22 Fowler fells Lekowski; Albrecht bests Goldell. 24 Harding tops (2f) Finn. 26 Graeff fells Fauver. 27 Sill bests Goldbach. 30 Bailhe beats Mathews, Seabrook; Silberberg withdrawn. 32 Fuchs whips Werner. 33 Graf tops Silver. 35 Plummer bests Winter. 36 Roberson beats Abarno. 37 Draughton. Howen split two. 40 Leigh bests Doan, Laine, bows to Bailey. 41 Lanam tops (2f) Stump. 42 Dalrymple tops Potschuch. 45 Leigh, Stroschein tie twice. 47 Lang withdrawn. 48 Rose downs Draughton. 50 Lee licks Distefano.

Tournaments 51-100: 52 Morley downs Druet. 53 Priebe defeats Brown. 54 Van Patton tops Chase twice. 58 Wildt nips Arnow. 59 Hammett tops Hart twice. 61 Cowan conks Putsche. 62 Clough tops Silver. 63 Corda bests Boehm. 65 Timmann. (2) Goedel beat Sutor. 68 Jacobsen wins from Deal. (2a) Johnson. 69 Kooistra jolts Jacobsen. 7 Margolis masters Mathews twice. 71 Da tops Taubenhauß twice. 74 Donnelly downs King. 75 Kelly tops Kornhauser, Condon; Kelly, Kornhauser tie. 76 Murphy, Van Patton top Holmquist, twice each. 80 Garrick



stops Streetman, 82 Williams, Schoerner whip Wise, 83 Laine halts Hinkley, 85 Goldfarb bows to Landon, bests Kohlaas, 86 Roberts tops (2f) Keidan, 91 Cordts bests Shahan, 95 Madison trips Tresidder, 99 Goldfarb stops Stemmer, Cohen; Stemmer withdraws, 100 Marks loses two to Weak, withdraws.

**Tourneys 101-178:** 107 MacQueen mates Ickley, 112 Carlson fells Foster, 119 Bowen bests Lee, 122 Goldstone stops Cleveland, 123 Smith smites Connor, 126 Grande bests Mitchell, 132 Cha defeats Ferrandiz, Morrison, 135 Dundatschek downs Rhoads, 138 Paul tops Gaylor.

## GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive qualification championships

### 3rd Annual Championship—1947-8

FINALS (Key: 47-Nf)

Sections 1-32: 27 Coveyou tops (f) Bartha, 32 Henson halts Sigler.

### 4th Annual Championship—1949

FINALS (Key: 49-Nf)

Sections 1-18: 12 Heising halts Eucher, 13 Yerhoff whips Weaver, 16 Zander ties Harris, Sweet withdrawn.

### 5th Annual Championship—1950

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 50-Ns)

Sections 1-43: 4 Namson tops (f) Newman, 24 Hook, Yerhoff tie.

FINALS (Key: 50-Nf)

Sections 1-15: 9 Harrison halts Braun, 10 Duchesne conks Callis, 13 Yerhoff halts Huss.

### 6th Annual Championship—1951

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 51-Ns)

Sections 1-33: 12 Oakes clips Clevenger, 18 Reilly, Weiss tie, 19 Eliason, Skema tie; Jungermann halts Huffman, 25 Yerhoff tops Gerstein, Alger; Stolzenberg defeats Yerhoff, 6 Vassilakos, Whitney tie, 27 Podolsky cracks Crenshaw, 30 Owens wallops Wurl, 32 Wallace conks Conway; Luecke withdrawn, 33 Whitney withdraws.

FINALS (Key: 51-Nf)

Sections 1-9: 1 Saret bests Jungwirth, bows to Yarmak, 2 Harrison halts Gault; Aguilera tops Godbold, (a) Klugman, 4 Fullum, Holmes tie, 5 Thompson, Zaikowski defeat Henriksen; Farber fells Zaikowski; correction: Lynch did not withdraw, 8 Heckman, O'Reilly tie.

### 7th Annual Championship—1952-3

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 52-N)

Sections 1-49: 3 Schwartz overcomes Jungwirth, 8 Fullum, Trull tie, 12 Solifrey fells Fullum, 16 Conway licks Lang, 17 Marples halts Hall, 24 Brice-Nash bows to Roberts, ties White, tops Williams, 29 Williams tops

(f) Thomas, 32 Buck bests Melton, ties Muir, 34 Graetz smites Smith, 37 Wright rips Salfern, 38 Richter routs Rainson, 39 Nearing nips Harrish, 40 Williams tops (f) Thomas, 41 Melton, Noonan tie, 44 Draughon downs Gordon, 47 Self conks Kolesar, 49 Hardin halts Hunt; Corson, Hallbach tie; correction: Hardin won (a) from Feldman.

**Sections 50-74:** 53 Jurek halts Howen, 54 Amburn bests Garner, Rucker; Sigler bows to Garner, bests Welker, 58 Brodeur tops (f) Halsey, 59 Christman, Hulbirt jolt Jepson, 62 Smith smites Beck; Johnson bests Blasius, 63 Gibbs beats Briehl, 64 Bentley downs Donnelly; Namson nips Yopp, 65 Spaulding beats Bump; Neal nips Rozsa, Grady, 67 Antunovich bests Flauding, bows to Billman; Cox conks Glass, 69 Driver, Tarbox top France; Antonelli, Tarbox tie, 70 Cody beats Stevens, Smith, ties Semb, 72 correction: Stark stopped Curtis, 73 Bohlen bests Winterberg.

**Sections 75-99:** 75 Pusecker overcomes Williams, Draughon, 77 Bullockus bests Bingham; Raiguell, Schroeder tie, 78 Faber fells Wilson, 79 Howard, Stark stop Hoffman, 81 Ostergaard bows to Johnson, bests LeStange, 82 Fox tops (f) LeClere, 83 Lubin, Schiro lick Shoreman; Paul defeats Schiro, 84 Johnson jolts Gaat, Morris, 87 Linder whips Utter, Wilder; Seoville tops Kunitz, Wilde, Kaufman, 88 Konhorst stops Steffen, Maclean; Steffen bows to Suhs, bests LaCroix, 90 Wyller fells Foley, 91 Patterson tops Gates; Zollars conks O'Connell, 92 Utter licks Kline, loses to Yanis, 93 White bests Couture, bows to Raymond, 95 Fazio fells Dorsey, 96 McNutt beats Marks; Huffman bests Sellner, 97 Nickel nips Hedges, Mills; Frazier halts Hedges, 98 Kangas loses to Strahan, licks Hammett.

**Sections 100-119:** 100 Erkiletian downs DeMordaunt, Kalleberg; Kalleberg defeats Vollmer; Yerhoff tops (f) DeMordaunt, 101 Huffman halts Manny, 102 Lutter wins from Schortman, 103 Wallgren bests Oeder, 104 Danon downs Mester, (f) Greendanner, 105 Glass rips Royer, 106 Heising rips Richter; Stoddard stops Roecker, Sherbno, 107 Rofe routs Prendergast, 110 Kreiger halts Hall, 111 Werner whips Moose, 112 Spaulding bests Brantley, 113 Randlett routs Haynes, Germain; Germain wins from Mears, 114 Wood nips Knoll; Banker, Longstreet tie, 116 Willard halts Hernden; Strauss tops Power, 117 Condon defeats Ribowsky, 118 Hovering, Burg halt Harris, 119 Healey bests Bauman, Jackson, Marsh.

**Sections 120-149:** 121 Roberts, Doherty rip Gibe, 122 Mendor bests Beaudry; Gilson masters Mochman, 123 Reeve routs Nearing, 126 Kugelmann fells Funk, 128 Hohson halts Gustin, Burns, Brown, Clark; Frilling bests Gustin, 130 correction: Mills did not win from Faber, 131 Mauer jolts Jakovics; O'Neil stops Armstrong, 132 Deane, Godbold best Kashin, 133 Vandemark downs Duncombe, 134 Fuller trips Trant, 135 Bueters bests Feinson, 136 Wiecking tops (f) Stump, 137 Rothe tops (a) Smith, 138 Spivey spills Turnbull; Moser masters Keesling, 140 Hurley bests Morris, bows to Van Deene, 141 Barry bests Hurd; Maguire ties Bohac, tops Koolstra, Rodkin, 142 Armand bows to Clareus, bests Parke, 143 Taig tops Lawrence, Marcus; Rabinowitz rips Marcus, 144 Newton withdraws, 147 Gibbs, More conk Kimball; Gibbs, More best Burdell, 148 Neal ties Freeman, tops (a) Smith; Pearce halts Chace, Holmquist; Holmquist withdraws, 149 Hyde bows to Jolly, Youngman, bests (a) Smith.

**Sections 150-153:** 150 Talmage wins from Adickes, ties Marples; Adickes, Neel defeat Schroeder; Neel tops (a) Smith, 151 Osodol downs Green, 152 Venessaur bows to Williams, bests Danielson; Koluch conks Hanni, 153 Berzzarins bests Yarmak.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 52-Ns)

Sections 1-28: 1 Benedicto bests Birsten; correction: Lynch did not withdraw, 2 Greenberg tops (a) Zierke, 3 Daly, Farber halt Hanson; Richter rips Matzke, 5 Staffer stops Lovejoy, 6 Muir masters Hikade, 7 Valvo bests Schwartz, 10 Cord withdraws, 11 Kontautus rips Ross, 28 Stark replaces Fazio.

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## POSTAL MASTERS

1. Leon Stolzenberg	Detroit, Michigan	2038
2. Albert D. Gibbs	Rochester, New York	1966
3. Leslie Weeks	Nashville, Tennessee	1950
4. Kazys Merkis	Boston, Massachusetts	1902

## Postal Master Candidates

5. Dr. I. Farber	Bronx, New York	1870
6. Lawrence C. Noderer	Oak Ridge, Tennessee	1832
7. Frank J. Yerhoff	Regina, Saskatchewan	1830
8. Charles R. Heising	Hamilton, Ohio	1826
9. I. Zalys	Montreal, Quebec	1826
10. Kenneth Kraeger	Belle Harbor, New York	1812

## First Class Postalites

11. Dr. G. Katz	1776	24. M. Gonzalez	1714
12. G. Schaeffer	1772	25. C. Kugelmass	1712
13. H. J. Georgi	1760	26. St. Bates	1708
14. C. N. Fuglie	1750	27. M. Hantman	1706
15. Dr. N. Hornstein	1750	28. R. G. Konkel	1706
16. B. Kozma	1744	29. J. Staffer	1706
17. G. C. Gross	1738	30. G. R. Josiah	1704
18. M. Panka	1738		
19. A. Cohen	1734		
20. C. C. Henin	1732		
21. J. N. Schmitt	1732		
22. W. Hook	1724		
23. W. F. Taber	1722		

## POSTAL RATINGS

### Honor Ratings

The honor ratings tabulated above represent approximately the first one per cent of all active postalites. (Actually, the number of active postalites fluctuates. Even as this list appears, we may have scored off a hundred or so withdrawn, on reports being scored for March. Conversely, however, we may have added as many new and returned postalites.)

The honor ratings are really incidental to the main purpose of ratings which is to so evaluate game results that we may match postalites fairly as they enter new Class and Prize Tournaments. This one per cent then is really a list of the exceptional players who have mounted above Class A. (In default of enough exceptionals, conveniently and quickly to match into tournaments among themselves, they are still merged in Class and Prize Tournaments with Class A players.)

### Postal Classes

We enter players into classes on the following ratings: Class A at 1300 and up; Class B at 1000 to 1298; Class C at 700 to 998; Class D at 400 to 698; and Class E (reserved for those whose ratings have been established in actual postal play) below 400.

Newcomers enter as follows: to Class A at 1300 (they must establish a right to stay in this class); to Class B at 1200; Class C at 900 and Class D at 600 (at these ratings, they mount to the next class quite easily, probably on  $4\frac{1}{2}$  or 5 points out of the six in their first tournament, on actual rating credit wins).

It may seem hard for Class A players to have to meet honor rated players more than the usual class range (300 points) above the starting A rating. But really the honor rated are so far above the median A ratings that it is far harder for them. They stand to gain little from A players (and the A stand to lose very little) and to lose drastically. Indeed,

## How Ratings Are Calculated

### RATING CHART

Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4
0	50	50	0
20	48	52	2
40	46	54	4
60	44	56	6
80	42	58	8
100	40	60	10
120	38	62	12
140	36	64	14
160	34	66	16
180	32	68	18
200	30	70	20
220	28	72	22
240	26	74	24
260	24	76	26
280	22	78	28
300	20	80	30
320	18	82	32
340	16	84	34
360	14	86	36
380	12	88	38
400	10	90	40
420	8	92	42
440	6	94	44
460	4	96	46
480	2	98	48
500	0	100	50

The basic change is 50 points, plus for winner, minus for the loser—for players rated within 10 points of each other. See top rating chart.

When a player at 900, as an example, engages one at 812, we figure their difference in ratings, for column 1, as 80, and follow that line out. If the higher wins (col. 2), we give him 42 points, deduct 42 from his opponent. If he loses (col. 3), we deduct 58 and add 58 to his opponent's rating. On a draw (col. 4), we deduct 8 points from the higher, add 8 to the lower player.

All Postal Chess games are rated—except defaulted or forfeited games which are only if the winner can demonstrate an actual win for adjudication.

they lose drastically even on a draw with the lower A rated players.



# POSTAL CHESS RATINGS

A	Baker I D	484	Bevier L	1316	Brotz D R	708	Charlton J G	1326	Crotchett K L	600
Abarno F	Baker J A	910	Bezancon E	600	Broughton C	718	Chase G W	896	Crowder B	1360
Abbott P	Baker Miss M	420	Billman E Jr	1326	Brown A	994	Chaunt P	934	Crowley J D	694
Abington Mrs F	Baker R A	518	Billman E Sr	1202	Brown B A	706	Chayt G	666	Crowther D	1054
Abington O D	Baker R C	468	Bilton E	600	Brown D A	498	Cheatham G T	688	Culpepper E P	730
Ackley D A	Bakosi W	844	Bilyen Li E E	830	Brown Mrs F	518	Chemarda J M	1098	Culver J G	432
Ackley R W	Baldwin M L	1322	Binderwald E	696	Brown H W	600	Chempin A	638	Cunningham J Jr	842
Ackley H	Balzac R	760	Binderwald L	1200	Brown J H	1444	Chermisde R A	1482	Cunningham J Sr	1408
Adams G	Bancroft H	738	Bindman R	1274	Brown P T	1134	Chew W	1096	Curdo J	1200
Adams G H	Banker G M	1216	Bingham Mrs S	906	Brown W G	824	Chick A C	1312	Curtis C	1064
Adams P B	Banner R W	1634	Bionde F	872	Brown W T	1088	Choice J	762	Curtis O B	1276
Adelston A	Bannon R G	362	Birsten O G	1246	Browne W J	1232	Chrosoulis E	1300	Curtis Mrs R B	808
Adickes W C	Baptist A S	1220	Bishop R	900	Bruce R D	1496	Christiansen J	524	Cury G B	600
Adickes W Sr	Baraquet T A	1674	Bishop R W	698	Bryan W J	1586	Christiansen R	1554	Cushman G P	776
Agnello S A	Barasch C	1080	Bisstram E	1200	Bryant C C	1108	Christman J	1250	Cuthbert W R	1330
Aguilera G	Barber G E	1168	Bitzer C W	1300	Bryant D L	1128	Christy J R	814	Cuthbertson A	1200
Ahlstrom E W	Barberio E	900	Black R L	1230	Buchanan B R	876	Churchill M V	594		
Aikin R L	Bardwick A S	900	Blackburn W C	1236	Buchanan C A	1088	Cintron R L	1242	D	
Aikman P J	Barker T I	550	Blackler R	1132	Buchanan W W	812	Clare H J	686	Dabney R	1200
Albert Mrs K	Barkemeyer A	738	Blackmon S K	1110	Buck W S	1464	Clareus E	1296	Dahl P	1008
Albert R C	Barker R E	882	Blade O C	694	Buerger E W	1124	Clark A G	1144	Dahl W L	600
Alberts W	Barlow C A	878	Blair J I	1142	Buescher H J	900	Clark A H	1332	Dalrymple F E	982
Albrecht E	Barnes C M	672	Blake C H	1160	Bueters J G	1648	Clark A M	1656	Dalrymple S	622
Alden J	Barnhiser W C	1244	Blake J W	648	Bull R G	614	Clark Gen F S	726	Daly H B	1466
Alden W B	Baron A	1206	Blake K	1200	Bullockus T	1148	Clark L	554	Daly T	900
Alexander B	Barrister Miss R	554	Blanchet Mlle	312	Bump D B	486	Clark Leo	1228	Damm D A	900
Alexander R	Barron R	600	Blasius R E	1102	Bump D H	756	Clark P	714	Danforth J S	650
Alexander W J	Barrow Capt D	868	Blau W G	1234	Bundick W R	1302	Clark R	630	Daniel T M	908
Alferi R	Barry H	1030	Blackley R E	466	Burack L	712	Clark Mrs T L	512	Daniel's Miss D	320
Algea J	Barry J E	1300	Bliss A	858	Burbank H A	830	Clarky E	900	Daniels R E	916
Alger L J	Barter Mrs A B	686	Blizard R B	1220	Burchett W G	1200	Clawson F L	900	Danielson L S	770
Alger R	Barry R F	556	Block L	930	Burdell B F	358	Clayton Mrs N	1200	Danon M	1160
Allen A	Baskyne H S	600	Blood J A	770	Burdick D	1376	Cleaveland G	734	Dantzier T E	970
Allen D	Basham R	776	Bloomer J H	1492	Burdick H E	688	Cleere C A	328	Danziger W M	1054
Allen I W	Bass K D	960	Bloomfield R J	1208	Burg D	1222	Clements R E	1200	Darakis G	1342
Allen J R	Bass Mrs M J	170	Bloomquist E	1376	Burg J P	1338	Cleveland F	452	Daugherty S W	900
Allen Cdr C J	Bass R R	1382	Blumberg K	1200	Burgess G	1070	Cleveland H	954	Dauin W	900
Allyn W S	Bass S	1200	Blumenthal M	1242	Burke J	1228	Clevenger W F	1182	Dausacker W	830
Alter C	Batcheller A J	600	Boardman J	586	Burkert W T	918	Close H	548	Davenport A W	1240
Alvord Sgt E	Batcheller C	600	Bock M J	1132	Burkhart C C	900	Clough J L	946	Davenport B	844
Amburn E	Batcheller D G	644	Boehm E L	784	Burkhart W	464	Clutter B R	600	Davenport M G	1306
Amidon R W	Bateman U S	1472	Bohle W H	900	Burns Dr G C	764	Clutter M	708	Davidian V A	1342
Amphlett O M	Bates C T	898	Bohac J	868	Burns G C	1038	Clyde B	1156	Davidson N	1200
Andersen Eliz	Bates G C	932	Bohen D P	1086	Burrit A E	1120	Cochran J	904	Davies S J Jr	724
Andersen E B	Bates S	1708	Bohn R	920	Burrry R E	804	Cockrell E M	900	Davies S J Sr	814
Andersen G H	Bates Sam	563	Bokma P	764	Burt R M	820	Cody L C	1114	Davis A A	900
Andersen H	Batson J	600	Bolden A L	1386	Burton R L	680	Coe W L	1428	Davis B	962
Andersen K A	Batson T D	656	Bolling G M	1276	Burton W T	998	Coggeshall H H	900	Davis I E	954
Andersen L H	Bauer C	996	Bone E	1058	Burtonworth J	1122	Coggeshall R D	980	Davis J	600
Andersen R J	Bauer D M	860	Bonesteel R D	590	Buzzelli G	1200	Coghill Mrs V	754	Davis M J	720
Andersen W C	Bauer R J	1126	Bonini L	540			Cohen A	1734	Davis T	796
Andersen W S	Bauman C J D	1102	Bonnell W A	742	C		Cohen J	820	Davidson Mrs I	900
Andrews L	Bauman F	752	Booher R W	960	Cabaniss J W	874	Cohen M G	1300	Davidson W R	948
Andrews S M	Baumgardner C	476	Borders M W	798	Cabot F	1300	Cohen R A	504	Davison W R	948
Anhaizer L	Baxter C	764	Boren H G	908	Caldwell A C	1470	Cohen R F	1144	Davy L C	900
Anorbes H	Baxter Capt E	1200	Boren J L	1200	Calhamer A B	950	Cohn M	520	Dawson W E	900
Antonelli F	Baxter N M	886	Boretz A	696	Call C B	846	Coker G N	1374	Day D	750
Antonovich M	Baxter T J	1044	Bornholz R L	1626	Callaghan R S	600	Coleman F T	1084	Day G A	692
Apollonia D	Baylor W	1052	Borowiak H	700	Callahan A P	526	Collier Miss L	300	Day J	1160
Appelman E H	Beal J C	594	Bosik H	1232	Callahan A P	526	Collins S A	978	Day R	888
Appelman P N	Beal G A	780	Bottino V J	516	Callari R M	892	Collins D	572	Dayton E	1550
Appleton F	Beard G H	842	Boudreaux L J	1098	Callis J	1174	Condon F E	1296	Deacon R	1302
Arbogast B	Beaudry L W	356	Bouvier G A	1056	Cameron J	1140	Conger A W	1466	Deal J C	398
Archibald Mrs	Beaulieu R L	808	Bowen A L	644	Cammen M M	950	Connell W W	590	De Blanc W T	824
Archipoff T	Bechdolt R L	1200	Bowen R	1158	Camp H E	600	Conner D W	728	De Carvalho A	1300
Ardizzone L J	Bechtel Mrs L	434	Bowen R M	496	Campbell H S	1198	Connor J A	890	Decker K M	926
Arendt W G	Beck C G	800	Bowman A F	600	Campbell J A	998	Connor J	670	Decker L	932
Armstrong R A	Beck M	1086	Bowman W J	764	Campett B J	1160	Conrad J	670	DeClerq G	688
Arnold Bro	Beck R H	600	Boyd Sfc J S	778	Canter B	426	Contoski V	612	De Cordova R	858
Arnold J T	Becker R J	1098	Boyer E D	874	Capillon E A	1212	Conway M T	1208	De Cracker R	382
Arnold W C	Beer F H	1092	Boyette L	1218	Capo J	896	Cook G	500	De Cracker R H	626
Arnold D I	Beery W M	700	Boyette Miss M	600	Capp G M	600	Cook J H	788	Deer B	1594
Aron B S	Belanger J	550	Boys G J	958	Carl H D	1204	Cooke R C	1532	Define J D	1616
Aronson Eva	Belasco E M	938	Boyton N	428	Carlson P C	702	Cookson A D	600	Degman E S	798
Arrowood W B	Bell C	712	Bradley M N	900	Carlyle R A	1332	Cooley G A	856	DeGraw F E	1194
Artley D	Bell E L	1436	Bradshaw F W	900	Carmean R	610	Coolidge W	356	Deighton C H	1096
Ashley F H	Bell J	1200	Brambila R M	790	Caroe A E	1274	Cooper F E G	900	Deitz R F	674
Astapoff J	Bell W	600	Brandler A M	754	Carpenter D W	600	Cooper R W	926	Del Bourgo J J	936
Astley E R	Bellaire A	962	Branner F M	1292	Carpenter L B	1062	Cope D A	560	Deleau M	1168
Aston H	Belle E	1188	Brantferger E	682	Carpenter W B	900	Corbett Miss J	1138	De Leve J	962
Atha A G	Belle Mrs E	600	Brantley C L	1210	Carr R	900	Corbo M	828	De Luca E	512
Atheneous M	Beller H	676	Bratz T A	1300	Carr R U	800	Corda R	884	De Marco J	844
Athey F	Belsky F J	740	Braun C	1122	Carr W T	1296	Cordts E H	650	Demmie G J	660
Atkinson A	Belz M	938	Braveman D	518	Carr W W	744	Corey W F	712	DeMordaunt W J	570
Attie S	Bender R J	1396	Bregar J F	892	Carragher J A	900	Corvell O	804	Dennis M	1184
Aubuchon Miss L	Benedicto R L	1526	Breitenfeld E	898	Carson F E	710	Corson E R	906	Dent W L	412
August S J	Benge D E	1272	Breithaupt J F	598	Carson R J	900	Coss E	1198	Derksen H	600
Austin C L	Benish Miss M	332	Breitman R	480	Carter A B	906	Coss H M	1232	Derr D A	900
Austin R P	Bennett G	1168	Brender E	900	Carter J	600	Cotter J N	1324	DesChamps J L	1120
Ayres C S	Bennett G T	900	Brennan R P	510	Carter R G	806	Cotton E	704	De Simone V	900
Ayres E H	Bennett J E	900	Brewer V	600	Cary J R	1080	Coubrough L	1592	Detchemdy D M	600
	Bennett J G	900	Brice-Nash B	1146	Casault F	1270	Coupal G A	846	Devyatkin P	600
B	Benson T J	748	Bricher J E	632	Case S L	542	Couture W J	1242	Dewey G G	600
Babb F E	Bentley L	738	Bricher V	628	Casiebar A	720	Cover N C	644	Dial E H	816
Babcock G E	Benz C V	692	Brickman L	1300	Casey F B	1168	Coveyou R R	1674	Diamantopolos	460
Babcock V A	Beran R	1168	Briehl F	784	Casey J A	956	Covington G B	1052	Dickinson R	900
Eabich J	Berent P	978	Brigham R E	900	Castle C A	650	Cowan E L	672	Dickey R A	900
Bachhuber H A	Berg H A	726	Brimm G	1200	Cernosek O V	108	Cowan I N	1194	Diebling G	786
Backer P	Berg H W	1216	Brinley F J	1300	Cha M E	1290	Cowan M B	970	Diedrich E C	992
Bacon M J	Berg R	522	Brinton G M	600	Chace E	890	Cowan W W	1258	Diedrich F S	1088
Bade W L	Berggren G M	600	Bristol E H	900	Chamberlain G	652	Cox J R	1068	Dietz L	808
Bagnato R A	Bergquist C O	824	Brittain J W	554	Chang A	844	Craig J D	368	Dille E K	1300
Baildon V R	Bergstresser P	818	Brittain J B	494	Chang A	648	Craig L G	950	Di Martino G	1200
Bailey J W	Berman H	858	Britton J S	812	Chapin W S	1000	Cramer H G	1444	Dimond W	1304
Bailey W F	Bernhardt T J	726	Brodersen B F	1216	Chapman A R	834	Cravener C E	978	Dimwiddle E B	812
Baile Mrs J	Berry A C	1536	Broderick C A	638	Chapman D R	520	Creed D	508	Dishaw O W	888
Bain R	Berry J E	600	Brodrsky G	600	Chapman J D	908	Cresshaw C M	1332	Distefano A F	1174
Baird J R	Berryman J	696	Brody W	600	Chapman J R	770	Croft F	1254	Dittman H A	1190
Baker A H	Berzzarin V	1358	Brooke W	600	Chappuis G	1274	Cromellin F L	1524	Divine J H	1534
Baker C D	Betz W F	848	Brosheer J C	880	Charlesworth J	680	Cross C G	796	Dixon A L	718
Baker C W	Beueridge D	600	Brostowski F K	684	Charley F	1300	Crosson E E	600	Doan J	988



Doares W .....	900	Epperlein P W .....	510	Footo F H .....	1112	Gibson M E .....	1072	Gruber J L .....	510	Healey A J .....	1464
Dockers R .....	1048	Epstein M M .....	1010	Forbes J R .....	920	Gibson W K .....	600	Grunzweig J .....	440	Healey E J .....	1109
Dodge H B .....	720	Epstein R .....	482	Ford R S .....	900	Gifford A .....	1200	Guldry R .....	844	Healy J F .....	1048
Dodge W .....	544	Epstein S .....	1036	Forgach G .....	790	Gifford D S .....	520	Gunther A J .....	900	Heard G J .....	718
Doe R E A .....	1406	Erckert H .....	636	Forrest L A .....	600	Gilbert E .....	478	Gurton A .....	1576	Heath B .....	600
Doekes A .....	1126	Erdman W S .....	592	Fort J G .....	1212	Gilbert V .....	900	Gustin N D .....	998	Hebert J A .....	1064
Doelling M .....	1322	Erdos A .....	1622	Fortler B .....	394	Gilbertson B .....	534	Gutberlet E .....	1004	Heckman J F .....	1606
Doherty C R .....	840	Erickson D .....	859	Foster D .....	556	Gilchrist N .....	1072	Guttman W J .....	1036	Hecker W T .....	900
Donaldson C B .....	1184	Erikson R .....	1100	Foster K .....	600	Gildea B J .....	1200			Heckert J .....	442
Donaldson R M .....	600	Erkiletian D H .....	844	Foster L L .....	1320	Giles B F .....	706			Hedgcock R A .....	952
Donn J F .....	600	Ermidis N .....	1184	Pouquet F .....	210	Giles J E .....	1174			Hedges G T .....	7
Donn J T .....	904	Ernst E R .....	1518	Fowler Mrs E P .....	820	Gill G J .....	960	H		Hedl Cpl R K .....	
Donnelly R B .....	894	Erus G .....	1136	Fowler J B .....	1056	Gilligan G A .....	1260	Hadlow B .....	1108	Hedrick Mrs J L .....	
D'Onopria P .....	948	Estes H C .....	434	Fowler J F .....	1038	Gilliland A .....	1498	Haendiges E F .....	984	Heffron H .....	1400
Donzall R J .....	1008	Estrada E .....	1036	Fox B .....	954	Gillow A S .....	1024	Hagedorn R .....	882	Heim R B .....	1078
Doof A A .....	900	Eucher M .....	1318	France J H .....	520	Gilson W .....	1034	Haggett G O .....	762	Heimo E K .....	880
Doorebos N J .....	600	Evans F C .....	474	Frank B .....	1568	Ging J .....	1200	Haggett J E .....	1160	Heinrich M .....	772
Dorsey R .....	1250	Evans H D .....	1202	Frank Mrs E .....	1116	Gingold G .....	772	Hallparrn M .....	1486	Heisig G W .....	1544
Dorch R L .....	900	Evans Miss J .....	384	Frank K J .....	550	Giordano V .....	1234	Haines B .....	900	Heising C R .....	1826
Doster W D .....	520	Evans J E .....	1546	Frankel S .....	936	Glaesser G .....	600	Halt D .....	1150	Helt D .....	1040
Dotterer R H .....	1116	Evans W K .....	948	Frankel T .....	1652	Glaeser G W .....	406	Hale I .....	900	Heitzman P .....	600
Doub A A .....	1082	Everett J K .....	880	Franken R N .....	600	Glass C A .....	314	Haley W F .....	872	Helfman E L .....	1200
Douglass G .....	1106	Everhardt F .....	900	Frankenstein L .....	898	Glascio R B .....	600	Hallburton J .....	608	Hemphill J E .....	756
Douglass L T .....	1160	Everitt E R .....	972	Franks A .....	546	Glatt J .....	1550	Hall D W .....	740	Henderson C .....	1170
Dow R .....	868	Evison D .....	600	Franks T R .....	818	Gleason F W F .....	998	Hall J R .....	928	Henderson Chas .....	1592
Dowell I T .....	100	Ewen L W .....	540	Franz L C .....	860	Gleeson T .....	900	Hall M M .....	738	Henderson J A .....	530
Downey A F .....	670	Eyman D J .....	1160	Frazier O E .....	1154	Glucksman S .....	430	Hall R B .....	1200	Henderson Mrs L .....	1248
Downing A .....	620			Freedman P .....	932	Glusman S .....	1270	Hall R D .....	1018	Hendrickson C L .....	942
Downing J R .....	966			Freeman C R .....	754	Goble W W .....	524	Hall R E .....	900	Henin C C .....	1732
Downing L H .....	900	F		Freeman D S .....	1084	Goldberg H .....	1154	Hall R L .....	666	Henings E M .....	878
Downs C V .....	728	Faber F L .....	1348	Freeman H .....	1260	Goldberg H .....	1216	Hall T D .....	900	Henriksen J N .....	1108
Doyle Adm A K .....	900	Faber H V .....	1220	Freeman S .....	952	Goedard H .....	1216	Hall W W .....	1152	Henry E D .....	1200
Drago A .....	900	Faber J .....	1056	Freese L .....	684	Gode E L .....	1012	Hallam A C .....	1200	Henry R G .....	564
Dreiske H F .....	900	Faber K J .....	690	Freiman S .....	1052	Gode Shirlee .....	600	Hallbach F M .....	840	Henson J H .....	1272
Draydon W E .....	726	Faber R E .....	1008	French C E .....	1318	Goe W .....	468	Hallett F G .....	1080	Henson R J .....	1296
Driver P B .....	942	Fagan A A .....	1212	Freundlich D .....	678	Goebert H W .....	1226	Halliwell L .....	874	Herman R H .....	536
Drzyzniski N .....	518	Fagan J O .....	1292	Freymid M .....	414	Goedel W R .....	1148	Halsey J E .....	630	Herman T J .....	1036
Druet M A .....	364	Fahnline J .....	800	Fribourg Mrs J .....	604	Goetz W E .....	600	Halsey J H .....	998	Hernden H .....	652
Duchesne J .....	1212	Fahnline R H .....	800	Fribourg L M .....	900	Goff A L .....	860	Ham J R .....	1000	Herridon G D .....	988
Dudley R .....	1296	Fairchild S .....	600	Fridrich W J .....	1140	Goldbach C F .....	866	Hamilton B B .....	1200	Herrick M W .....	942
Dudley R M .....	1020	Faircloth G A .....	802	Friedland E P .....	1200	Goldberg Anna .....	650	Hammerman D .....	756	Herring H C .....	748
Duic L R .....	580	Fake H E .....	878	Friedman H .....	960	Goldfarb S .....	1202	Hammett F W .....	910	Hertzberg B .....	1200
Dulicai F D .....	1378	Falardeau L .....	550	Friedman J .....	900	Goldfeld M .....	1248	Hammond P .....	808	Hestenes D .....	1296
Duncan J .....	368	Falk A .....	600	Friedman W H .....	900	Golding M .....	1304	Hampton J H .....	568	Heuchert C H .....	900
Duncombe C G .....	874	Famolari E .....	600	Fries T .....	1310	Goidinger M .....	1304	Hance R C .....	222	Heusch G G .....	1336
Dundatscheck R .....	606	Faneuf P .....	600	Frieske F D .....	618	Goldsmith D .....	880	Handler H .....	600	Hewes J C .....	600
Dunkin L E .....	900	Fannin A A .....	722	Frieling F .....	1412	Goldstone F M .....	900	Hann E .....	594	Heyman A S .....	900
Dunlap A H .....	868	Farber I .....	1670	Fromke R L .....	1422	Goldstone P J .....	962	Hann Linda .....	352	Heyman V .....	846
Dunlap J E .....	1202	Farber S .....	1120	Fry D P .....	900	Gombas L .....	484	Hanni L .....	820	Heymann R .....	1026
Dunlevy E .....	844	Pardon S T .....	600	Fry R H .....	938	Gompert V .....	1228	Hannold E S .....	694	Hibberd W E .....	900
Dunn G E .....	1260	Farewell L A .....	1304	Frye J A .....	918	Gonzalez J P .....	512	Hanselman Miss .....	510	Hicks Col G R .....	804
Dunncliff W .....	906	Farrar E .....	680	Fuchs W W .....	1534	Gonzalez L N .....	1364	Hanselman R .....	644	Hikade J L .....	882
Dunsmore R S .....	700	Farrell E G .....	678	Fuglie C N .....	1750	Gonzalez M .....	1714	Hansen C A .....	300	Hildebrandt H .....	900
Du Pertuis D .....	460	Farrell H J .....	1106	Fuller L J .....	1532	Goodale G R .....	1076	Hansen E E .....	1468	Hill A D .....	508
Durham A C .....	1300	Farren W A .....	1506	Fullum P .....	928	Goodman C .....	524	Hansen F E .....	900	Hill C D .....	1066
Dutch G M .....	762	Farrington J T .....	740	Funk K .....	892	Goodman H E .....	1374	Hanshaw W .....	396	Hill D .....	658
Dutton E N .....	900	Fattel H .....	942			Goodman R S .....	1194	Hanson C G .....	744	Hill L G .....	978
DuVall A H .....	1470	Fattel L .....	1202	G		Goodman S .....	696	Hanson L .....	1288	Hill M .....	662
Duykers D .....	878	Fauber R .....	654	Gabriele A E .....	900	Goodson E .....	1066	Hantman M .....	1706	Hilliard A J .....	672
Duykers W .....	600	Fauver C .....	742	Gaertner R A .....	950	Gordon F J .....	324	Harder P K .....	900	Hillinger C .....	1400
Dworkin W .....	942	Favre E T .....	1202	Gaertner R A .....	950	Gordon W T .....	1064	Hardin J L .....	990	Hilt A W .....	1016
Dwyer A .....	1286	Fazio A F .....	602	Gage A A .....	1300	Gordon H .....	1524	Hardin Lt L V .....	990	Himelberg N .....	81
Dwyer D A .....	742	Feeley F A .....	712	Gage C V .....	602	Gordon H R .....	820	Harding W .....	824	Hinkley E L C .....	58
Dye D .....	980	Feerster E .....	850	Gagnon R J .....	942	Gordon Z M .....	1088	Harding T .....	900	Hinman E L .....	1202
Dyer L .....	628	Feinson S H .....	1426	Gallagher J .....	898	Gorfy L .....	1198	Hardman G W .....	1370	Hirsch J .....	920
Dykes E .....	1318	Feldenkreis A .....	612	Gallagher N A .....	706	Gosser J R .....	900	Hardy J .....	1200	Hirsch R W .....	858
E		Feldman A .....	992	Gallon R W .....	900	Gotham R E .....	1086	Hardy R P .....	402	Hirschhorn S .....	1364
Eade A W .....	520	Feldman J .....	1488	Galluccio S .....	1134	Gottfried J .....	900	Harmen M .....	702	Hoag G F .....	992
Eades D .....	974	Feldman S .....	770	Galvin F .....	872	Gottesman M H .....	1300	Harms R S .....	1218	Hobson A H .....	1160
Earnest T .....	986	Fender E C .....	524	Gant J T .....	610	Gottlieb M .....	1224	Harper J S .....	1376	Hobson J .....	1264
Eash P .....	1574	Fenn E F .....	1510	Gant R P .....	864	Gould B .....	1334	Harper R .....	312	Hodson D M .....	648
Eastman C J .....	1428	Fenner W W .....	1100	Gardner C .....	1480	Gould Mrs L .....	900	Harrah J .....	798	Hodurski R E .....	1158
Eastwood R C .....	1636	Ferguson Col H .....	1170	Gardner D A .....	814	Grace W E .....	586	Harris C .....	812	Hoeflin E .....	358
Eaton E I .....	752	Ferguson H J .....	1114	Garfield S .....	1300	Grady P H .....	774	Harris Chas .....	900	Hoehm A F .....	1246
Eaton R M .....	612	Ferrandiz F B .....	1070	Gargan A H .....	690	Graeff K R .....	960	Harris C M .....	1498	Hoerchner A E .....	802
Ebarr D F .....	900	Fey G .....	804	Garland D .....	600	Graetz L .....	1378	Harris E .....	600	Hoersch J J .....	666
Eby H .....	404	Fibel L R .....	534	Garland L E .....	680	Graf L .....	1048	Harris F .....	636	Hoff J L .....	810
Echeverria R .....	1218	Ficken N L .....	1188	Garner J E .....	870	Graf R .....	558	Harris J .....	900	Hoff L .....	600
Eckhardt R F .....	1318	Fiedrich W G .....	1310	Garner N M .....	1308	Graf J B .....	1342	Harris J A .....	782	Hoffman G .....	330
Eckstrom H .....	1376	Fielding G .....	1460	Garratt D S .....	618	Graham J .....	950	Harris J E .....	1204	Hoffman R .....	600
Edinger Mrs E F .....	762	Fielding L W .....	1276	Garrison C .....	650	Graham L .....	758	Harris M .....	1300	Hoke W H .....	1054
Edmonds E C .....	600	Fielding R B .....	1132	Garrison C W .....	1596	Grande R .....	1222	Harris Mal .....	1170	Hoglund F W .....	960
Edward R .....	900	Fife J .....	1024	Garver D H .....	1178	Graham Mrs L .....	864	Harris R C .....	530	Hohensee A W .....	600
Edwards A .....	900	Filmer R O .....	580	Garwood P .....	900	Graves R L .....	960	Harris W .....	1128	Hohensee A W .....	1628
Edwards L .....	600	Finan V T .....	584	Gary J S E .....	878	Gray G .....	782	Harris W J .....	1552	Hoke M K .....	846
Efremov V .....	1152	Finch G K .....	900	Garza S .....	1368	Gray M .....	1304	Harrish C .....	720	Holbrook H R .....	614
Egbert W .....	788	Fink F .....	850	Gatehouse M E .....	1028	Gray P F .....	1068	Harrison G A .....	1256	Hollander D H .....	878
Egelston L G .....	814	Finn M J .....	550	Gates F E .....	1062	Green C A .....	776	Harrison H .....	1512	Holloway R W .....	1264
Egelston Mrs M .....	744	Finnegan F J .....	958	Gathers H W .....	788	Green H R .....	734	Hart D J .....	1314	Holmes B W .....	1300
Ehert P G .....	1042	Finney C S .....	732	Gaughan H .....	932	Green L J .....	1300	Hart J .....	830	Holmes B W .....	1310
Eichhorn J .....	1214	Firman S W .....	1184	Gault E M .....	1480	Green M W .....	1200	Hart R K .....	900	Holmes W H .....	1506
Eickholt W .....	450	Firnholzt R W .....	822	Gawler W .....	612	Greenbank R K .....	778	Hart W .....	492	Homer S .....	1404
Elkrem B .....	1438	Fischer J .....	1600	Gayden J J .....	596	Greenberg B N .....	368	Hart J T .....	900	Homes C .....	1154
Elkrem S .....	1418	Fischer J M .....	900	Gaylor A .....	362	Greenberg Dr S .....	1508	Hartigan J B .....	908	Hook H N .....	600
Einstein J .....	578	Fish D D .....	706	Gee H .....	710	Greenberg S .....	776	Hartleb G E .....	1612	Hook W .....	1724
Eisen D .....	1598	Fishback B .....	1300	Geiger W .....	750	Greenberg S L .....	1134	Harvey J W .....	1356	Hookey J G .....	600
Eisenberg M .....	1012	Fishback G B .....	1188	Gelbard M .....	1350	Greendonner R J .....	798	Hastings A .....	600	Hoolihan F B .....	792
Ekdstrom F .....	1388	Fisher P R .....	960	Gelder J W .....	1048	Greene S .....	1268	Hatton W F .....	1110	Hooper E D .....	788
Eldridge B .....	918	Fisher P S .....	1232	Gelfand M .....	974	Greengard R .....	1188	Haukew W .....	1404	Hooper J S .....	522
Ellason D W .....	1366	Fisher W L .....	556	Gell J S .....	744	Greenspan S A .....	1072	Hauptmann G R .....	312	Hopkins W M .....	600
Ellenberg M .....	644	Fitzpatrick J L .....	952	George H P .....	622	Greenwald A .....	784	Hausman H J .....	600	Hornbuckle D P .....	308
Ellenberger K .....	738	Fixler H .....	864	Georgi H J .....	1760	Gregory H E .....	1092	Hauser J A .....	778	Horne L F .....	1050
Ellington H F .....	740	Flauiding F G .....	1388	Gescke A L H .....	410	Grieder J R .....	1234	Hausner H .....	980	Horne H B .....	782
Elliott C T .....	768	Fleming T C .....	396	Germann J B .....	1172	Gries K H .....	646	Haussling H J .....	722	Hornstein N M .....	1750
Elliott Shirley .....	814	Flieger J W .....	614	Gestein H .....	1324	Griggs Jessie .....	558	Hawkins M .....	600	Hornstein Leda .....	600
Ellis H S .....	1288	Flo H .....	880	Gescheidt S H .....	704	Griggs J B .....	396	Hawley D W .....	740	Horowitz B .....	600
Ellison K E .....	700	Flodquist R .....	756	Getz W F .....	1156	Grindel J F .....	600	Hawley R C .....	1032	Horton R H .....	900
Ely J A .....	884	Florence L A .....	630	Ghetzler L .....	1436	Groat F P .....	396	Hayes J .....	900	Horvitz L .....	1052
Emke R .....	1428	Flower C R .....	1106	Gibbins R .....	554	Groesbeck K .....	480	Hayes R B .....	1180	Houk R V .....	1210
Engel A S .....	700	Flueckiger P O .....	900	Gibbins A T .....	532	Groff H M .....	1000	Hayes R C .....	1376	Housekeeper R .....	90
Engel G C Jr .....	498	Fogg T M .....	5								



Howell W D	1522	Joseph N B	1228	Klausner S	600	Lee E S	998	Malev Miss J	468	McKenna P G	1200
Howen C S	586	Joseph R	654	Klavins A	1496	Leef H	1300	Mali C J	1146	McKinnon A	424
Howering R W	816	Josephson H P	1124	Klein E A	656	Leeson H J	900	Malles M C	530	McKnight W L	920
Howes K L	696	Josiah G R	1764	Klein E	1126	Lefko D	560	Mallory J C	1296	McLain R	914
Hubbard H D	852	Joyce J	974	Klein E E	510	Leggon H W	900	Maloney M	470	McLaughlin C	1258
Hubbard R K	1490	Jungermann E	1400	Klein F S	690	Lehman D B	982	Manchester R	1062	McLees A H	1188
Hubbard W	664	Jungwirth O	1558	Kleinschmidt M	550	Lehrer A	964	Manderson E B	956	McLellan R	1588
Hubbard W N	600	Jurek W	772	Klimkiewicz J	778	Leigh A J	1426	Mandigo F	700	McLeod D B	900
Hubert J F	1300			Kline H B	754	Leigh R	1010	Mangan J	788	McLoughlin J R	976
Huff D C	600			Kline O J	1570	Leiningen E T	1300	Mann Miss F	664	McMurray R	900
Huffman P T	966			Kloper K	1064	Lekowski J A	1030	Mann R S	1054	McNeese J	1436
Hufnagel J R	900	Kahn A	1200	Klugman R	1692	Lemke A A	1112	Manning F H	900	McNutt J E	1108
Hughes A F	784	Kahn Dr A	1344	Knelp H S	1200	Lenz S	1414	Manny E	922	McPherson B C	758
Hughes C W	600	Kahn A E	1064	Knigh B	800	Leonard T A	604	Mansfield E S	600	McPhillips Miss	472
Hughes R W	974	Kahn G	900	Knigh E M	1624	Leonards R A	1604	Mansell T H	1190	McQuay C F	1056
Hughes Miss V	800	Kahn I S	632	Knigh H V	942	Lerner R E	672	Mara W F	628	McQuinn W C	844
Hulbert L H	1286	Kahn L A	524	Knoll W A	584	Lestarge B	1106	Marchisello P	566	McWhiney E	1038
Hull M E	740	Kaiser A	828	Knox W	1388	Lester O A	1632	Marcus A	1172	McWilliams F D	900
Hulsizer W D	340	Kalb A	912	Koch F P	1000	Letts R	754	Marcus P	1060	McWorter W	900
Hume V R	904	Kallenberg K	866	Koffman M	674	Letts Mrs R	624	Marcus Phil	868	Meador R P	754
Humphrey A B	854	Kalogeris G	1260	Kogan Z	1446	Levadi D	1280	Marek C	444	Mears E L	1064
Hunnex G A	1334	Kaman H	1408	Kohlhaas V C	1080	Levenson J F	690	Margolis A	782	Meehan W	1214
Hunt H	550	Kamen Mrs J	900	Kohne J R	1166	Leverone R L	418	Marjon P L	1268	Meek J E	900
Hunt R H	838	Kaminski R	682	Kohout J A	1136	Levi F B	1154	Mark M	1356	Mehling E F	772
Hunt S R	872	Kangas C H	1130	Kolesar J	520	Levine H E	756	Markoff S	1366	Meiden W	1434
Hunt W C	692	Kangas J F	758	Kolody P	1004	Levitt A	1328	Marks H L	1508	Meifert H R	1522
Huntton J	884	Kanschack G	628	Kolotkin I	1200	Levy B L	686	Marmorato F G	802	Melton R	1168
Hurd V	818	Kaplan A L	468	Koluch E	680	Lewy G M	900	Marples D F	1098	Melvin H W	1200
Hurlbut J	562	Kaplan J	600	Konecky E	782	Lewis G F	900	Marse J E	1080	Mencarini R	1276
Hurley E R	434	Karalaitis J P	1150	Konhorst T	1286	Lewis L E	562	Marsh A	900	Mendel S	1094
Hurley J T	798	Karch R A	1250	Konkel R G	1706	Lewis L L	1098	Marsh C J	930	Mengalis A	1272
Hursch J L	1572	Karch Mrs R A	956	Kontautus P	1346	Lewis M	1088	Marsh L R	806	Menkes E	704
Hurt J F	1658	Karl Mrs B	800	Koodits J	788	LeWorthy G B	618	Marsh R	450	Manuel R A	1102
Huss J F	1370	Karnecker L J	1044	Kooistra J G	600	Ley E L	1482	Marshall D	1107	Merkel D	608
Hussey E T	1090	Karseval F J	1020	Korney L	684	Ley F A	1474	Marshall R F	634	Merkis K	1902
Hussin J J	894	Kaser R O	980	Kornhauser M	1266	Lichtenstein E	864	Marston C M	654	Merritt C	1430
Husted E E	622	Kashin G L	1188	Kotchon C C	682	Lieberman J	1510	Marston H P	102	Mertz F E	1200
Husted Miss R	368	Kasperek D E	674	Kovich J	394	Liebman M K	836	Martin C G	774	Messier L	506
Hutchins G	900	Kasper M J	1388	Kozma B	1744	Liebman W H	1336	Martin E H	1076	Mester M	1048
Hutchinson B	600	Katanich S L	1200	Kraeger K	1812	Lightstone R	942	Martin F W	1306	Metz C M	908
Hutson C	612	Katz G	1776	Kraemer J	1376	Liguori J	632	Martin G R	900	Meyer G K	1300
Hyde H H	1136	Katz S	1344	Krajciwicz P	924	Lilling W	1044	Martin J F	860	Meyerhoff H	900
Hyde Miss J M	1052	Kaufman H	1490	Kramer F	1360	Lin S	1010	Martin J G	638	Meyers J B	914
		Kause R	1102	Kramer H A	168	Linder A	1394	Martin J T	600	Meyers Jane W	646
		Kaye A S	554	Krieker E C	710	Lindley L	772	Martin R	1236	Michaels P	994
		Kearney J M	1196	Kreiser S H	734	Linn R	788	Martin R E	1570	Michaels W C	1394
		Keaton R W	900	Kretschmar K	1296	Linnabury H	716	Martin R H	1068	Michalski R P	904
		Keating K B	1582	Krider C	600	Linnell J S	956	Martinez J	664	Michals H G	900
		Keefe D W	460	Krie B	1172	Lipp M	366	Martinez M J	538	Michelson M	1006
		Keefe L	600	Krucke J	1096	LiPuma T	680	Martins J A	1030	Middleton J	610
		Keener Miss L	600	Krueger D	600	Little A J	1300	Maslow W	1114	Milal A S	1200
		Keeny B M	484	Krueger J	1156	Little J J	528	Mason E C	652	Milam B R	902
		Keesling J C	622	Krugloff V	1428	Little O	672	Mason J	900	Milana V	494
		Keesling J	646	Kubu J	890	Little W E	858	Mason L	1300	Miles D H	1388
		Kegan R F	1200	Kuchinsky M A	1414	Littlejohn L	570	Mason S	900	Miles L P	600
		Kehlmeier Miss	572	Kudra R	634	Lotato J P	474	Massey B L	920	Millard S T	1610
		Keidan G B	960	Kugelmass C	1712	Logan J R	900	Mathers W G	600	Miller A C	900
		Keifer J	1384	Kuhla R E	682	Longstreet J C	940	Mathews J W	670	Miller A D	618
		Keith D B	638	Kuhlmann H M	628	Loose W D	1134	Mattern V H	1032	Miller B	742
		Keith G H	528	Kuhn T	1106	Loomis H B	684	Matthews G E	900	Miller D J	900
		Keller A S	776	Kumpf L P	922	Loring R C	1468	Mattie P	1200	Miller F G	690
		Kellert E	900	Kumro D C	944	Lounsbury P H	884	Mattie R	668	Miller H	1138
		Kelley R	896	Kunitz R E	1346	Lovalo P	1194	Matz J E	984	Miller H D	928
		Kelley R A	948	Kung-Chen L	1200	Lovegren G A	904	Matzke O W	632	Miller J A	560
		Kellner G	1268			Lovejoy F	1280	Mauer G	1188	Miller L J	1200
		Kellner Lucille	1320			Lowe C A	940	Maxwell S	926	Miller L O	636
		Kelly E	786			Lowe K K	1120	May J P	1238	Miller R	600
		Kelly E R	558	Labelle J P	1296	Lowenfels Mrs	924	Mayer G H	182	Miller S	1060
		Kelly J	600	LaBelle R	966	Lozano P M	1414	Mayer J	1218	Miller S Y	1240
		Kelly J B	1200	Lacey J C	720	Lubell M S	1306	Mayer J P	556	Miller T	1200
		Kelly J E	1354	Lackey M	170	Lubetsky W	1178	Mayer L F	600	Miller T E	838
		Kelly V F	1192	La Croix E F	1098	Lubin A	1106	Mayer T	1052	Miller W H	1166
		Kelsey F L	752	Lacy J L	900	Lubin D P	642	Mayer R D	536	Miller W P	1358
		Kempner R D	1080	LaFave E	1300	Lubinski L	766	Maynard B	568	Millman P	1204
		Keniston A G	798	Lagana E	968	Lucas R	900	Mayreid N L	478	Mills A H	728
		Kennedy R A	654	Lagerstrom C	804	Lucas E H	1192	McAninch J F	574	Mills E D	808
		Kennedy R M	944	Laine J E	782	Lucas T G	1454	McAuley A L	1554	Mills Mrs E R	600
		Kent B J	1078	Laird S B	1178	Luprecht E	832	McBride H	600	Mills K E	980
		Kent O O	1014	Lakin C	490	Luster Betty	464	McCabe A J	558	Mills W H	1348
		Kepfinger K B	858	Lamb L H	976	Lutter Mrs M	954	McCabe E C	1134	Minard H C	674
		Keresey P	600	Lambert G D	520	Luttrell J B	262	McCallister R	1284	Miskin A J	1136
		Kerman D	900	Lambert V L	732	Luxner R	762	McCartney E L	932	Mitchell E M	1126
		Kerr F H	900	Lambertague R	900	Lyle G A	1324	McCaughy H	1038	Mitchell G W	1260
		Kerr R W	600	Lanam W E	528	Lynch C N	654	McClary R A	600	Mitchell H B	1296
		Kerrick A H	1084	Landa Mrs M I	106	Lynch F D	1600	McClellan D H	1500	Mitchell V L	1146
		Kersey G T	100	Lander L J	564	Lynch J O	972	McClellan H B	900	Mitton W E	900
		Kessler F W	1108	Landers D T	366	Lynch R C	600	McCloskey E F	882	Mochman R L	526
		Kidwell F	974	Landis G L	600	Lynn W R	522	McClung G C	1062	Moisan P	852
		Kiely R	909	Landon V D	1124	Lyon H F	780	McClung H	646	Mold W	416
		Kiely Mrs V R	600	Lane R W	1320	Lyons J J	900	McClure A H	1118	Mook D G	846
		Kilbourn D	946	Lang R F	890			McClure D	1156	Molloy A V	1240
		Killian R	562	Langfelder R	1334			McClure J	1308	Moks E	900
		Killian P V	900	Lanier L H	1476			McCollom J A	746	Monet G	1368
		Killian P W	1034	Lankhorst J J	1022			McConkie D	900	Montgomery A E	1064
		Kimball T F	804	Lanphere C P	900			McConkie R P	900	Moon T E	1276
		Kimball W M	1206	Lapham H	1186			McCormick R	900	Moore F P	1056
		Kimpton L E	1558	Lapsley R	734			McCoubrey R	1192	Moore R	882
		Kincaid W	684	Larsen F	924			McCray E G	850	Moorehead E J	792
		Kindle H R	702	Larsen G O	938			McCray H J	828	Moore C V	976
		King A G	564	Larsen K	774			McCreary C R	884	More P	730
		King C C	844	Larsen H R	854			McClough H	520	Morgan C T	1406
		King C H	846	Larsen R G	844			McCurdy L	1474	Morgan W A	906
		King C J	722	Larsen R M	842			McDaniel C C	1098	Morley Miss H	558
		King G	1502	La Salle J A	900			McDaniel T F	486	Morningstar F	730
		King G W	808	Lateiner I	1482			McDonald A S	684	Morris C C	600
		King H G	794	Lattof R G	900			McElroy J	1122	Morris J S	814
		King L D	576	Latnik S	966			McGavock W G	1348	Morris W	1118
		King L G	550	Laurie V	652			McGinley C T	1064	Morris W S	1400
		King W R	978	Lawrence J B	552			McGinnis W T	370	Morrison D W	1318
		Kingston K K	1038	Lawrence P	1248			McGrail P	698	Morrison I	1154
		Kinnaman J	952	Lawrence Pat	648			McGrail Mrs S	600	Morrow A S	1046
		Kirkish D	636	Layton W G	1040			McHugh G E	1560	Morse H G	510
		Kirschner D D	732	Lazarus S D	1542			McIntosh I	988	Morse J R	736
		Kirschner M J	636	Leake H S	820			McInturff D N	1302	Morse Miss M	600
		Kisch Miss R	968	Leather R B	912			McKee A	600	Mosemann J H	1178
		Klar L R	1073	LeClere R	1012			McKee R J	1390	Moser J G	810
		Klausner Mrs A	600	Lee A	600						



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**CHESS REVIEW, FEBRUARY, 1954**



# POSTAL GAMES

from CHESS REVIEW tourneys

annotated by

JACK W. COLLINS

## Thin Ice

There must be a season in Latvia when the ice is thin. At least, in this Latvian Gambit, both sides skate around on thin ice until White falls through and is immersed in the frigid wetness of defeat.

### LATVIAN GAMBIT

Dr. A. Kahn White A. Trucis Black

1 P-K4 P-K4  
2 N-KB3 P-KB4

The Latvian Gambit (or Greco Counter Gambit). It is lively but unsound.

3 NxP . . . .

A good alternative is 3 N-B3. But there is something to White's policy of refuting the gambit by accepting it.

3 . . . . Q-B3

If 3 . . . PxP, 4 Q-R5† wins.

4 N-B4 . . . .

4 P-Q4 has more book, but the text, Leonhardt's, is quite good, too.

4 . . . . PxP  
5 N-B3 Q-KN3  
6 P-KN3 . . . .

White's last is wrong on three counts—it does not develop, it does not try to exploit the exposed position of the Black Queen and it weakens the King-side 6 P-Q3! B-N5 7 PxP, QxP† 8 N-K3, BxN† 9 PxP, N-K2 10 B-B4 gives White the better game.

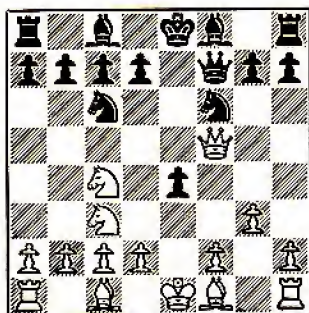
6 . . . . Q-B2

Black neglects his development, too. Better is 6 . . . N-KB3.

7 Q-N4 . . . .

In the ensuing play, this Queen is as much attacked as attacking. 7 Q-K2 and 7 P-Q4 are preferable.

7 . . . . N-KB3  
8 Q-B5 N-B3



Now that his Queen Bishop is protected, Black threatens to win a piece with 9 . . . P-Q4. White must defend his initiative.

9 N-K5 Q-K2 11 NxN† PxN  
10 N-N4 N-Q5 12 Q-R5† K-Q1  
13 K-Q1 . . . .

The King business is bad all over.

13 . . . . P-B3  
14 P-Q3 . . . .

Better late than never.

14 . . . . P-Q4  
15 PxP PxP  
16 B-Q2 . . . .

The last move counts for little. White gets more from developing his King Bishop, at B4, N2 or R3.

16 . . . . B-B4  
17 N-K2 Q-Q2  
18 P-KR3 . . . .

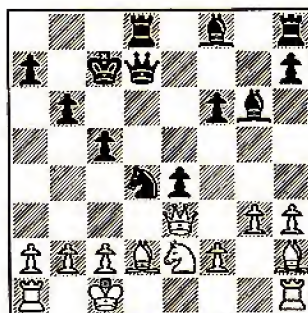
Of course not 18 NxN?? B-N5† as Black wins the Queen for two minor pieces.

18 . . . . B-N3 20 Q-B3 P-QB4  
19 Q-R5† P-N3 21 Q-K3 . . . .

Better are 21 B-N2 and 21 N-B4.

21 . . . . K-B2  
22 K-B1 R-Q1  
23 B-N2 . . . .

Whatever the consequences, 23 NxN is a practical must. Hereafter, White does not have a chance.



23 . . . . B-R3!

Now Black works out the win in a very clean-cut, combinative, interesting way.

24 N-B4 . . . .

If 24 QxB, NxN† 25 K-Q1, P-K6! 26 QxKP, KR-K1 27 Q-R6! (forced). Q-B4! Black has a winning attack.

24 . . . . Q-R5

This is more than a mate-in-one threat. It forces a fatal weakening in White's Queen-side pawns.

25 P-N3 Q-R6†  
26 K-N1 NxBP!

Temporarily, Black sacrifices two Rooks and a Knight for a Queen. In return, he obtains a strong passed Pawn, the likelihood of regaining lost material and a mating attack.

27 KxN RxB†!  
28 QxR . . . .

If 28 KxR, Q-N7† 29 K-K1, QxR† 30 K-K2, QxP†, Black wins.

28 . . . . P-K6§ 30 NxR P-B4!  
29 NxB PxQ 31 N-B7 B-N2  
32 N-N5 . . . .

There is more resistance in 32 QR-QN1.

32 . . . . Q-N7†  
33 K-Q3 P-B5†!  
34 PxP . . . .

If 34 KxP, Q-B6† leads to mate; and, if 34 K-K3, Q-Q5† wins.

34 . . . . Q-B6† 36 KxP B-B6†  
35 K-K2 QxP† 37 K-K3 . . . .

If 37 K-Q1, Q-Q6† and mate in two; and, if 37 K-B1 or 37 K-B2, BxR§ wins.  
37 . . . . Q-Q5† 39 K-B4 BxR  
38 K-B3 Q-Q6† 40 N-B3 . . . .

If 40 RxB, Q-Q5† 41 KxP, QxR wins.  
40 . . . . B-B6 45 K-N5 B-B3†  
41 R-QB1 K-Q3 46 K-N6 B-K2§  
42 R-B1 Q-K5† 47 K-R5 Q-B†  
43 K-N5 P-R3† 48 K-R6 B-L  
44 KxP Q-K3† 49 R-Q1† K-B2

Resigns

After 50 R-B1†, K-N1, Black has a mate coming up with 51 . . . Q-N2† 52 K-R5, Q-R2.

## Weakest Link

Once again, Black's KR2 proves to be his Achilles' heel.

### QUEEN PAWN OPENING

N. Himelberg White M. Koffman Black

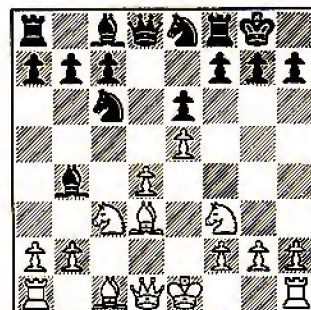
1 P-Q4 P-Q4 4 BxP P-K3  
2 P-K3 N-KB3 5 N-QB3 B-Q3?  
3 P-QB4 PxP 6 P-K4 . . . .

7 P-K5 will win a piece.

6 . . . . B-N5  
7 B-Q3 N-B3

If 7 . . . QxP, 8 B-N5† wins; and the Pawn is immune on the next move, too.

8 N-B3 O-O?  
9 P-K5 N-K1



10 BxP†! . . . .

It happens again!

10 . . . . K-R1

Black's move just cannot avail but then, if 10 . . . KxB, White gets a winning attack with 11 N-N5†, K-N3 12 Q-Q3†.

11 N-N5 P-KN3  
12 NxP†! RxN  
13 BxP Resigns

White can win by advancing his King-side Pawns or by a mating attack: e.g., one threat is 13 . . . R-N2 14 Q-R5†, K-N1 15 BxN, though 15 B-R6, R-Q2 16 B-N5 is more typical of how White can win crushingly.

White's uncommon Knight sacrifice is a refreshing follow-up to the common Bishop sacrifice.

Our Postal players are invited to submit their BEST games for this department To be considered, the moves of each game must be written on a standard score sheet, or typed on a single sheet of paper, and marked "for publication."



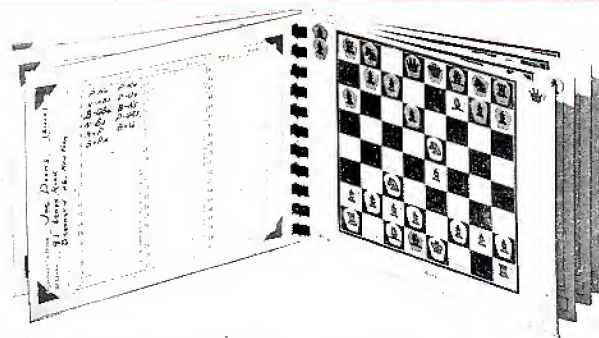
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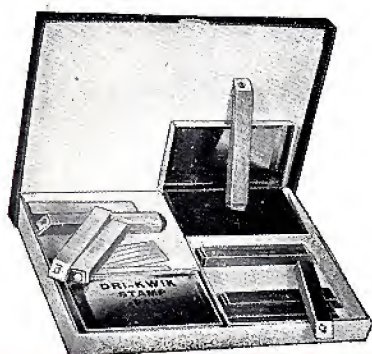
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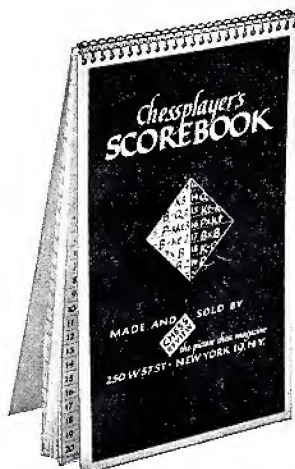
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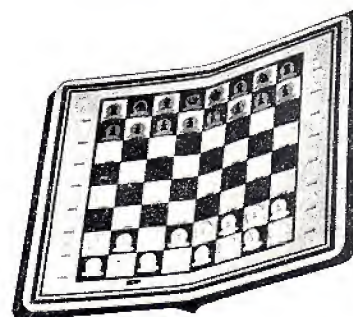
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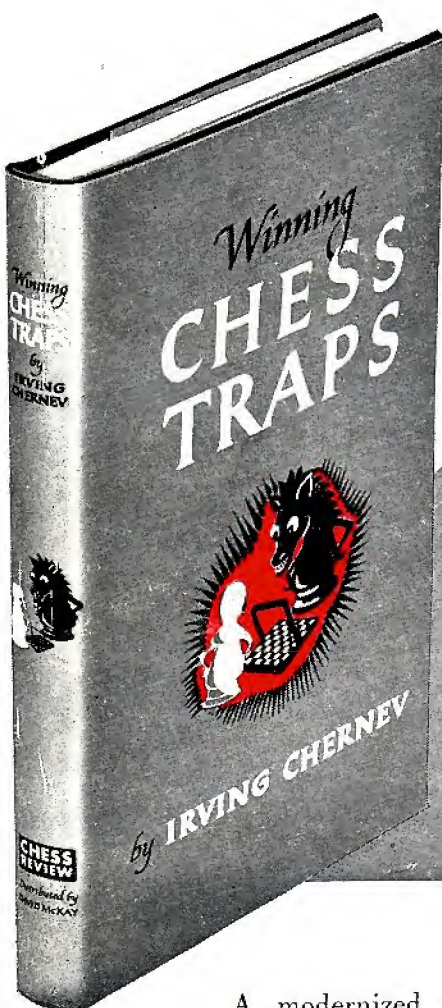


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**MARCH  
1954**

**MUSICAL  
CHESS**

*(See under "The  
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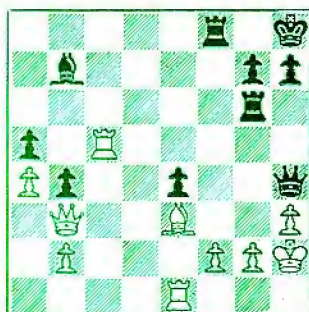




# chess Quiz<sup>2</sup>

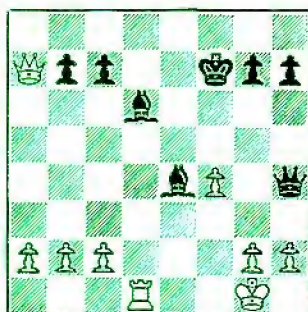
## NAME YOUR POISON!

HERE you have a set of ten winning positions. The way to win in each calls for a clear, limpid solution with a drop of deadly poison. If you spot the key move, generally speaking, you have selected the right poison for the occasion. But, before you name the move, be sure you have a winning continuation against all possible defenses. Rate yourself excellent for 10 correct solutions; good for 8; fair for 6.



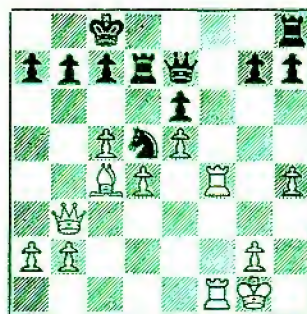
3 Black to move and win

When Bishops of opposite colors obtain, the results are deemed drawish. *Except* when the possibility of a mating attack exists. Then quite the other way, one of them has all the play. Even so White must have been rudely surprised in this "safe" position. How?



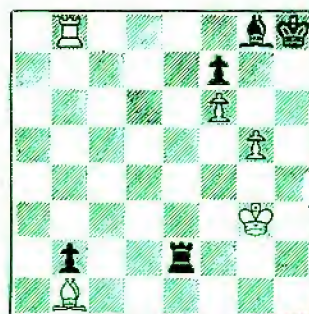
4 Black to move and win

With two Bishops against a Rook, you are well enough off despite inferiority in Pawns. Possibly even you might succeed with 1... Bx KBP 2 Q-B2, QxP†, etc. But why tempt Fate? Clinch your win whenever possible. And here it is. Look for the sockdolager!



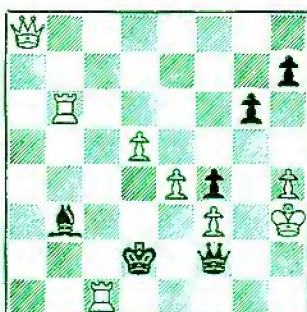
1 White to move and win

We start with an easy one. Yet, as the venerable Tarasch used to say: You must *see* it. With a fine, healthy game, White could indeed play quietly. Yet who knows? With one poor move, the game could drift away. Here you can sew the game up beyond mischance. How?



2 White to move and win

Though the material is even in this position, the solution is easy here, too. In fact, you have Black hogtied, need only to prove two advanced Pawns beat one even though that one is farther advanced. The solution is short and snappy. How do you proceed to win?



5 White to move and win

Here you stand remarkably well off as to material. So much so that it would be no game—except that Black has yielded the material for the fell purpose of threatening mate. And there is no direct defense to the mate threat! One of your Rooks hangs, too. What to do?



6 White to move and win

In this position, intuition may tell you (as Euwe says on page 74) that you have a win. But will intuition tell you how to win? 1 N-K6 looks promising, but there is a really sharp line which decides at once. A clue: try to set up one key move. What is it? How do you set it up?



7 Black to move and win

Here your material is definitely minus, and threat of mate on your own back rank makes your problem harder, in several variations. Hence 1... P-Q8(Q) does not avail. Yet Pawn play can be the soul of chess even here. At any rate, with one bold stroke, you can secure the win. How?



8 White to move and win

There is a bit of humor in this situation which the late Frank J. Marshall (White) contrived at Monte Carlo, 1903. With both Queens *en prise*, Black may have anticipated something like 1 Q-B8† to which 1... Q-K1 seems quite adequate (2 Qx P? Q-K5†, etc.). Emulate Marshall and win!



9 White to move and win

In the complexities of a crowded board, many wonderful things may happen. Here the board is not so crowded as all that, and what you can do is not so wonderful, perhaps. Still you can resort to a neat exercise of winning tactics, with potential mayhem in the offing. See it?



10 Black to move and win

Aesthetically, it is unfortunate that Black is a piece ahead. For, otherwise, this would be a real gem: Black contrives nothing less than a forced mate. Try it! Beware optical illusions! rather pierce them!



# CHESS REVIEW

THE PICTURE CHESS MAGAZINE

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EDITED & PUBLISHED BY

I. A. Horowitz

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# JACQUES MIESES



JACQUES MIESES IN 1895

A PAST MASTER OF THE ATTACK has won his last brilliancy. Jacques Mieses, an international grand master and gentleman of the old school and next-to-last survivor of the famous Cambridge Springs Tournament of 1904, died in London, last month.

There are few here today who can recall Mieses' part in the Cambridge Springs Tournament or his tour of the country at that time. But *Meister Mieses*, as he identified himself to some one who called him "Mister Meises," indubitably left his mark on the chess scene both here and abroad. He won from seven at Cambridge Springs, and what a seven!—among them were Pillsbury and Marco, Napier and Hodges, and Albert W. Fox of Washington, who survives him. And, for a lasting credit, Mieses stands second only to Alekhine in winning Brilliancy Prizes!

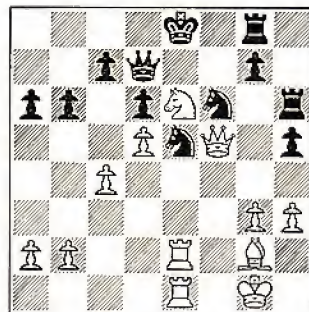
Mieses was born in Leipzig, February 27, 1865. Christened Jakob, he adopted his nickname of Jacques. Coming from a well-to-do family, he acquired the manners, polish and education of a true gentleman. He was a gourmet; but, even in his seventies, he followed a set regimen of rigorous exercises. He was an engaging conversationalist who could flavor his talk with many a classic allusion or quotation; yet, though debonair, he never yielded an inch in an argument.

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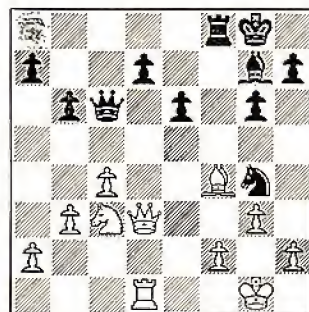
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Tarrasch (Black) lost a brilliancy to Mieses, at Leipzig, 1888.



30 R×N! P×R 32 N-N5† K-B1  
31 R×P K-B2 33 R-K6 Q-R5  
34 P-N3! Resigns

At Hastings, 1945-6, Mieses (Black), then over 80, won the Brilliancy Prize.



24 . . . . P-KN4! 27 K-R3 Q×RP†!  
25 P-B3 Q-B4†! 28 K×N R×B†!  
26 K-N2 Q-B7† Resigns



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# Chernev's Chess Corner

MR. PRATTEN regales us with this fine specimen of a two Rook sacrifice. To differentiate it from its rivals, he tops it off with a Queen sacrifice! Then his Knight's waltz in merrily, crying, "Check, check and mate!" So delighted was the *British Chess Magazine* with this sprightly bit of play that they suggested it be called—

## The English Immortal

Portsmouth, 1948  
GIUOCO PIANO

Maczynski		Pratten	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	8 P-QR4	P-QR4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	9 P-N5	N-Q1
3 B-B4	B-B4	10 B-R3	P-KB3
4 P-B3	Q-K2	11 R-R2	N-K3
5 O-O	P-Q3	12 PxP	BPxP
6 P-Q4	B-N3	13 Q-Q5	BxN
7 P-QN4	B-N5	14 QxNP	....

If 14 PxB N-B5 attacks the White's Queen and also threatens mate in two. He might just as well play *va banque*.

14 ....	Q-N4
15 QxR†	K-K2
16 P-N3	N-B5

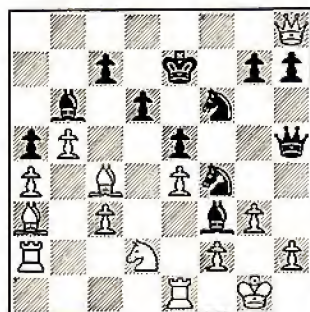
Black's Knight heads for its R6 and mate.

17 R-K1	Q-R4
18 N-Q2	....

There is no relief in 18 B-KB1 as the reply, 18 ... N-R6†, forces 19 BxN and leaves White helpless after 19 ... Qx2.

18 ....	N-B3!
19 QxR	....

Now for the grand coup!



19 ....	QxP†	21 K-N1	N-R6†
20 KxQ	N-N5†	22 K-B1	N-R7
			mate

NAJDORF sacrifices a Bishop, a Knight, another Bishop and another Knight in this beautiful game and then check-mates with a Pawn! So lovely a game deserves a distinguished title, and Tartakover gave it one—

## The Polish Immortal

Warsaw, 1935  
DUTCH DEFENSE  
Stonewall Variation

Glucksberg		Najdorf	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-KB4	5 P-K3	P-B3
2 P-QB4	N-KB3	6 B-Q3	B-Q3
3 N-QB3	P-K3	7 O-O	O-O
4 N-B3	P-Q4	8 N-K2	QN-Q2
		9 N-N5	BxP†!

Quick as a flash!

10 K-R1	N-N5
11 P-B4	....

On 11 NxKP, Q-R5, White can resign.

11 ....	Q-K1
12 P-KN3	Q-R4
13 K-N2	....

Not only to escape the discovered check but also to steal the Bishop by 14 R-R1 and 15 N-KB3.

13 ....	B-N8!
14 NxB	....

On 14 KxB, Black mates next; and, on 14 RxB, Black mates in two.

14 ....	Q-R7†
15 K-B3	P-K4!

Black threatens 16 ... P-K5† 17 BxP, BPxB† 18 NxP (or 18 KxN, N-B3 mate), N/2-K4† 19 PxN, NxP mate.

16 QPxP	N/2xP†	18 K-B4	N-N3†
17 PxN	NxP†	19 K-B3	P-B5!

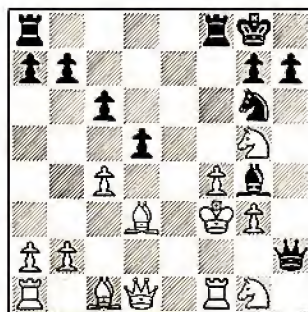
Now Black threatens 20 ... N-K4 mate as well as a deadly discovered check.

20 KPxP	....
---------	------

On 20 NPxP, N-K4 is instant mate; and, if 20 BxN, B-N5†! 21 KxB, QxP† 22 K-R5, PxP† 23 KxP, R-B3† 24 K-R5, R-R3 mate. A sparkling variation.

20 ....	B-N5†!
---------	--------

This is the position as Black gives up his third piece.



21 KxB	N-K4†!
22 PxN	P-R4
	mate!

Another kindly gift.

STILL ANOTHER CANDIDATE for undying fame is this brilliant, honored by Hans Mueller. "An immortal game!" is the way he sums it up simply in his book, *Praktische Schachstrategie*.

Gruzinske, 1941

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

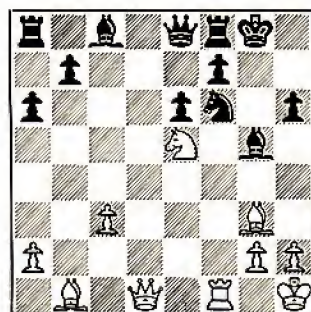
Mikenas		Lebede	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	8 B-Q3	QN-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	9 N-B3	PxP
3 N-QB3	P-Q4	10 BxP	N-Q4
4 B-N5	B-K2	11 B-KN3!	NxN
5 P-K3	P-KR3	12 PxN	P-QB4
6 B-R4	O-O	13 O-O	P-R3
7 R-B1	P-B3	14 B-Q3	N-B3

Not 14 ... P-QN4 at once, as 15 B-K4, R-R2 16 B-N8 wins the Exchange.

15 N-K5	B-Q3
16 B-R4	B-K2
17 B-N1!	Q-K1

Black plans for 18 Q-Q3 (threatening 19 BxN), P-KN3 without fear of 19 NxNP in reply

18 PxP	P-KN4	20 P-KB4!	BxP†
19 B-N3	BxP	21 K-R1	BxR
		22 PxP	BxP



23 RxN!	K-N2
---------	------

On 23 ... BxR, 24 Q-Q3 wins at once.

24 Q-Q3!	P-KR4
----------	-------

And now 24 ... KxR is punished by 25 N-N4†, K-K2 26 Q-Q6 mate.

25 P-KR4!	....
-----------	------

Threatening the brutal 26 PxB.

25 ....	KxR
26 N-N4†!	PxN
27 B-K5†!	....

Simply beautiful!

27 ....	KxB
28 Q-Q4 mate	

TARRASCH was considered to have played the most brilliant game of the St. Petersburg 1914 Tournament; but he did not get the first brilliancy prize on the ground that Dr. Lasker had perpetrated practically the same combination against Bauer in 1889, 25 years before Tarrasch's game!!!

## THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

It is plain that the unconscious motive actuating the players is not the mere love of pugnacity characteristic of all competitive games, but the grimmer one of father-murder.

—Ernest Jones

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.





# The World of Chess

## INTERNATIONAL

### Dual Objective

Russia is sending a Soviet chess team abroad this year, it seems, for sure! A team match with the United States is in the making and one with Argentina has been arranged.

The match with the United States was proposed for June 5th, and Harold M. Phillips, president of the USCF, awaits official word to confirm this and other conditions of play. The State Department is reported to be willing to admit the Russians and to allow them to use the Russian grounds at Glen Cove as residence for the chess delegation (a point over which the Russians balked, last year).

The match is to be on ten boards, with the possibility of Samuel Reshevsky meeting World Champion Mikhail Botvinnik on board 1. (Botvinnik plays Vassily Smyslov in a World Championship match at Moscow, from March 16 to May 11. So both may be expected on the Russian team in June.)

Against Argentina, the Russians will be playing in Buenos Aires this month. With Botvinnik and Smyslov otherwise engaged, the Russian delegation will include:

Paul Keres, David Bronstein, Mark Taimanov, Isaac Boleslavsky, Yuri Averbach, Alexander Tolush, Igor Bondarevsky, Tigran Petrosyan, Alexander Kotov and Yefim Geller.

The Argentinian team has been named as Miguel Najdorf, Julio Bolbochan, Jacobo Bolbochan, Eric Elisases, Hector Rossetto, Carl Pilnik, Carlos Maderna, Carlos Guimard, Oscar Panno and Paul Michel.

The match may acquaint the Russians with the playing conditions for the next International Team Tournament to be held during September in Buenos Aires.

### Radio Match

Frank Anderson, champion of Ontario Province, lost a single game by radio against Igor Bondarevsky, a Soviet grandmaster, of 41 moves in four days.

### ie Gligorich Grip

Showing clear superiority over local competition, S. Gligorich, one of Yugoslavia's peripatetic grandmasters, handily



SVETOZAR GLIGORICH  
Double Winner in Sweden

won a brace of tournaments in Sweden. At Gothenburg he tallied 6-1, well ahead of H. Carlsson,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ , and K. Skold, 4-3. Shortly afterward he won with equal ease against a larger and tougher field in Stockholm, where his score was 8-1 as against  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$  each for G. Danielsson and Z. Nilsson. The Swedish champion, G. Stoltz, was fourth with 5-4.

### Fuderer First

A fairly strong field of 12 at Saarbruecken was outpointed by A. Fuderer, recent co-winner of the Yugoslav championship, with a score of 9-2. In hot pursuit with  $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$  was J. H. Donner of Holland, followed in third and fourth places by French representatives Dr. O. Bernstein and Popel with 7-4 and  $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$  respectively.

Carrying out a sustained peace offensive, Austria's Mueller drew 10 consecutive times, with veteran master Saemisch as his lone victim in the final round. This relatively bloodless performance was all the more remarkable in that it outdrew, so to speak, the pacific efforts of the celebrated drawing master of Belgium, Dun-

kéblum, who could break even only 8 times while losing once and winning twice. Mueller and Dunkelblum appropriately divided the honors for fifth and sixth positions.

### With Europe's Famous Clubs

A number of Europe's strongest clubs recently organized a team competition in which the Partizan Club of Belgrade justified pre-tournament expectations by emerging with a 3 point margin over its nearest rival, the Hietzing-Vienna Club. Other entries were the Zurich, Munich, Salzburg and Antwerp clubs. Team members included Trifunovich and Milich playing for Belgrade, Unzicker for Munich and Gruenfeld for Vienna. The Austrian capital was the scene of the contest.

### International Match Results

On their way back to Russia from the world championship challengers' tournament in Switzerland, the Soviet representatives captured a team match *en passant* from the Austrians in Vienna by a score of  $17\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

In another international team match, Swedish and Norwegian groups tangled in Oslo on 20 boards manned by 10 "A" and 10 "B" players on each side. The Swedes won by 17-3. Sterner resistance was offered by the Danes in Copenhagen, where a 10 board, double-round match went to the Swedish invaders by the rather narrow squeak of 11-9.

In still another European double-round set-to, an 11-9 score spelled victory for a Dutch team from Amsterdam visiting Brussels, Belgium.

### Speedsters in Action

A rapid transit tournament with a time limit of 10 minutes a game for each player was held in Leyden, Holland, in observance of the 19th anniversary of the Morphy Chess Club at Leyden University. A. O'Kelly of Belgium was successful with 11-4, followed by Van den Berg of Holland,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ . Dr. O. S. Bernstein of France, 10-5, finished third.

### Milestone

The traditional Beverwijk tournament—the Hastings of Holland—saw a Dutch player, Boumeester, tie for first with V. Pirc of Yugoslavia. Each scored 6-3. L. Prins of Holland took third with  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ .



# UNITED STATES

## Match of Champions

Larry Evans and Arnold Denker will soon start a 10 game match. Scheduled at one time for April, then moved up to March 27, and again to March 6, the playing date is again uncertain as we go to press. But it is certain that the match will be an interesting one, Larry is the U. S. Champion; and Arnold is a former U. S. Champion; and each, during his incumbency, has defeated former U. S. Champion Herman Steiner. As we go to press also, Arnold Denker is leading in the powerful tournament for the championship of the Manhattan Chess Club.

## NEW YORK

Two musical chess teams staged a novel chess match recently when a team from the Desoff Choirs, 150 voice mixed chorus, challenged a group of instrumentalists from the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. The Philharmonic men, some of whom occasionally play in free-lance orchestra groups accompanying the chorus, played the chorus members to a draw in a two game match held in the Philharmonic clubroom in Carnegie Hall.

The match was an informal one. Since no preliminaries had been held (in fact the Desoff members had not played together at all), opponents were picked haphazardly. Two women and three men from the chorus played five Philharmonic men.

Team members and their scores were:

DESOFF		PHILHARMONIC	
Sally Brown	0	George Feher	2
Aileen Ward	0	William Namen	2
Jerome Pasquarelli	2	Joseph de Angelis	0
Larry Lieberfeld	1	Theodore Cella	1
William Robertson	2	Socrates Barozzi	0

Desoff members were amazed at the speed with which the games went until one of the instrumentalists explained that they sometimes get in two games during one concert intermission.

Everyone had such a good time that they are planning a return match, probably after the Philharmonic returns from its two week March tour and before the Desoff's next concert, May 3, in Town Hall.

## NORTH DAKOTA

William H. Steckel of Minot won the chess championship of North Dakota held at Grand Forks in February, with a score of 5-0 in a Swiss System tournament. Steckel took the open title at the same time to add to his record which includes



**MUSICAL CHESS** (see under New York): Visible, seated here, are (1. to r.) Sally Brown and Aileen Ward of the Desoff Choirs, and Socrates Barozzi, Theodore Cella, Joseph de Angelis, William Namen and George Feher of the Philharmonic. On the front cover, with Jack Fischberg of the Philharmonic looking on, the scene is reversed: coming down the table from Aileen Ward, we see Jerome Pasquarelli, Larry Lieberfeld and William Robertson of the Desoff Choirs.

the championship of Pennsylvania and of Los Angeles County. He has been resident at Minot for one year. Stanley Johnson of Grand Forks, defending champion, placed 8th at 3-2.

Other high scorers were: Kenneth W. Brown, 4-1, with 13 S-B. points; Louis Waag, 4-1, with 12; and Gordon Anderson, 4-1, with 10½. Melvin Johnson took 5th place clear, with 3½-1½. And sixth and seventh places were won by John Gordon 3-2 and 9 S-B. points, and Leonard Graetz at 3-2 and 7.

Four past state champions competed in the tourney: Gordon Anderson and Dr. R. T. St. Clair (each two time winners) and Louis Waag and Stanley Johnson. George H. Hawkes was senior tournament manager, and the junior tournament was directed by D. C. Macdonald.

In the Junior Championship, Jimmy Brown of Grand Forks, 13 years old, took first, ahead of Robert Barr, 2d, and Stephen Robinson, 3d, both also of Grand Forks.

For pictures, see next page.

## OKLAHOMA

Once again Dr. Bela Rozsa of Tulsa University is state champion, this time by a 5-0 sweep in a 24 player event in Tulsa. Runner-up with 4-1 was Samuel J. Mayfield, also of Tulsa, while third to sixth on S-B. points with equal scores of 3½-1½ were, respectively, Ernest F. Chace, Carl R. Freeman, Jr., Gerald B. Virgin and Dr. Antonio de la Torre.

## WASHINGTON

An 8 player, double round robin for the state lightning championship was won by speed demon G. S. G. Patterson, 16. Close behind was O. W. Manney, 9. Russell Vellias, Jim McCormick and Robert Edberg shared the honors for third with 7½-6½ each.

## LOCAL EVENTS

*California.* John Keckhut, 10-1, dominated the title tournament of the Cosmo Chess Club of Los Angeles. Second was Louis Domanski, 8½-2½.

In a drawless fight to a finish, the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power bested the Los Angeles Times Chess Club by a score of 7-5. W & P winners were G. Chase, L. Johnson, M. Kroman, D. Norton, J. Russell, J. Smith and C. True. Successful for the Times were O. French, W. Look, R. Wakefield, B. Steckel and H. P. Matosian.

First reports of Samuel Reshevsky's current tour show the champion of the Western world encountering 18 opponents simultaneously at the Lincoln Park Chess Club of Long Beach. He won 15 games and drew 3, against John Carroll, Fred Timmel and Larry Remlinger, a boy prodigy reminiscent of Reshevsky's own precocious childhood. After the exhibit the maestro drew blindfolded at 10 seconds a move against Harry Borochoff who was playing of course with sight of the board.

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WILLIAM H. STECKEL  
North Dakota Champion

*New Hampshire.* Held at Portsmouth for members of the North Shore League, a 7 man Swiss resulted in victory for Orlando Lester by  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ . Alex Sadowsky, CHSS REVIEW correspondent, placed second with  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ .

*New York.* The Central New York State Championship was won by former Cleveland kingpin Rainer Sachs, 5-1. Equaling Sachs' score but losing a play-off was Arthur W. Wood, several times titleholder of Syracuse. Next, on Swiss totals with scores of 4-2 each, were Bruno W. Schmidt, George Seriabine, Donald D. Dunn, Hans Broden, Alfred H. Cope and Warren Hodgkinson, in the order named.

An encounter between the Westchester-Bronx Chess Club and the North White Plains Chess Club was credited to the former by 5-3. F. Geyzer, F. Leff, Lipschitz and B. Stern were victors for Westchester-Bronx, while Frank Mayer and Joe Best came through with wins for North White Plains.

There are chess champions and apparently there are champion chessmen. At least there is a Ch. Chessman owned by Clinton S. Callahan of Huntington, L. I. Ch. Chessman is, of course, a dog—a beagle, to be exact, whose air of sagacity is about what one would expect from a canine with this type of monicker.



JIMMY BROWN  
1st North Dakota Junior Champ

In the popular chess center at the Hotel Marseilles, a ladder tournament has been running since November last. About 200 players have participated to date, under the scoring system used in Postal Chess ratings. The leading player is W. Campomanes at 1935 and running second is Larry Green at 1874.

A giant round robin for the Southern California Junior Championship was credited to Jerome Wolfe, a 19 year old student at the University of California, with the outstanding score of 26-1. Almost equally remarkable was the showing of the runner-up, Ronald Gross of Compton High School, who heaped up a tally of  $25\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ . Wolfe won 24 games and drew 2, while Gross' only loss was to Wolfe. Considerably outdistanced in third and fourth positions were Paul Levin and Peter Meyer with  $20\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 20-7 respectively.

Adding to his collection of California titles, Henry Gross dominated the championship round robin of the Castle Chess Club with a score of 11-1. He lost only to Dan Neilson. M. Eudey, 9-3, came in second, and W. A. Hendricks,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , was third.

*Louisiana.* In a 5 board, double-round match between Northwestern State College and the Natchitoches Chess Club "B" team, NSC was successful by 6-4. Ronald Byrd, Jerry Byrd and Don Stephenson each turned in double victories for Northwestern, and Kelsie Roach and A. F. Dunn scored 2-0 each for Natchitoches.

With the outstanding score of  $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ , W. Frank Gladney annexed the Baton Rouge championship. Tied for second and third in the all-play-all event were George Patrick and Otto Claitor, each  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

A match at Natchitoches between Central Oklahoma State College and Northwestern Louisiana State College went into Oklahoma's winning column by  $6\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

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**North Dakota.** The first University of North Dakota tournament was attended by 16 players. John Gordon of Grand Forks won the student championship and C. L. Crum took the open title. According to Prof. S. S. Johnson, faculty adviser and present North Dakota champion, the University team is ready to play other college teams by mail, radio or over the board.

**Ohio.** In a Cleveland scholastic meet, 13 high schools contested an East-West match on 25 boards. Scoring was on a graduated basis ranging from 6 points for each of the first 5 boards to 2 points for

each of the last 5. The East Siders, captained by Stan Weiss, won decisively by 52½-37½.

Ronald Rosen, 16-0, romped away with the speed championship of Cleveland. Kause, 14-2, was runner-up.

**Pennsylvania.** In a simultaneous performance at the Germantown YMCA Chess Club of Philadelphia, Arthur B. Bisguier won 25 games, drew 5 and lost 2.

**South Carolina.** After losing by 2-3 to the Charleston Chess Club, the Palmetto Chess Club of Columbia exacted a thumping 8-1 revenge in a return match. In the first event, Chaplain George Bingaman

and Prof. Robert Brand accounted for two Charleston wins to 1 for Palmetto by CHESS REVIEW correspondent Prof. Lanneau Foster. The second clash saw 8 triumphs for Palmetto heaped up by Prof. Foster, Alex Edelsburg, Dr. George Smith, Max Gergel, George Small, Mrs. W. B. Compton, Prof. Alfred Rawlinson and Julian Gayden. Prof. Brand, however, won again for Charleston, thus saving his team from total eclipse.

## CANADA

### British Columbia

Adding to his laurels as Vancouver champion, Eugene Butkov won the City Chess Club title with the score of 9½-½. Second was L. M. Duval, 9-1.

David Creemer, one of the pillars of Canadian chess, has been removed by death. As chess editor of the *Vancouver Daily Province*, he was a power throughout western Canada, and in addition to his work on his column often organized tournaments and exhibitions. Occasionally he won top honors in British Columbia and Manitoba when he could find time for personal participation in title events.

### Manitoba

Harry Yanofsky, younger brother of the more famous Canadian co-champion, served notice of his own ambitions by taking the Manitoba title with a 7-0 sweep. The final round of the tournament brought together Yanofsky and J. I. Dremen, defending champion, who, like his rival, has won all his previous games. A dramatic struggle ensued in which Yanofsky conquered with vigorous combinative methods. Dremen was thereby relegated to second place with 6-1.

### Ontario

A perfect 6-0 score was registered by Geza Fuster, former Hungarian champion, in gaining the Ontario title. The No. 2 position in the Swiss tourney was occupied by I. Suk, 5-1. Fuster also captured the Toronto speed event, again with a perfect score, this time bowling over 11 opponents. Among his victims was Frank R. Anderson, Canadian co-champion, who finished second with 10-1.

### Quebec

Scoring 6-1 each in matches, the Philidor Chess Club and the Rouge et Or team were declared co-champions of the Quebec Chess League.

### Saskatchewan

Thanks to a 2-0 play-off victory against J. Zurowski, L. McKay Robinson of Regina acquired the Southern Saskatchewan title and qualified for the Saskatchewan finals.

The finals was bagged by Gerald Field, law student at the University of Sas-



### COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S. AND CANADA

Abbreviations—SS Tmt: Swiss System Tournament (in 1st round entries paired by lot or selection; in subsequent rounds players with similar scores paired). RR Tmt: Round Robin Tournament (each man plays every other man). KO Tmt: Knock-out Tournament (losers or low scorers eliminated). \$\$: Cash prizes. EF: Entry fee. CC: Chess Club. CF: Chess Federation. CA: Chess Association. CL: Chess League.

#### Nevada—April 15-17

Nevada State Championship at Carson City (possibly in State Capitol Bldg.): open especially to Nevada, Idaho and Utah players, with California entries restricted: 6 rd. SS Tmt, 2 rd. per day, 9:00 AM and 2:00 PM; EF \$5 plus \$1 rating fee; trophies and prizes, and entertainment for "chess widows": write for details, entries and rooming accommodations to Hal Kispert, 428 Long Street, Carson City, Nevada.

#### Washington—April 24-25

Combined "Inland Empire Open" and Eastern Washington Championship at Desert Hotel, Spokane: open to all; EF \$3.00; \$\$, 1st of \$25 guaranteed; registration by 12:30 PM, 6 rd. SS Tmt.

Inland Empire Junior Tournament for those under 19 by April 24 (statement of age from school required): EF \$1.50; \$\$, 1st of \$10 guaranteed (room and Sunday breakfast without cost if requested one week in advance).

Write to: Dr. G. H. Parker, 416 Hyde Bldg., Spokane 1, Washington.

#### Texas—May 1-2

1954 Buccaneer Open Tournament at the Nueces Hotel, Corpus Christi: 5 rd SS Tmt open to all; EF \$4 plus \$1 national rating fee; EF go to \$\$, 50 guaranteed for 1st & Buccaneer Trophy in connection with Corpus Christi's annual "Buccaneer Days." Write to H. D. Wilbur, 4217 Cambridge Drive, Corpus Christi, Texas.

#### Indiana—May 15-16

Indiana State Championship at Barnes Hotel, Logansport: open to Indiana residents: 5 rd SS Tmt begins 7:00 PM Saturday; EF to be determined at state meeting; write to E. E. Rhead, 2715 Green Street, Gary, Indiana.

#### Illinois—May 29-30

Great Lakes Open Championship, held by Austin Chess & Checkers Club, Austin Town Hall, 5610 West Lake Street, Chicago 44, Illinois (1st prize \$175 or paid trip to U. S. Open of 1954). For details, inquire of Austin C & C Club.

#### Texas—May 29-31

1954 Texas State Championship at the Nueces Hotel, Corpus Christi, open to Texas residents and military personnel stationed in Texas: 6 rd SS Tmt; EF \$5 plus membership in USCF and TCA: \$100 guaranteed for 1st, additional \$\$ and trophies. Write to H. D. Wilbur, 4217 Cambridge Drive, Corpus Christi, Texas.

#### California—June 29 to July 9

National Junior Chess Championship at Long Beach under the auspices of the Lincoln Park Chess and Checkers Club. 1st 40 to apply may obtain housing accommodations without charge. Write to John Looney, Lincoln Park Chess & Checkers Club, Lincoln Park, Long Beach 2, California.

For benefit of four readers, these items are printed if reported by authorized officials at least two months in advance.



katchewan, with straight wins in a 4-man, double round robin. Trailing far behind was Prof. A. Portical, formerly of Ohio, U. S. A., who placed second with 3-3.

## LATIN AMERICA

### Argentina

That Oscar Panno's triumph in the junior world championship at Copenhagen last year was anything but a fluke was amply demonstrated by his victory in the powerful tournament for the Argentine title. Scoring 14-5, he outpointed such stars as C. Guimard, 13½-5½, and E. Eliskases, 13-6. Some other results were Wexler, 12-7; Benko, Rossetto and Sanguinetti, each 11½-7½; Maderna and Pilnik, each 10½-8½.

M. Najdorf recently gave a simultaneous exhibition in Buenos Aires on 60 boards. Playing in the fast time of four hours, he won 52 games, drew 6 and lost 2.

## FOREIGN

### Australia

Overriding all opposition, L. Endzelins took South Australian honors with an 11-0 shutout. Next were G. Berzgarins, 8½-2½, and G. Berriman, 8-3.

The city championship of Sydney went to H. Klass, 11-2. John Purdy, Jr., 10½-2, was runner-up. Another Sydney event was the individual championship of the North Shore League, won by George Kipper with 7½-1½.

In New South Wales, I. Langof became speed king with 9½-1½ in the finals.

"Chielamangus," writing in the *Australian Chess World*, notes a growing practice on the part of some tournament players to utilize their spare time while the opponent's clock is ticking away. Thus one competitor in the recent New South Wales championship "produced a pack of cards and played patience while waiting for his opponent to move"; another sorted out notes for an essay he was planning to write. If this trend continues, suggests "Chielamangus," endless possibilities will be opened up. For example, one may some day find a corpse deposited on a table in the tournament room, brought there for the purpose of casual dissection by a player studying a medical course and anxious to turn to account every moment between moves. Other extracurricular activities foreseen by "Chielamangus" are playing the violin, practicing tennis shots against the wall, making a fourth at bridge and doing some impromptu wrestling. Of course, as pointed out by our author, the player who avoids these distractions in favor of spending his time at the board is likely to win the tournament. But maybe that's not too important.



All North Dakota Photos by Lee-Evanson

Samuel Reshevsky (who else?) defeated 33 players at Grand Forks, North Dakota. He plays a preliminary game with Stanley Johnson, '53 North Dakota Champion. Standing (l. to r.) are Leonard Graetz (who travels 200 miles to attend each state tourney), Arthur Tweet, Dr. R. St. Clair and Louis Waag. D. C. Macdonald of Grand Forks, USCF director and North Dakota tournament organizer in center.

### Bulgaria

Heading the list in the national championship were Neikirch and Minev, 13½-3½ each.

### Czecho-Slovakia

Filip, defending champion, tied for first with Pachman at 10½-4½. The title will be decided by a play-off.

Salo Flohr, one-time Czech champion turned Russian, toured his native land and scored the following totals in simultaneous exhibitions: Won 128, drew 30 and lost 9—an excellent result for so strong a chess country.

### England

Ninety-four lads from 37 London schools took part in the London Boys' Championship, which was divided into three sections. The senior division was won by D. A. Toms, 9-1.

### Germany

Schmitt and Unzicker scored 9-4 each to tie for first in a 30 player Swiss for the German championship. They will meet in a play-off.

### Hungary

Scoring 10-5, Sandor won the national title. L. Szabo, vacationing after his arduous efforts in the recent world championship Challengers' Tournament, did not compete.

### New Zealand

Supremacy in both the Auckland Chess Club and the Auckland Chess League went to Sarapu with scores of 12-1 and 7-1 respectively.

### Roumania

A triple tie for national honors was registered by Balanel, Troianescu and Voiculescu, each 12-5.

### Soviet Union

As a comparative unknown, Mrs. Zvorkina, 13-4, gained a real triumph by winning the Soviet Women's Championship. Both Elizabeth Bykova and Ludmilla Rudenko, present and former world champions respectively, were among the also-rans.

Kontantinopolsky is first USSR postal champion. Simagin, Kopaiv and Sokolsky made equal scores for second.

### Sweden

A strong effort to wrest the Swedish championship from G. Stoltz was made by Z. Nilsson, *CHESS REVIEW's* foreign correspondent. For a long time the issue was in doubt, with first one player, then the other, gaining the ascendancy. Postponements due to illness of both contestants also contributed to draw out the match. Finally Stoltz won the ninth and tenth games and retained his title with the score of 6-4. It was Stoltz's third successful defense of his championship.



# ODDS and EVANS

## Autobiographical Fragments

NO!! The Evans Gambit was not named after me! Anything else you want to know?

What induces a boy of thirteen to devote all his time to chess? Sublimation. Pure and simple. Else he is a fool.

The past is a powerful magnet. The temptation to look backward always exerts a peculiar fascination. My mind alights on the first tournament game I ever played, in the 1946 Marshall Club Junior Championship. I append it here as a curiosity. Not that it is particularly good; but it gives a clue to the secret of my future development.

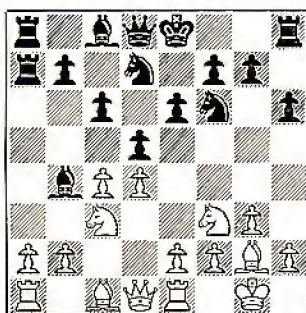


by **LARRY EVANS**

**U. S. Chess  
Champion**

### NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Ash		Evans	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	5 P-KN3	P-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	6 B-N2	Q-N-Q2
3 N-QB3	B-N5	7 O-O	P-KR3
4 N-B3	P-Q4	8 R-K1	....



8 .... O-O(?)

Today I would play 8 ... PxP and hang on to the Pawn for dear life.

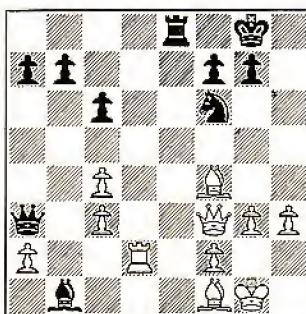
9 N-Q2	R-K1	11 KNxP	NxN
10 P-K4	PxKP	12 RxN	N-B3
		13 R-K1	BxN

Today I probably would not consider parting with the two Bishops in this position, although the plan is good.

14 PxB	P-K4!	18 BxP!	RxP
15 P-KR3	B-B4?	19 RxR	QxR
16 Q-B3	B-N3	20 B-B4	Q-QB4
17 PxP	Q-R4	21 B-KB1	R-K1

I have been making strong developing moves throughout the mid-game.

22 R-Q1	Q-R6
23 R-Q2	B-N8!?



24 B-N5?

Correct is 24 Q-Q1, and then the Pawn is taboo: 24 ... BxP?? 25 Q-R1!

24 ....	N-K5
25 R-K2	R-K3
26 RxN?	....

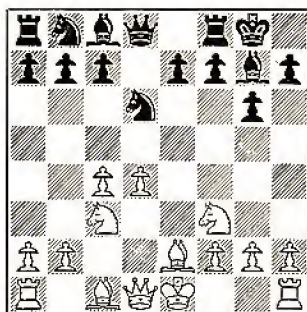
Desperation. But White should lose, anyway.

26 ....	RxR
Resigns	

From this game, one can see quite clearly that I early learned the lesson of consolidating before launching into complications. The conservative attitude of safety first at times produces dull games; but it is indispensable to the master who desires to achieve consistent tournament results. For the emphasis in competition is on avoiding the loss, rather than on winning.

THE FOLLOWING POSITION, taken from a New York Metropolitan League team match, between the Manhattan and the Marshall Clubs, 1952, is an example of the same attitude.

Evans (Marshall)



Kramer (Manhattan)

Black to Move

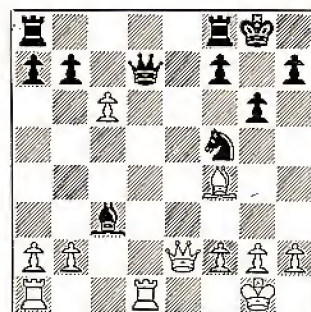
In this position, I had all sorts of tantalizing possibilities: 8 ... B-N5 or 8 ... N-B4 or 8 ... N-B3, followed by ... P-K4. Instead, I chose the passive 8 ... P-QB3. The game continued: 9

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

O-O, B-N5 10 N-K5, BxB 11 QxB, N-Q2. I was content with a slight positional superiority. White's Queen Pawn is somewhat exposed.

My chief asset is a keen tactical sense. Later, in this same game, I was presented with a golden opportunity for a beautiful combination, which required both sharpness and precision.

Evans



Kramer

17 .... N-Q5!!

After 17 ... QxP 18 PxP, QxP, Black wins a Pawn, but he is not too happy since White controls all the open lines.

18 Q-K3 ....

The Queen has no good square on the whole board! For example:

(1) 18 Q-B1, Q-N5! 19 PxP! N-B6†! 20 K-R1, QxB! (threatening mate) 21 P-KN3, Q-R3! (gaining the winning tempo through the threat of mate);

(2) 18 Q-Q3, Q-N5 19 PxP, N-K7† 20 K-R1, NxB 21 PxR(Q), NxQ 22 QxP, B-Q5! with 23 ... NxP† to follow;

Or, in this line, 20 K-B1, NxB 21 PxR(Q), NxQ, followed by 22 ... NxNP, and Black extricates his pieces with a theoretically won game (This, however, is White's best practical chance);

(3) 18 Q-B4, QxP! 19 QxQ (not 19 QxB?? N-K7†), PxQ 20 PxP, N-K7†, followed by 21 ... NxB, winning a piece.

The text move actually selected by Kramer simply loses the Exchange.

18 ....	QxP
19 PxP	....

On 19 QR-B1 comes 19 ... KR-K1! followed by 20 ... N-K7†.

19 ....	N-B7
20 Q-N3	NxR

And Black won.

WHAT distinguished me from the generality of players? After all, anyone endowed with intelligence can master general principles and, in a short time, play a reasonably strong game. I will attempt to answer this question:

First of all, I had an extraordinarily fierce will to win. When I sat down to play, I felt not only that I was the better player but also that it was my destiny to win. To this killer instinct, I attribute all of my best results. Without it a chess-player becomes a theoretician instead of a Grandmaster. I am

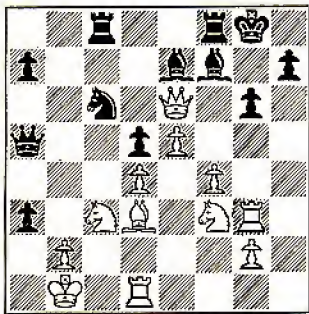


not especially combative by nature, and many of my recent showings are the result of a too sanguine relaxation of the will to win, rather than any loss in playing strength.

Secondly, I possessed a peculiar prana—absent in lesser mortals uncursed with chess talent—which, in a word, may be summed up as judgment. Judgment consists in the ability to evaluate a position, instinctively, as it were. I have always had unwavering faith both in my judgment and my ability to win a won game. I was never bothered with the problem of technique. Most players do not know how to maintain a stranglehold or a bind and, consequently, permit the win to slip from their hands at the last moment. Whereas they spend their lives struggling with how to win a won game, the master is concerned with how to get one.

MY MOST BRILLIANT GAME? Thank you for asking. It was played when I was fifteen, in the Marshall Chess Club Championship, 1946. The diagrammed position below is the culmination of a combination which began at White's 20th turn. The complete text, with notes, is included in my latest book, *Championship Chess and Checkers for All*.

Pilnick



Evans

Position after 23... B-B2  
24 BxP!!! PxB

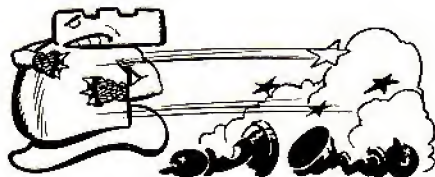
Admirable nonchalance by Black.

The main variation is 24... BxQ, 25 BxP†, K-R1 (It had taken me a long time to see that, after 25... K-B2 26 B-N6†, the King cannot return to N2 because of 27 B-K8§! K-R1 28 R-R1 mate. When I saw that this held true, I was convinced that the combination would work like a charm.) 26 R-R1! RxP (forced) 27 B-B2§, B-R5 28 NxN with an easy win for White.

25 BxP† K-R1  
26 Q-R6 Q-R8†

Black is left with only a few spite checks.

27 K-B2 P-N8(Q)†  
28 RxQ N-N5†  
29 K-Q1 Resigns



# Solitaire Chess

## A STURDY STAFF—AT HALF MAST

LIKE THE MAGICIAN who conjures up something out of nothing, the Hungarian master, Havasi, nimbly performs at sleight of hand (and mien) in the following game. Italian master Castaldi (Black) blithely trips along on his merry way. Then comes the rude awakening. Played at the International Team Tournament at Folkestone, 1933, this Orthodox Defense to the Queen's Gambit begins with 1 P-Q4, P-Q4 2 P-QB4, P-K3 3 N-QB3, N-KB3 4 B-N5, B-K2 5 P-K3, O-O 6 N-B3.

Cover the scoring table at the line indicated. Set up the position and make Black's sixth move (exposing table just enough to read it). Guess White's next move, then expose the next line. Score par if your move agrees; if not, score zero. Make the move given and opponent's reply. Then guess White's next move. Continue thus to end of game.

### COVER WHITE MOVES IN TABLE BELOW. EXPOSE ONE LINE AT A TIME

White Played	Par Score	Black Played	Your Selection for White's move	Your Score
		6... QN-Q2	-----	-----
7 R-B1	4	7... P-B3	-----	-----
8 Q-B2	4	8... R-K1	-----	-----
9 P-QR3	4	9... P-QR3 (a)	-----	-----
10 B-Q3 (b)	4	10... PxP	-----	-----
11 BxP	3	11... P-N4	-----	-----
12 B-R2	4	12... P-B4	-----	-----
13 O-O	3	13... B-N2	-----	-----
14 KR-Q1	4	14... R-B1	-----	-----
15 Q-K2	5	15... Q-N3	-----	-----
16 N-K5	7	16... NxN (c)	-----	-----
17 PxN	2	17... N-Q4	-----	-----
18 NxN	6	18... BxN	-----	-----
19 BxB/7	8	19... BxB (d)	-----	-----
20 B-R4	7	20... Q-N2	-----	-----
21 Q-N4	8	21... K-R1	-----	-----
22 R-Q6	7	22... P-N5	-----	-----
23 R/1-Q1	6	23... PxP? *	-----	-----
24 B-B6	14	... Resigns (e)	-----	-----
Total Score	100	Your percentage	-----	-----

SCALE: 75-100—Excellent; 55-74—Superior; 40-54—Good; 25-39—Fair

### NOTES TO THE GAME

a) Jockeying for the gain of a tempo. Black will capture White's Queen Bishop Pawn after White moves his King Bishop, not before.

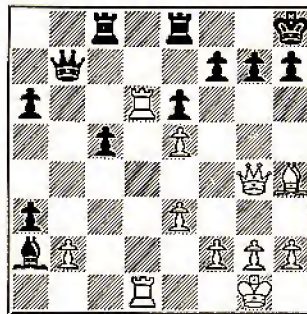
b) Moral victory for Black; White has exhausted all preparatory moves.

c) Which unbalances the position in White's favor. Better is 16... PxP (and 17... N-B1).

d) Black leans on the drawing propensity of Bishops of opposite colors as his staff.

e) If 24... PxB 25 PxP, R-KN1 26 R-Q8! and mate cannot be prevented.

\*Position after 23... PxP?







# Game of the Month

## GAMBIT PLAY

Gambits take up a special place in the game of chess. Their original purpose is to work as a trick, a means of tripping up the opponent and, as such, they have made their entry into the Theory of the Openings, although, here and there, the term, "gambit," turns out to be a misnomer, for instance, in the case of the "Queen's Gambit." But the gambits *par excellence* are to be found in the diverse offshoots of the King's Gambit.

The gambits are always associated with the sacrifice of material, often a Pawn, but occasionally also with that of a piece, or more. Conversely, however, not every Pawn sacrifice made in the opening may be stamped as a gambit. For the outstanding feature which characterizes the true gambit is that neither side knows for a certainty what he will be up against. This, by the way, I regard as a prerequisite, since the moment it can be proved that a gambit is correct, it is no longer a gambit. It then becomes an ordinary combination.

The "gambit" concept can very readily be extended to the middle game, and there it is even more valid. For, in the complex middle game patterns, it becomes more difficult to prove whether or not a gambit is correct than it is in the opening. The gambit then is somewhat comparable with the philosophical-mathematical concept of the "excluded third." There are sacrifices the correctness of which can be demonstrated, others which can be shown not to be correct, but then there remains a large category of which neither the correctness nor the opposite is susceptible of proof. It is this latter category which embraces gambits.

THOUGH the case about gambits may be such that their true merit cannot be substantiated, and neither side may of a certainty know whether he stands better or worse, this is not to say that the players are not aware of the implications of the situation. Next to and, to a certain extent, above the calculating judgment stands the intuitive faculty. Now it is truly remarkable indeed that intuition often tells us that we have a win without revealing to us the road to that win. And this factor heightens the merit of gambits. It is not a question of what the objective critic may think of the sacrifice, but whether or not the opponent finds the correct continuation.

One player's style may lend itself better to gambit play than another's. One should expect that there are combination players who, by preference, play gambits. Yet such is not always the case. Many combination players seek their strength in precise calculation, whereas sometimes it is the positional player who surprises us with a gambit.

Take the Yugoslav grandmaster Pirc, for instance. He relies in the main on

the end-game or on protracted maneuvering in the middle game. But every so often, seemingly, such become too boring for him, and it is then that he comes up with a gambit perplexing to the combination player, as in the following game from the recent tournament at Opatija [see January issue, page 4]. His opponent is the youthful Swiss, Kupper, who underwent his baptism of fire in this competition and, at any rate, attained his *Meister-drittel*.\*

Having already displayed "gambiting tendencies" immediately following the opening (11 P-Q4 and 12 N-Q2), Pirc follows up on move 13 with a plucky sacrifice of a piece which, at first sight, leads to nothing. He obtains two Pawns and apparently nothing more. The position, however, remains intact, and the opponent gains no chance for putting his material advantage to good use. Then Pirc seizes the chance to put his Pawn roller into motion to conclusive effect. A remarkable game.

\* The honor of winning one third or more of one's games in a master tourney.—Ed.



DR. MAX EUWE  
Former World Champion.

## BIRD'S OPENING

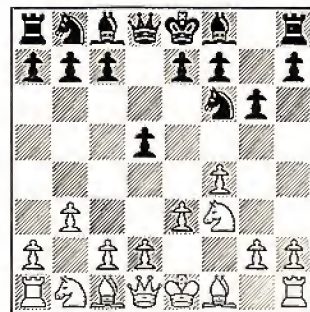
Vasya Pirc  
Yugoslavia  
White

E. Kupper  
Switzerland  
Black

1 P-KB4 N-KB3

1 . . . P-K4 brings up quite different problems. In conjunction with Black's next, the text move leads to a Dutch Defense with the colors reversed, but in which the extra tempo or move in hand plays an important role.

2 N-KB3 P-Q4  
3 P-K3 P-KN3  
4 P-QN3 . . .



It is this Queen-side fianchetto particularly which can be more successfully applied by White, with his move in hand than by Black in a normal Dutch.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



(But it must be timed correctly. For 3 P-QN3 is bad: see PCO: page 9 or MCO: p. 128.—Ed.)

4 . . . .	B-N2
5 B-N2	O-O
6 B-K2	P-N3

Here 6 . . . P-B4, so as to take advantage of White's fianchetto by 7 . . . P-Q5, is best answered with 7 Q-B1.

7 O-O	B-N2
8 Q-K1	P-B4
9 N-K5	. . . .

The game is now practically the Queen's Indian with the move in hand for White. He is ready for 10 P-KN4.

9 . . . .	KN-Q2
-----------	-------

An appropriate parry, forcing White to revise his plans; for 10 P-KN4 now is inadvisable because of 10 . . . Q-B2.

10 B-KB3	Q-B2
----------	------

All very consistent.

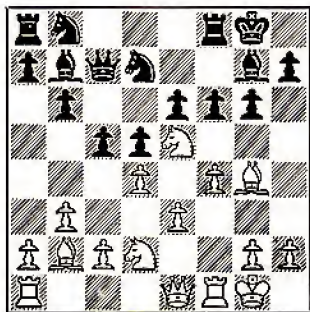
11 P-Q4!	. . . .
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The alternative 11 N-Q3 is not in line with White's ambitions, of course. The text move signifies a Pawn offer which Black cannot conveniently accept: 11 . . . PxP 12 PxP, QxP 13 B-R3, R-K1 14 N-B3—or 13 B-B3, in each case with difficulties for Black.

11 . . . .	P-K3
12 N-Q2	. . . .

White sticks to his bid. But now the issue is much clearer after 12 . . . PxP 13 PxP, QxP? 14 N/2-B4! and to White's advantage in any event.

12 . . . .	P-B3
13 B-N4!	. . . .



This beats everything! Had White lost this game, the commentators would definitely have agreed that this was a wild sacrifice. But still, considering that the White side was successful, it means that Black should have declined the offer. Nonsense!

13 . . . .	PxN
14 BxP†	K-R1
15 QPxKP	. . . .

This then is the position which White had visualized. His compensation for the sacrificed piece consists of two Pawns and the possibility of using those Pawns as weapons for the attack.

15 . . . .	Q-B3
------------	------

This game is not difficult to analyze because we note that, on the 20th move, the Queen returns to B2 which amounts to a loss of 2 tempi. Correct is 15 . . . R-K1 16 B-KR3, N-B1: e.g., 17 N-B3, N-B3 18 Q-R4, N-K2 19 N-N5, N-B4. In this manner, Black paralyzes the

White Pawns for the time being, with a good chance of remaining master of the situation.

Conversely, the counter-sacrifice of 16 . . . NxP (instead of 16 . . . N-B1) leaves White far better developed.

16 B-KR3	N-R3
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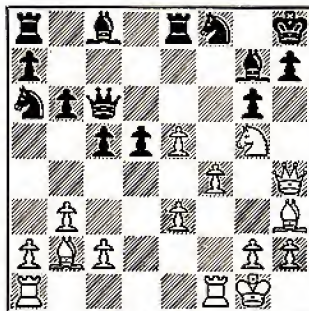
It takes the Queen Knight too long to make its appearance on the threatened wing, and the lack of adequate capacity for the defense proves fatal.

17 N-B3	KR-K1
---------	-------

It is to be observed that . . . KR-K1 (see note to Black's move 15) is employed after all, to provide a clearance for Black's King Knight.

After 17 . . . N-B2 18 Q-R4, N-K3 19 BxN, QxB 20 N-N5, Black cannot disentangle himself easily.

18 Q-R4	N-B1
19 N-N5	B-B1



More waste of time, but Black does not stand well at any rate; for P-B5 already looms up as a threat: i.e., (without 19 . . . B-B1) 20 P-B5 with threat of 21 P-B6 is not met conveniently by 20 . . . PxP 21 BxP—or 20 . . . BxP 21 BxB†, RxB 22 N-B7†. So Black now expends two tempi ( . . . B-B1 and . . . B-N2) to minimize this threat. In this, he succeeds, but he does not eliminate it.

20 P-KN4	Q-B2
----------	------

Black guards against the possibility of a check on his KB2.

21 B-N2	B-N2
22 QR-Q1	. . . .

22 P-B5 is already playable, but White aims to entice Black into 22 . . . QR-Q1 after which the Pawn advance is even stronger. (See next note.)

22 . . . .	N-N5
------------	------

Now Black loses his Queen Pawn. After 22 . . . QR-Q1, however, he loses the game: e.g., 23 P-B5! BxP (23 . . . PxP? 24 RxP with threat of 25 RxN†, etc.) 24 PxP, NxP (24 . . . BxB? 25 R-B7!) 25 Q-R5, R-KB1 (else 26 R-B7!) 26 N-K6, Q-Q3 27 NxKR, etc.

23 P-B3	N-B3
24 BxP	. . . .

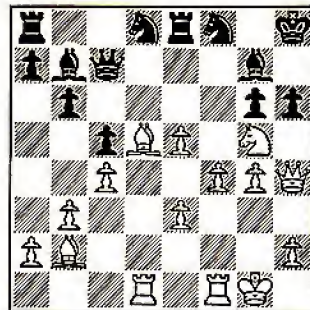
With new threats by White.

24 . . . .	N-Q1
25 P-B4	. . . .

Now White holds all the trumps, while having achieved full material compensation (3 Pawns for a piece).

25 . . . .	P-KR3
------------	-------

The text move allows an immediate decision. Black had no proper defense, however.



26 P-B5!	. . . .
----------	---------

Finally, the push which has been so long in the making. Now the inferiority of Black's last move stands clearly revealed: 26 . . . BxP fails against 27 QxP†.

26 . . . .	PxP
27 PxP	RxP

The text move costs heavily in material. But what shall Black do?

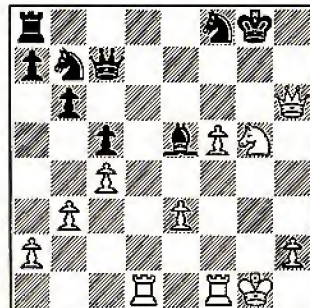
28 BxB	. . . .
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The correct sequence: after 28 BxR, QxB 29 BxB, Black can interpolate 29 . . . QxKP†. Now Black must always contemplate the possibility of RxN, followed by N-B7†.

28 . . . .	NxB
------------	-----

Though (29) RxN is now impossible, the potential threat of N-B7† remains. Hence the next two moves are forced.

29 BxR	BxB
30 QxP†	K-N1



31 P-B6!	Resigns
----------	---------

Black's cause is hopeless. He must give up his Bishop because of the threat of 32 P-B7†, and, even after 31 . . . BxBP 32 RxB or 31 . . . BxP† 32 K-R1, the end is imminent.





# CALL ME DOCTOR!

by BRUCE HAYDEN

FROM CHESS REVIEW, page 289, October, 1953 in *Readers' Forum*:

Chess should borrow descriptive terms from other arts, just as they have borrowed from chess. If chess is also a science, there should be degrees of bachelor and doctor. Some of the learned writers of chess literature (Hayden, Fine, Horowitz, Tartakover, Reinfeld, Kmoch, etc.) certainly deserve the title of Doctors of Philosophy in Chess.

Some of the grandmasters were also good teachers (Alekhine, Lasker), but some left us only their games to ponder over, and they were not really "masters." Often their achievements in major tournaments suggested merely a good physical condition and a good memory.

Reshevsky, Capablanca, Marshall and other such proficient slayers, I would call chess matadors. They are killers, not pedagogues; and they thrill us precisely because they can desecrate the principles of the game at will and still administer a facile coup de grace.

The term "champion" should be reserved for those living who have held or hold the world title. Hence only Euwe and Botvinnik qualify. This is done in politics

I MUST SAY that it was awfully nice of Mr. William Benedetti to write in from Las Vegas, Nevada, suggesting that I should have conferred on me a newly created title of Doctor of Chess Philosophy. It was awfully nice as well to be bracketed with such illustrious names in the chess firmament as Fine, Horowitz and Tartakover. But I have received the suggestion with mixed feelings.

For instance, would the accolade of Doctorate be bestowed on me with pomp and ritual at a great ceremony? I ask this because, if ever I am created a Knight, which is unlikely, and the moment came when the light tap with the ceremonial sword was bestowed on the bent back of my kneeling figure, then I'm sure I should break with ancient protocol by keeping a wary eye on that sword.

But then I suppose that this lethal weapon, though symbolic, would be considered inappropriate for a chess function, notwithstanding the views of messieurs Reshevsky and Najdorf.

Of course, if the ceremony were appointed to take place in the United States, I should certainly enjoy the trip from London; and, if it were fixed to take place here, that would be most convenient as I could manage to get along during the lunch hour.

where we speak, for instance, of Governor Stassen although he left that position long ago.

The humble practitioner who stumbles over a new opening idea and follows it through with careful analysis deserves recognition befitting his effort, and no more. I would call him a chess chemist. (I once created an innovation in the Two Knights' Defense—June, 1947, CHESS REVIEW—but the doctors have denied me even the title of chemist).

As for those unspeakable collectors of chess sets who do not even know how to move the pieces (I once sat next to one on a train for eight hours), I would punish them for all eternity with the denomination of "Chessophrenics." This new word, chessophrenia—not to be confused with chessomania—can of course cover many other drives such as the compulsion to quit working, eating, sleeping and loving, in order to indulge in wild chess orgies.

In conclusion, liberate chess from its grammatical chains. How can we describe hypermodernism with nineteenth century words?

WILLIAM BENEDETTI  
Las Vegas, Nev.

*But, if the Presidents of either the U. S. Chess Federation or the British Chess Federation have ideas of whacking me on the back with a two feet by two wooden chess-board, I resign right now!*

Still I might consider settling for a paper score sheet.

I am of the opinion, however, that there should be a lengthy interval before the degree is given. It would be most helpful at home. Next time I was ordered to put away those chessmen and get out of that armchair and get weaving, I would look up with a pained expression.

"Silence please!" I would exclaim. "Homework—I'm studying for my degree!"

Yes, it would be very nice to have people call me doctor. I would adopt the wearing of a gold pince-nez with a long black ribbon and, as I entered the hall of the big tournament, people would stop to stare and to make way. I would saunter through the onlookers and inside the ropes to look over the masters' games. As I went from board to board, I would say: "Watch that Queen-side doesn't get weak, young man," and tap Grandmaster Botvinnik on the shoulder. Or to another I would advise centralization as quickly as possible.

I suppose, now that I come to think of it, I should be listed in the phone book

as Doctor of Chess but I am wondering what complications this might lead to.

Would I be disturbed late in the evening by the urgent ringing of the telephone and a woman's voice, saying: "Can you come at once, Doctor? It's my husband's game by mail. He's just received a move which threatens mate, his Queen and two Pawns." I would gravely inquire what stage the game was in, before hurrying out into the night. If it still remained in the opening, I would refer of course to *Practical Chess Openings*; if at a later stage, then *The Middle Game of Chess*; and, of course, if the ending was reached, I would hastily pack Fine's *Basic Chess Endings* into my little black bag.

Or would a distraught mother be at the other end of the line? "It's Junior, Doctor," she would say, "He swallowed two of his Pawn's Pawns."

When I reached the stricken household, I would find Junior hiccupping double checks, with Father glooming over the board on which the remaining pieces were strewn.

My first question would be on the color of the Pawns. If White, then I would lay down the advice given in Spielmann's *The Art of Sacrifice*.

"Give Till It Hurts," yell the ads on the back page, and heaven knows that by now Junior's little tum-tum is hurting enough.

Gravely, I would tell the father bereaved of his two Pawns that, in future, he would have to concentrate on gambits and I would advise the two Pawn sacrifice variation of the Danish to soften his loss.

If the swallowed Pawns were Black, then I would have to break the grave news that there was nothing known to chess science that could be done. All that remained was to have courage—and play a close, defensive game.

On second thoughts, I can see that life as a chess doctor would be complicated and rather wearing at times. I wonder whether Mr. Benedetti would consider instead the creation of an Order of Chess Knights? I should like this just as much and it would avoid misunderstandings in the phone book.

I assure him it would make no difference to me with the boys.

They could step up any time and call me plain Sir Bruce Hayden, Chess Knight at Arms, and there would be no need to doff hats during this present cold spell we're having.

Mm-m, Ye Dauntless Chesse Knighte Sir Bruce Hayden. I rather like that. But remember! It has to be a paper score sheet or I quit!

WHILE on the subject of doctors and chess, I am put in mind of an old friend who is notoriously absent-minded through his intense pre-occupation with the game.



There is hardly a chess club he visits but has at least one of the many pipes he leaves behind him in a trail, waiting to be collected. And, if ever he arrives without a pipe, he is almost sure of finding one he has left behind in the past!

Just lately, he has become very conscious of the many used matches which he discards without making sure they are burnt out. And once he cut his finger badly on his tobacco tin but carried on with the game quite unconscious of the bleeding. Nowadays, he is forever looking under the table and around to see that there is no lighted match endangering the premises, and he's always worrying that there is no cut finger to cause any upset.

I ribbed him about it recently, and he laughed and said he must certainly appear eccentric and added, jokingly, that perhaps he was frightened as a child by a chess-player and should consult a psychiatrist. The story goes that he made an appointment with one of the finest psychiatrists in town, and his friends waited in trepidation for the result. Was our pal balmy or wasn't he? They were on tenterhooks by the time he returned and they'd asked how he'd made out.

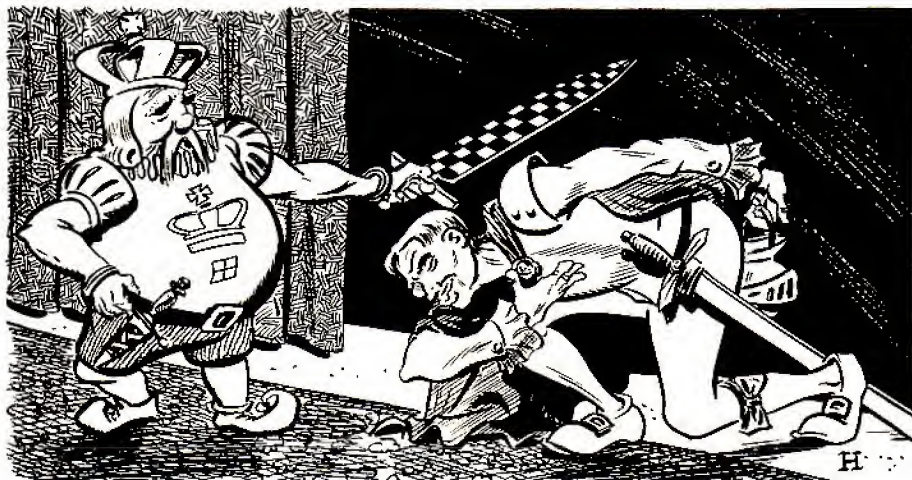
"Well, we had a very long talk, and I explained carefully with every detail how I am frightened of leaving lighted matches around and of cutting my fingers on my tobacco tins and leaving bloodstains," he replied. "Then, as I was leaving, he telephoned for an ambulance, called out the fire brigade and sent off a message to the dry-cleaners. The fellow must be cracked!"

VICTOR WAHLTUCH, the old English master who died recently, aged 79, had reason to remember the proverbial absent-mindedness of chess-players. At one time, he'd owned a fine chess library, but he'd lent out the books and, one by one, they had eventually failed to return. Among them was a volume of Blackburne's games, now very scarce, which had been presented to him with an inscription by that famous old master. But this had also left home around the turn of the century.

A short time ago, a fellow member of the Athenaeum waited for Wahl-tuch in high glee to show him a copy he had just picked up cheaply at an out-of-the-way bookstall. The book was a little shabby round the cover it was true, but on the fly leaf was Blackburne's autograph, also a dedication to Victor Wahl-tuch.

"I hadn't the heart to tell the poor fellow the story," Wahl-tuch said afterwards.

He wrote to me shortly before his death, telling me that he was due for a major operation. "Hope to see you next season," he signed off, "If not, well, it can't be helped."



"The light tap with the ceremonial sword."

MENTION of pipes reminds me that there are many stories of chess-players and their smoking habits, in addition to the well known one of Nimzovich, Vidmar and the unopened pack of cigarettes.\*

There is the story of two well known players, dour fighters and strong pipe smokers both, who met in a match and commenced battle. Then came a stage when one of them felt round to pack in with his pipe again, but no pipe was to be found. A search started up, and the clock was stopped. They searched high, low, sideways and longways, but still no pipe. So, when the game was started again, one of the players was pipeless. Suddenly, he looked up at his opponent, and their eyes met. Guess who had been smoking his pipe all this time!

Back in 1946, Horowitz sent me a couple of briars, following a flying visit to London. I quickly became especially attached to one, but alas! on reaching home from a match at the old St. Bride Foundation Institute down in the City, I found I had mislaid it.

I returned next day but without success. Later, I went abroad, travelled through a number of countries, played chess, got slightly mixed up in a minor revolution, found a new line in the Queen's Indian, returned home and played for a few seasons in the League, and so on.

A few nights ago, I finished my game in a match at St. Bride's and, on leaving, glory be! there was my old favorite, lying on the mantelpiece. Yes, the same old shape, the same maker and the same tiny scratch on the stem where it had been repaired!

\* For our younger readers, the story is very briefly (Ed.):

Vidmar took out a pack of cigarettes before a tournament game but, remembering Nimzovich had a phobia for tobacco, laid it down. Nimzovich, however, kept gesticulating as though to blow smoke away.

Finally, Vidmar remonstrated: "I'm not smoking. I haven't even opened the pack."

"Yes," said Nimzovich, "But you're threatening to smoke, and you know in chess the threat is stronger than the execution!"

Apparently, the many pipes which are left behind are by immemorial custom placed behind the big picture on the mantelpiece. On this day they had been brought out during the regular clean up. But the nine years interval makes this quite a story.

FOR MARATHON SMOKING, however, the German master Saemisch takes some beating. During his blindfold displays, there is literally a pall of tobacco smoke hanging round his head and the cigarettes slip through his fingers like a chain through a pulley as he barks out his moves in German parade-ground style.

At heart, he's an inconsequent, witty, bohemian character about whom there are many stories. Cliff Bridle, the English player who gained note by a brilliancy over the great Bogolyubov at Flensburg in 1937, tells of inviting Saemisch over from Hamburg for the week-end. The master was already much overdue when the phone rang. It was Saemisch. He was very sorry to be late but at the last moment he had to hitch-hike part of the way. You see, he'd stopped off at a bookshop and spent his last few marks on a book entitled: "What to do in the Event of Another War."

It is Saemisch, too, who tells the story of how he arrived at Hastings and met a newly arrived English master near the famous club. Saemisch does not speak English, and the other could not speak German. So they tried dumb show but with no result. Then one of the multi-lingual foreign masters, coming out of the club, saw what was going on and sorted things out for them. They were inquiring of each other the way to the Hastings Chess Club!

And so it goes. . . .

*Definition of a chess organizer:* A chess-player who asks another chess-player to give money to send a third chess-player to play chess some place else.



# CHess PERSONALITIES

## And Observations on the Scene of the Challengers' Tournament of 1953

by George Koltanowski, Haje Kramer and Fred M. Wren

CHess REVIEW herewith concludes the series, begun on page 321, November, 1953, by the above trio of observers. In this section, principally Haje Kramer's contribution, we can derive some lessons—some tactical lessons perhaps—certainly a philosophical one. What foods these morsels be to prove "What fools these mortals be!"

### GROSS MISTAKES OF THE GROSSMEISTERS

ASIDE from many tactical high spots, the Challengers' Tournament has also produced some new lows. This is, of course, only natural in such a long, serious competition. The following is a collection of a few of the most glaring and important errors such as were caught up by observation on the spot. As such, they are convincing proof of the fact that grandmasters are only human after all.

It may be significant to note that Smyslov has figured in four of these comedies of errors—but only once as the loser through his own mistake.

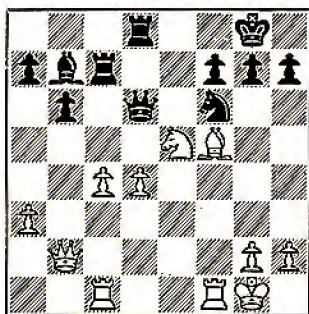
Szabo appears in three and was the goat in each.

Kotov splits a twin billing by losing one on his own error and winning the other on Smyslov's miscue.

Reshevsky appears twice, with Lady Luck riding on his shoulder each time at Szabo's expense.

Annotation in each case is by the Dutch master, H. Kramer.

#### Human Foible 1



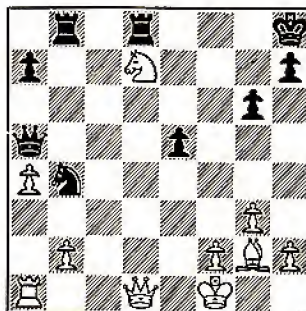
In the position above, instead of the logical 21 KR-Q1, Keres (White) played 21 R-KB4? Averbach showed him the error of his ways and won easily.

21 R-KB4?	P-KN4
22 R-KB2	QxP
23 QxQ	RxQ

A very strange oversight for a veteran like Keres—who was not in time trouble.

#### Human Foible 2

Played early in the tournament when Euwe was displaying surprising power against the Russian players, this game might have punctured Smyslov's morale had Euwe (White) found the right move in the position given.

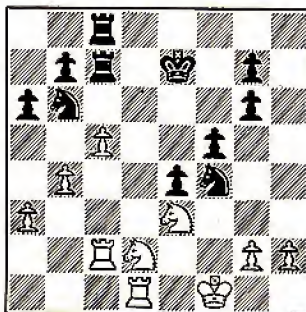


He played 28 Q-Q2? and lost, while 28 Q-Q6 seems to wrap it up for White.

If 28 . . . R-N3, White has 29 Q-K7, R-N2 30 B-R3, and it is hard to see how Black can weather the storm.

If 28 . . . Q-R3†, of course, White has a healthy Pawn plus after 29 QxQ, NxQ 30 NxR.

#### Human Foible 3



Here Kotov (Black) had the excuse of time trouble for his seemingly safe move of 36 . . . K-K3? Najdorf punished the lapse by sharp play.

36 . . .	K-K3?
37 NxKP!	N-Q2

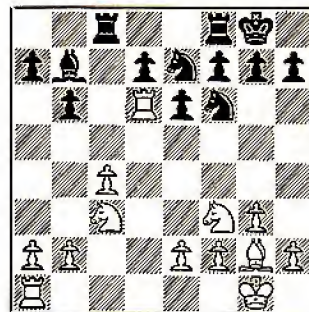
On 37 . . . PxN, 38 R-Q6† wins.

38 N-Q6	R-KR1
39 P-KN3	N-R6
40 N-Q5	R-B3
41 R-K2†	Resigns

#### Human Foible 4

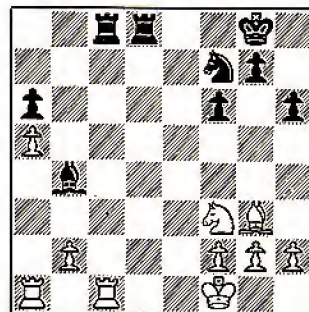
Here Gligorich (White) had to protect his Queen Bishop Pawn. Instead of the simple—and quite satisfactory—move, 15 P-QN3, he played 15 N-K5? Smyslov grabbed the Pawn and ultimately the game by the following continuation:

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



15 N-K5?	BxB
16 KxB	N-B4
17 R-K2	P-Q3
18 N-B3	RxP

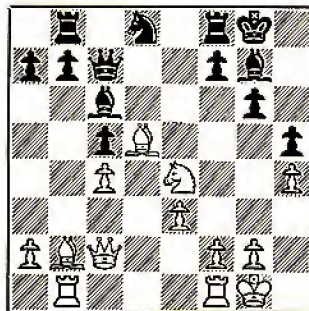
#### Human Foible 5



In this position, Szabo accepted Smyslov's offer of a draw, only to find out later that he could have retained his Pawn plus. Szabo was White.

For example, 34 RxR, RxR 35 R-R4, and now 35 . . . R-B8† 36 K-K2, R-B7† 37 K-Q1, RxQNP does not stand r against 38 K-QB1! For, if 38 . . . B-B 39 R-B4; and, if 38 . . . R-N6, White wins by 39 K-B2, R-B6† 40 K-N2, R-B5 41 K-N3.

#### Human Foibles 6 and 7



Here we have the position from the Szabo—Reshevsky game which caused so much comment among players and spectators. (The game is given in full on page 18, January issue, but we repeat this part here for the sake of comparison with the other grandmaster mistakes treated by Kramer.—Ed.)

20 N-B6†	BxN??
----------	-------

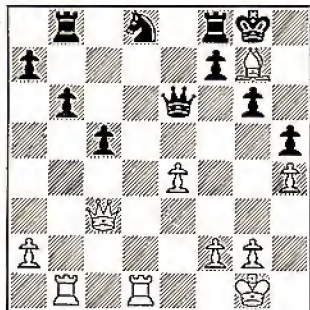
Herewith Reshevsky (Black) permitted White a forced mate in two by 21 QxP†, etc. But both players missed the possibility, and so the game continued.

21 BxKB??	BxB	24 KR-Q1	Q-B4
22 PxB	Q-Q3	25 P-K4	Q-K3
23 Q-B3	QxP	26 B-N7	P-QN3





Szabo



Thus the second critical position is reached. Szabo threw away a second opportunity for a forced win against his famous adversary.

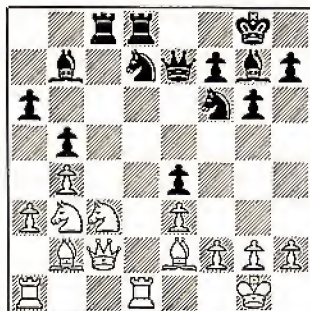
27 BxR?? KxB  
Drawn

Instead, he had 27 B-R6, threatening mate at N7. So then 27 . . . P-B3 would have been forced, to which White would have had 28 Q-KN3 which wins because of the double threat of 29 QxP† and 29 QxR.

These errors of omission broke Szabo's spirit. At first, he refused to believe that the possibilities mentioned above actually existed. Then, after accepting the obvious truth, he nearly cried. He seemed to feel that Sammy had done him dirt by subjecting him to ridicule. He said, "Of course I didn't see it—or look for it. You don't look for a two move mate on Reshevsky."

Sammy, when informed of his luck, first in escaping a forced mate and later a definite loss, looked startled, then grinned and said, "Gee, did I give him a chance to do that?"

## Human Foible 8



In this position, Smyslov (Black), the tournament winner himself, was the victim of a hallucination. The game went:

19 . . . .	N-Q4
20 RxN!	BxN?
21 RxN	RxR
22 BxB	. . . .

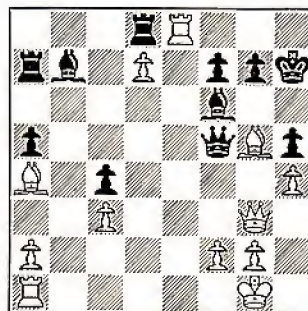
And then Smyslov found that Kotov was coming out of this wholesale exchange with a material (no pun intended) advantage.

Proper play, leading to equality, would have been 20 . . . RxN! 21 RxN, RxQ 22 RxQ, RxB 23 RxB, etc.

## Human Foibles 9 and 10

After we published the Smyslov-Keres game on page 363 of the December, 1953, CHESS REVIEW, two other grandmaster mistakes came to light.

We mention them here by way of extending Master Kramer's record; for, though they did not affect the final outcome of the game, they do carry exceptional interest as odd oversights by the actual winner of so strong a tournament.



At this point, Smyslov (White) has just played the strong move, 28 B-N5! In view of such threats as 29 RxR, BxR 30 BxB and possibly 29 BxB, QxB 30 Q-B7, Keres (Black) continued by sacrificing the Exchange for White's potent Pawn.

28 . . . .	RxP
29 BxR?	. . . .

Here Smyslov suffers his first oversight. As reported by Henry Eckstrom (almost as soon as he could have seen the game in the December issue!), White actually has 29 BxB! For White then threatens mate at N7 and, on 29 . . . QxB, 30 BxR wins a whole Rook instead of an Exchange, whereas 29 . . . P-N3 allows 30 R-R8 mate and 29 . . . Q-N5 is also futile.

The major point actually is that, if 29 . . . PxB, 30 R-KN8! poses a new threat of mate at N7 to which Black has no good defense.

29 . . . .	QxB
30 QR-K1?	. . . .

Here the mighty Smyslov suffers his second, successive oversight. Again, the move is 30 BxB! with the same threat of mate at N7 and, if 30 . . . PxB, 31 R-KN8! (The move, 30 BxB! was pointed out by more than one reader.)

After the text move, 30 QR-K1, Keres played 30 . . . R-R3 guarding against 31 BxB and though Smyslov won the game, it was not until the 41st move.—Ed.

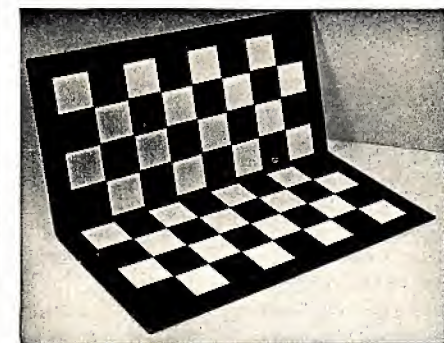
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# Spotlight on Openings

## SOME SUBTLE POINTS IN MODERN CHESS

IN our preceding article, we made some general statements about the state of mind required for winning a tournament game. About the constant search for new opening stratagems, designed to jolt the opponent out of familiar patterns. About the need to study the opponent's personality. Such new wrinkles may be a genuine improvement, like that in the Hooper—Moxon game which we mention presently, or a chance transposition which temporarily obscures the opponent's judgment, some specimens of which we also present. They may range from the solid novelty to the merely eccentric aberration—which may come off if your estimation of the opponent's "frame of mind" is correct.

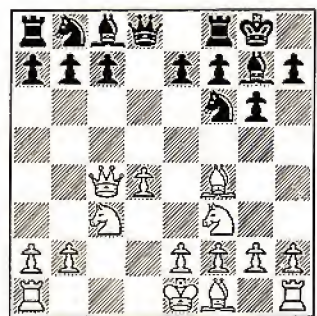


Walter Korn

VERY HANDY in the arsenal of tournament play is the ancient device of suddenly essaying an old move, out of fashion in the current handling of an opening. Your opponent expects you to follow the established path, but you employ Psychological Warfare instead and take him by surprise.

Such an instance, apparently, occurred in the U. S. "Open" at Milwaukee, 1953, in the game between Donald Byrne (White) and Max Pavey (MCO, page 82, col. 13-16). It gives us a first example of another little series of "eccentricities," in an unconventional Indian B-B4, seen first in the Gruenfeld Defense.

- |         |        |        |      |
|---------|--------|--------|------|
| 1 P-Q4  | N-KB3  | 4 N-B3 | B-N2 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-KN3  | 5 Q-N3 | PxP  |
| 3 N-QB3 | P-Q4   | 6 QxBP | O-O  |
|         | 7 B-B4 | ....   |      |



The future course of the game was reported in CHESS REVIEW, p. 307, October, 1953: 7 . . . N-B3 8 R-Q1, N-Q2 9

P-K3, N-N3 10 Q-N3, P-K3 11 B-K2, Q-K2 12 O-O, with some pressure for White.

On page 311 of the same issue, quite another reply was dealt with: 7 . . . N-R3 8 P-K4, P-B4 9 P-Q5! Q-R4 10 Q-N5! with a powerful hold on the game by White.

In each of these instances, it is conceivable that Black might have failed to recognize that 7 B-B4 was merely a tactically well chosen transposition of previously tried lines. And, in such an instance of Psychological Warfare, Black finds himself compelled to explore "new ways," disregarding the effective, immediate counter-attack: 7 . . . P-B3! 8 P-K4, P-QN4! 9 Q-Q3! Q-R4! 10 B-K2, P-N5! 11 N-Q1, P-B4.

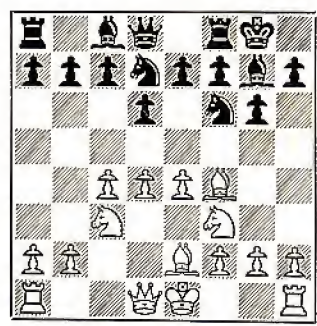
In this latter line, after 9 Q-N3, Q-R4! White loses a tempo with his Bishop after its best retreat, 10 B-Q2. Equally so, after 7 . . . P-B3 8 P-K4, Q-R4 9 B-Q2, P-N4 10 Q-B5, Q-Q1 11 P-K5, KN-Q2 12 Q-R3, N-N3.

Nevertheless such "failure" does not imply criticism. It is exactly the power to view every configuration on the board on its individual merits, and divorced from book-routine, which often enables a player to find the unconventional ripost, a novel turn or an unexpected innovation for better or for worse.

As Mr. Korn suggested, p. 5, January issue, he will welcome any useful contributions to the theory of openings and discuss them in this department when time permits. If you expect a personal reply, however, you must at least offer a return-addressed and post-paid envelop.—Ed.

A SIMILAR OCCURRENCE, less fortuitous yet imaginative, is in the King's Indian, from Kulzhinsky—Milich, Maribor, 1947 (MCO: page 89).

- |         |       |          |       |
|---------|-------|----------|-------|
| 1 P-Q4  | N-KB3 | 4 P-K4   | P-Q3  |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-KN3 | 5 N-B3   | O-O   |
| 3 N-QB3 | B-N2  | 6 B-K2   | QN-Q2 |
|         |       | 7 B-B4!? | ....  |



Customary is 7 O-O.

7 B-B4 is apparently a loss of tempo as this Bishop, if developed early, is placed usually on K3, after preparatory protection (against . . . N-KN5) by a prior P-KR3.

We have an instructive pattern in 1 P-Q4, N-KB3 2 P-QB4, P-KN3 3 N-QB3, B-N2 4 P-K4, P-Q3 5 N-B3, O-O 6 P-KR3 (here the protection mentioned against . . . N-KN5), P-K4 7 P-Q5, QN-Q2 8 B-K3, N-R4 9 P-KN3! N-B4 10 N-Q2! P-R4 11 B-K2.

In our text line, however, 7 B-B4 is a subtle waiting move in place of 7 O-O which White has no intention of playing. He has another idea.

- |         |      |
|---------|------|
| 7 . . . | N-R4 |
| 8 B-K3  | .... |

Now the White Bishop is on its desired square, and Black can no longer threaten it by . . . N-N5. 7 B-B4 has fulfilled the same function as P-KR3 did in our "instructive" line.

- |         |      |
|---------|------|
| 8 . . . | P-K4 |
| 9 PxP   | .... |

In most cases, 9 P-Q5 is played here, closing the center before castling.

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 9 . . .  | PxP   |
| 10 Q-Q2! | P-QB3 |
| 11 O-O-O | ....  |

This is that other idea of White's.

- |          |        |
|----------|--------|
| 11 . . . | Q-R4   |
| 12 P-KN3 | N/4-B3 |

PCO references are to location of like openings in Practical Chess Openings; MCO, in Modern Chess Openings, 8th edition.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.





Here Black really ought to have aimed for . . . P-KB4. After the text, 12 . . . N/4-B3, White gets a strong attack with 13 B-R6, BxB 14 QxB, N-N5 15 Q-R4, NxBP 16 N-N5, P-R4 17 BxP, PxB 18 R-Q6!

Instead, he became untrue to his own original intentions and unhappily played: 13 P-KR4, N-N5! 14 P-R5, NxB 15 QxB, Q-B4!

THE "BOOK" establishes habitually used strings of moves, leading to certain typical positions. Thus habit arises from past, practical experiences and, after a while, the reason for a given sequence is forgotten. We then automatically take some moves for granted and no longer inspect any deviation as to its own value. An impressive effect can be achieved, for example, if Black transposes in the King's Indian (MCO: p. 92).

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 3 N-QB3 B-N2  
2 P-QB4 P-KN3 4 P-K4 P-Q3  
5 B-K2 O-O

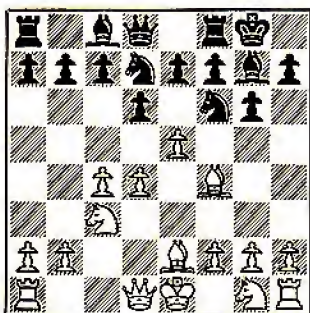
So far, this seems a natural flow of moves. It was actually played in Canal—Najdorf, Dubrovnik, 1950, and continued: 6 P-KR4, P-B4 7 P-Q5, P-K3.

Yet it is inaccurate; for first 5 . . . QN-Q2 is imperative. For now comes our unconventional B-B4 again!

6 B-B4! QN-Q2

And now Black's text is too late. After the earlier 5 . . . QN-Q2, 6 B-B4 is met by 6 . . . P-K4!

7 P-K5!! Tableau!



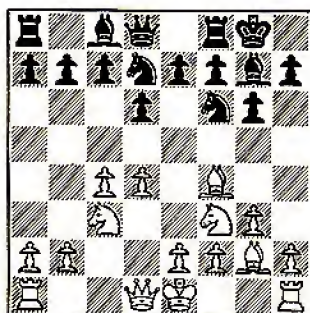
After 7 . . . N-K1 8 N-B3, Black's game is backward.

A PARALLEL CASE, illustrating why Black ought not delay the push, . . . P-K4, too long happens in the King's Indian.

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 4 N-KB3 P-Q3  
2 P-QB4 P-KN3 5 N-B3 QN-Q2  
3 P-KN3 B-N2 6 B-N2 O-O

If we proceed now with 7 O-O, P-K4, we arrive at the Tehigorin Indian as given in MCO: p. 96, after 1 P-Q4, N-KB3 2 P-QB4, P-Q3 3 N-QB3, P-K4! In our text line, however, where Black persistently failed to play 5 . . . P-K4 or 6 . . . P-K4, he now encounters our thematic move.

7 B-B4!



As played (Bernstein vs. Martin), the game actually continued: 7 . . . P-K4? 8 PxP, PxP 9 BxP, NxB 10 NxN, Q-K2 11 N-Q3, leaving White with a safe Pawn plus. So likewise does 9 NxP, N-KR4 10 N-Q3 (or 10 NxN, NxB 11 NxR—or even 11 PxN).

And White gets a good game after 7 . . . P-B3 8 P-Q5—or 7 . . . R-K1 8 O-O—or 7 . . . N-R4 8 B-N5, P-KR3 9 B-K3.

THE NEXT SEQUENCE comes to me from David Hooper, who played for the British team at Helsinki, 1953. It shows an instance in which . . . P-K4 is accelerated for the sake of playing a genuine innovation in the King's Indian.

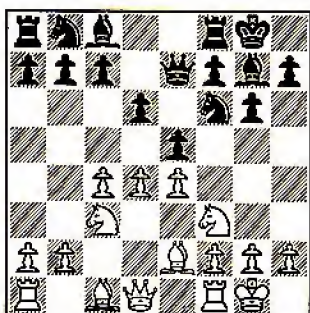
1 P-Q4 N-KB3 4 P-K4 P-Q3  
2 P-QB4 P-KN3 5 N-KB3 O-O  
3 N-QB3 B-N2 6 B-K2 P-K4!

Here we have the "accelerated" treatment. Previously, the preferred line was 6 . . . QN-Q2 7 O-O, P-K4, followed by . . . P-QB3. By playing 6 . . . P-K4 first, Black reserves the choice of how to develop his Queen Knight, and lately White has not fared well after 6 . . . P-K4 7 O-O, N-B3! Nor does he gain anything with 7 PxP, PxP 8 QxQ, RxQ 9 B-N5! (9 NxP, NxP!), R-K1 10 N-Q5, NxN 11 BPxN, P-QB3.

7 O-O

Q-K2!

Here is Black's innovation, which constitutes a third alternative (to 7 . . . QN-Q2 and to 7 . . . N-B3).



Probably best now is 14 B-Q2, in place of 14 B-B4 (Hooper—Moxon, correspondence, 1952-3) after which 14 . . . N/5-K4 15 NxN, PxN could have been played to Black's advantage.

AN INNOVATION which backfired occurred in the current Manhattan Chess Club Championship, Williams vs. Pinkus.

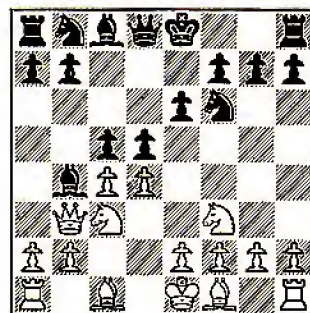
1 P-Q4 N-KB3 3 P-QB4 P-Q4  
2 N-KB3 P-K3 4 N-QB3 B-N5

This is the Ragozin variation of the Queen's Gambit Declined, as found in MCO: page 166. The main continuations there are 5 Q-R4† and 5 P-K3. In a footnote, there is also 5 Q-N3, N-B3 6 P-QR3, B-K2.

Here White also chooses 5 Q-N3, but Black answers with a more aggressive move, 5 . . . P-B4, which is quite in the spirit of this line which can arise with equal ease from the Nimzo-Indian: 1 P-Q4, N-KB3 2 P-QB4, P-K3 3 N-QB3, B-N5 4 N-B3, P-Q4. In the Nimzo, White has other likely 4th moves: 4 Q-N3, trying to prevent . . . P-Q4—or 4 P-QR3, followed by P-B3 and P-K4—or solidly 4 P-K3.

5 Q-N3

P-B4!



6 P-QR3

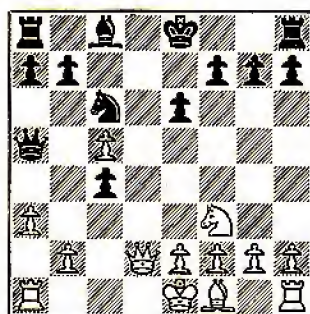
This move, however, which tries to combine features of the 4 P-QR3 system against the Nimzo-Indian with those of the 4 Q-N3 system, is not congruous with the set up here. Correct is 6 B-N5, P-KR3 7 BxN, QxB, leading into some of the variations dealt with previously in the Spotlight (January, p. 11).

6 . . . BxN† 8 Q-B2 N-QB3  
7 QxB N-K5 9 PxBP Q-R4†  
10 B-Q2 . . .

10 P-QN4 loses to 10 . . . NxP, and 10 N-Q2, N-Q5 11 Q-Q3, P-K4! gives Black a devastating attack.

10 . . .  
11 QxN

NxB  
PxP



Black has an excellent position.



# Games from Recent Events

## INTERNATIONAL

### GREAT BRITAIN, 1953-4 Annual Hastings Christmas Tournament

#### Adverse Model

The following game will most likely go into history as one of the models for the Staunton Gambit, illustrating, however, the chances which White incurs with his commitment. For all his outstanding qualities in gambit play, Bronstein fails to obtain sufficient compensation for his Pawn and is worn down in an exceptionally long end-game.

With this fine performance in round 7, Alexander took the lead in this tournament, excited exceptional interest in the British press and perhaps world-wide press and earned a clear place as the moral winner of the tournament.

#### DUTCH DEFENSE

David Bronstein C. H. O'D. Alexander  
Soviet Union Great Britain  
White Black

1 P-Q4 P-KB4  
2 P-K4 PxP  
Black accepts the Staunton Gambit.  
3 N-QB3 N-KB3  
4 P-B3 PxP

And he continues in gambit-acceptance.

5 NxP P-KN3

Alexander is reported to have prepared this line after study of 5... P-K3 as analyzed as unfavorable for Black by Euwe.

6 B-KB4\* B-N2  
7 Q-Q2 O-O  
8 B-KR6 P-Q4

This move in combination with the fianchetto gives Black a solid game as has been repeatedly demonstrated by Tartakover.

9 BxB KxB  
10 O-O-O B-B4  
11 B-Q3 ....

White is playing aggressively, and his first Bishop exchange was consistent as weakening Black's fianchetto, but this offer of a second exchange lessens White's chances. Still White's King Bishop had poor prospects otherwise.

11... BxB  
12 QxB N-B3  
13 QR-K1 ....

\* This purely positional idea does not seem sufficient. 6 P-KR4 is suggested.—Ed.



White has failed to obtain adequate compensation for the Pawn. Already, he is on the defensive, fighting against the Black advance: ... P-K4.

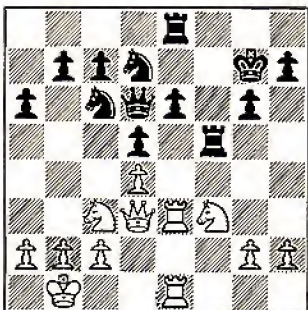
13... Q-Q3 15 R-K2 QR-K1  
14 K-N1 P-QR3 16 KR-K1 P-K3  
17 N-K5 ....

White is virtually in zugzwang. Whatever he plays (except possibly 17 P-QR3) involves either a loss of time or a positional concession.

As for his text move, he wants apparently to lure away Black's King Knight so as to proceed with R-K3 without exposing the Rook to attack by ... N-KN5.

17... N-Q2  
18 N-B3 R-B4  
19 R-K3 ....

White intends 20 P-KN4, it seems 19 P-KN4 fails against 19... RxN! 20 QxR, NxP.



19... P-K4!

The key move of Black's system—it amounts to a sharp combination.

20 PxP ....

The alternative is 20 P-KN4 after which Black has two favorable continuations: (1) 20... RxN! 21 RxR, NxP with two powerful Pawns for the Exchange; (2) 20... P-K5! 21 PxR (the only chance), PxQ 22 RxR, PxP† 23 KxP, Q-B5! and, under these circumstances, the Queen is stronger than the two Rooks.

20... N/2xP  
21 NxN ....

21 QxQP loses a piece: 21... QxQ 22 NxQ, NxN 23 RxR, NxR 24 RxN, RxN.

21... R/4xN  
22 RxR RxR  
23 RxR QxR  
24 QxQP QxP

As the last point of Black's combination, he maintains his extra Pawn, and it is no longer a backward one.

25 Q-Q7† K-R3  
26 P-R3 Q-Q3  
27 Q-B8 ....

The Knight and Pawns end-game, after 27 QxQ, would be much more convenient for Black.

27... N-Q1  
28 P-KN4 K-N2  
29 P-N3 P-B3

29... P-R3 probably makes Black's task a bit easier—for now his King-side majority becomes blockaded.

30 P-N5 Q-K2  
31 Q-N4 N-B2  
32 N-K4 ....

Indeed, White must give up another Pawn. Holding his King-side Pawn and the blockade, however, enables him to put up a very tough resistance.

32... QxRP 34 N-Q6 NxN  
33 Q-K6 Q-R4 35 Q-B6† K-N1  
36 QxN Q-K8†!

After 36... QxP 37 Q-N8†, K-N2 38 QxP†, K-R3 39 QxBP, White has fine drawing chances, thanks to his passed Pawn.

37 K-R2 Q-K1 41 P-N4 Q-K5  
38 Q-B7 P-N4 42 Q-Q8† K-B2  
39 K-N1 Q-K8† 43 Q-B6† K-K1!  
40 K-N2 Q-K3 44 Q-Q6 ....

If 44 Q-R8†, K-Q2 45 QxP†, K-Q3! White has run out of checks and loses a Pawn, too: 46 P-B3, Q-N7†.

44... Q-Q4 49 Q-K5† Q-Q3  
45 Q-B6 K-Q2 50 Q-N7† K-N3  
46 Q-N7† K-Q3 51 Q-B3 Q-K2  
47 Q-B6† K-B2 52 Q-Q4† K-N2  
48 Q-N7† Q-Q2 53 P-B3 Q-QB2

In bringing his King to the Queen-side, Black has made substantial progress. Yet he must play carefully. After 53... QxP? 54 Q-Q7†, K-N3 (54... K-N1 55 Q-Q6†) 55 Q-Q6! (threatening mate!), Q-N7† 56 K-R3! (not 56 K-N1? Q-B8† and 57... Q-B2), Black cannot escape perpetual check.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

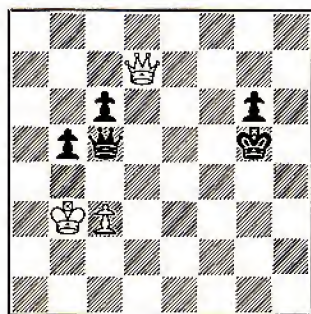


54 Q-R8 K-N3 57 K-R3 Q-K2  
55 Q-Q4† K-N2 58 Q-B6 Q-QB2!  
56 Q-R8 Q-Q2 59 K-N2 P-QR4!

Black's last is an important step forward: he mobilizes his majority on the Queen-side, threatening 60 . . . P-R5, after which his Queen penetrates on QN6 sooner or later.

The ensuing part of the game is decisive. Black's King returns to the King-side and eliminates the blocking Pawn.

60 PxP QxP 66 Q-Q8† K-B4  
61 Q-K6 Q-B2 67 Q-K7† K-Q4!  
62 K-N3 Q-B5! 68 Q-Q7† Q-Q3  
63 Q-Q7† K-N3 69 Q-N4 Q-B4  
64 Q-Q8† K-B4 70 Q-Q7† K-K4  
65 Q-K7† K-N3 71 QxRP K-B4  
72 Q-Q7† KxP



With all his Pawns now mobile, Black can win easily. It does take a lot of time but that is not unusual in such endings.

73 Q-Q2† K-B3 87 Q-K7 Q-B7†  
74 Q-Q8† K-B2 88 K-N3 Q-Q7  
75 Q-B7† Q-K2! 89 Q-K8 Q-Q4†  
76 Q-B4† K-N2 90 K-N2 Q-Q3  
77 Q-Q4† Q-B3 91 Q-K3† Q-B4  
78 Q-K4 K-B2 92 Q-K8 Q-B7†  
79 K-N2 Q-Q3 93 K-N3 Q-B3  
80 Q-B3† Q-B3 94 Q-Q7 K-B4  
81 Q-K4 P-N4\* 95 K-B2 Q-K4  
82 Q-R7† K-K3 96 Q-Q8 Q-K5†  
83 Q-K4† K-Q3 97 K-N2 P-KN5  
84 Q-Q3† K-B2 98 Q-Q7 K-B5  
85 Q-R7† K-N3 99 Q-Q1 Q-N7†  
86 K-B2 Q-B5 100 K-R1 P-B4  
101 Q-B2 . . . .

The real fight is over. White can operate only with jokes: 101 . . . QxQ?? Stalemate.

101 . . . . Q-B8†  
102 K-N2 . . . .

White threatens 103 Q-K4 mate.

102 . . . . K-Q4 105 Q-R4 K-B6  
103 Q-Q2† K-K5 106 Q-R1† K-K7  
104 Q-N5 Q-B4 107 Q-N2† K-K8!  
108 P-B4 . . . .

Another joke: 108 . . . Q-KB7? 109 QxQ†, KxQ 110 PxP, P-N6 111 P-N6, P-N7 112 P-N7, P-N8(Q) 113 P-N8(Q)

\* The sort of backing and filling which has preceded a decisive move, as here, may indeed be mere repetition of moves in order to gain time on the clock. But some of these instances at least are more likely that phase of master end-game play as described by Dr. Euwe on page 263 of the September, 1953, CHESS REVIEW. Black has, in Euwe's words, been probing the terrain with "feeler moves" which do not disturb the set pattern of the position. After White has shown that he will not "bite," for a possible liquidation for example, then Black returns to the most favorable position from which to essay the Pawn advance, as here, or any other move which varies the set pattern.—Ed.

with most likely a draw. Black can win only (as is usual with the Bishop Pawn) if he succeeds in smoking out White's King from the neighborhood of the promotion square.

108 . . . . P-N5 112 K-R4 QxP  
109 Q-N1† K-K7 113 Q-N3† K-Q7  
110 Q-N2† K-K6 114 Q-B2† K-B6  
111 K-N3 Q-Q6† 115 Q-K3† K-N7  
116 Q-K5† . . . .

Or 116 QxP, Q-B7†!  
116 . . . . Q-B6 118 Q-N4 P-N7!  
117 Q-N5 P-KN6 119 Q-N5 Q-B8  
120 Qx8P . . . .

The last joke.  
120 . . . . Q-B7†!  
Resigns

## GREAT BRITAIN, 1953-4 Hastings Christmas Tournament Out of the Books, to the Depths

This last round game, showing White helpless against the Dutch Defense, has a psychological background. The Bronstein-Alexander game of round 7 must have induced Tolush to take his opponent out of the books, but he becomes totally outplayed within a few moves and is subsequently sent to the bottom with impressive vigor.

DUTCH DEFENSE  
A. Tolush C. H. O'D. Alexander  
Soviet Union Great Britain  
White Black

1 P-Q4 P-KB4

A challenge: Play 2 P-K4 if you dare! We Britishers know about Staunton.

2 P-K3 . . . .

Tolush's reply, presumably formed knowingly, from the Russian predilection for the Dutch Defense, is to avoid the books.

2 . . . . N-KB3

But Alexander does some book-avoiding, too, as most mention only 2 . . . P-K3.

3 B-Q3 . . . .

Tolush's plan of campaign seems to be N-K2, N-Q2, P-QN3, B-N2, O-O, P-QB4, P-KB3, Q-B2 and P-K4 with possibly a fine game, after 3 . . . P-K3, that is.

3 . . . . P-Q3!

But White ought to have made a non-committal move, like 3 P-QB4, until the Black program for the center was disclosed: i.e., by 3 . . . P-K3 or . . . P-Q3.

Now Black threatens 4 . . . P-K4, followed by . . . P-K5 possibly.

4 N-K2 . . . .

White persists in his original plan, apparently overlooking that . . . P-Q3, not . . . P-K3, was played. Now he actually invites trouble from . . . P-K4 and . . . P-K5!

4 P-KB4, P-K4 5 QPxP, PxP 6 PxP, N-N5 also leads to a fine game for Black. So the best chances seem to lie in 4 N-KB3, N-B3 5 B-K2, rectifying 3 B-Q3 as best possible now.

4 . . . . P-K4  
5 PxP PxP

6 O-O . . . .  
White has had to give up the center to obtain a safe square for his King Bishop. On 6 B-N5†, QN-Q2 avoids the exchange of Queens and leaves the compromised Bishop still badly placed.

6 . . . . B-B4  
7 N-N3 P-KN3  
8 B-B4 Q-K2

Black avoids exchanging Queens and moves to ensure a Pawn storm.

9 Q-Q3 . . . .

Better is 9 P-QR4, followed by P-QN3 and B-QR3 or B-QN2.

9 . . . . N-B3  
10 P-QR3 P-K5  
11 Q-K2 N-K4  
12 B-R2 P-KR4!

Black now has threats: e.g., 13 N-Q2, P-R5 14 N-R1, P-R6 15 P-KN3, KN-N5 16 P-N4, NxRP! 17 KxN, N-N5† 18 K-N1, P-R7† 19 K-N2, Q-R2 and mate next.

13 P-N4 B-Q3  
14 P-KB4 . . . .

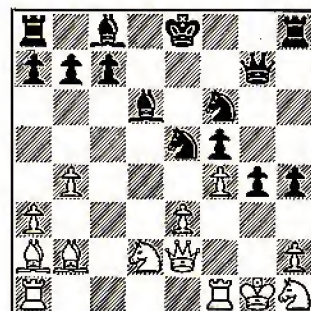
White prefers, being a high officer in the Red Army, to die in battle rather than in bed. Hence this desperate sortie. He has had a losing game, anyway.

14 . . . . PxP e.p.  
15 PxP P-R5

The Pawn storm breaks out.

16 N-R1 P-KN4  
17 N-Q2 Q-N2  
18 B-N2 P-N5  
19 P-KB4 . . . .

White's last, bad though it is, is as good as any move now available.



19 . . . . N-B6†!

Decisive. Black wins a piece at least.

20 K-N2 P-R6†!

Now, if 21 K-N3, there follows 21 . . . NxN and 22 . . . N-K5 mate. Or 22 Q-Q3 or 22 B-Q5 delay mate only by one move.

21 K-B2 NxN  
22 QxN . . . .

White is peculiarly helpless. 22 KR-N1 or KR-Q1 avails but little against the ensuing Knight checks.

22 . . . . N-K5†  
23 K-N1 QxB  
24 Q-Q5 . . . .

This old soldier prefers to die (fighting to the last gasp) rather than fade away (resigning).

24 . . . . Q-B3  
25 B-N3 P-B3  
26 Q-Q3 B-K3

But now there'll be no weapons with which to fight.



## WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

1953 Challengers' Tournament  
in Switzerland

## Sammy's Pet Game

Sammy's best game in this tournament was his win against Kotov, according to this annotator (CHESS REVIEW, p. 368, December, 1953). Sammy himself, however, likes the following game even better. He demonstrated it at a lecture held recently at the Manhattan Chess Club. The annotations here are partly from Reshevsky's own comments.

## NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Samuel Reshevsky Y. Averbach  
United States Soviet Union

White		Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	4 P-K3 O-O
2 P-QB4	P-K3	5 KN-K2 P-Q4
3 N-QB3	B-N5	6 P-QR3 B-K2
	7 PxP	PxP

Black's last is inferior to 7 ... NxP, PCO says (p. 255, col. 68).

8 N-N3 . . . .

8 P-QN4, so as to prevent 8 ... P-B4! is stronger.

8 . . . . B-K3

But Black is afraid, it seems, that, after 8 ... P-B4, he may get into trouble because of the possible isolation of his Queen Pawn. His plan of development, however, has the rather serious drawback of not interfering with White's plan, the key moves of which are P-B3 and P-K4.

9 B-Q3	QN-Q2	11 B-Q2	R-K1
10 O-O	P-B3	12 Q-B2	P-QR4
		13 N/B-K2	. . . .

White threatens N-B4 and NxB. If he secures the two Bishops, he can later play P-K4 with increased effect.

13 . . . .	N-N3
14 N-B4	B-Q2
15 KR-K1	. . . .

In positions of this type, White normally plays QR-K1. But Reshevsky refrains from committing himself too far. His Queen Rook may serve as well, if not better, on the Queen Bishop or the Queen file.

15 . . . .	B-KB1
16 P-B3	. . . .

The main action starts. White now threatens 17 P-K4.

16 . . . .	B-B1
------------	------

Preventing 17 P-K4 by counterthreat of ... QxP† after exchange of Pawns.

But Black has moved his Queen Bishop three times only to have it totally undeveloped. It is Black's main trouble in this type of exchange variation that he lacks the chance of relief by swap of a minor piece or two. (He has such in the orthodox Queen's Gambit declined, when White's Queen Bishop stands in front of its Pawns.)

17 QR-B1	. . . .
----------	---------

17 . . . . P-N3

Black has no convenient waiting move. Pianchettoing his King Bishop is about the best he can do, though doing so weakens his King-side slightly.

18 N/4-K2 . . . .

Protecting the Queen Pawn and so preparing for P-K4.

18 . . . . B-N2

Preventing P-K4 (19 P-K4? PxP 20 PxP, N-N5 21 B-B3, B-R3, with a fine game for Black).

19 P-R3 . . . .

The final preparation for P-K4.

19 . . . . P-R5

Black cannot prevent P-K4 any longer; so he tries to profit from it in a way at least by anchoring his Queen Bishop on QN6.

20 P-K4 PxP

21 PxP B-K3

At last, this Bishop finds a use.

22 B-K3 B-N6

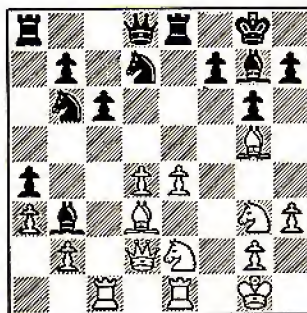
23 Q-Q2 . . . .

White threatens 24 B-KN5, a very strong pin inasmuch as Black can neither play ... P-R3 nor move his Queen to a good square.

23 . . . . N/B-Q2

24 B-KN5! . . . .

Anyway, this move is strong.



24 . . . . P-B3

A further weakening of the King-side. But Black must make one concession or another: (1) 24 ... B-B3 25 BxB, QxB (25 ... NxB? 26 P-K5, N/B-Q2 27 Q-R6—with threat of 28 N-R5) 26 R-B1, followed by P-K5, leaves Black with a gaping hole at his KB3; (2) 24 ... Q-B1 allows White to play P-Q5 either directly or soon; (3) 24 ... Q-N1 puts his Queen entirely out of play.

25 B-K3 N-KB1

26 P-R4! . . . .

The beginning of the final attack. White is going to weaken Black's King position even more by an exchange of Pawns.

26 . . . . B-B2

27 P-R5 N-K3

Of course, 27 ... PxP is very bad because of 28 N-B5. Black must keep his Pawn on KN3.

28 R-B1 B-B1

29 R-KB2 N-Q2

30 QR-B1 P-QB4

31 P-Q5	N-B2
32 PxP	PxP
33 R-B4	P-QN4

Black has established a powerful majority on the Queen-side but is too late for good use of it.

34 R-R4 . . . .

The threat is 35 B-R6, followed by BxB and Q-R6. White's attack has become irresistible.

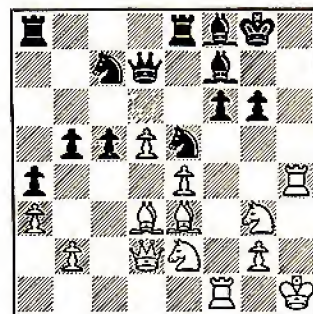
34 . . . . N-K4

35 K-R1 . . . .

White's last is a safety measure which is neither necessary nor yet bad, according to Reshevsky. White speculates that, in some variations, Black may reply to B-R6 with ... B-B4†. Now with no check involved, White can then continue with B-N7 in such event.

35 . . . . Q-Q2

Black realizes that he must lose, anyhow; so he tries a desperate trap which actually hastens his defeat.



36 RxP! . . . .

White gladly falls into the trap. The Pawn which he gets is worth far more than the Exchange which he may lose.

36 . . . . N-N5

Or 36 ... B-K2 37 B-N5, BxR 38 BxB, and Black can postpone mate only with problem moves.

37 B-N5 B-N2

Alternatives are (1) 37 ... NxR 38 BxN, B-N2 39 BxB, KxB 40 Q-B3†, K-B1 41 Q-B6, and mate follows; (2) 37 ... B-K2 38 Q-B3 and White wins; e.g., 38 ... P-N5 39 RxP†, BxR 40 Q-R8†, K-B2 41 R-R7†, BxR 42 QxB†, K-B1 43 N-B4, with mate soon to follow.

38 R-B4 N-K4

39 B-B6 BxB

40 RxB K-N2

41 Q-N5! . . . .

There is no defense adequate to meet the threat of 42 N-B5†, K-N1 43 R-R8† and mate in two.

41 . . . . R-R1

42 N-B5† QxN

43 RxQ RxR†

Black sealed here.

44 K-N1 Resigns

On resumption day, Black came to carry on the struggle but failed to find a playable move—which is both comprehensible and incomprehensible.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



**From Frying Pan to Fire**

Black starts an aggressive action in the center, discovering too late that the seemingly strong continuation, which he obviously had in mind, fails against a pin. Flabbergasted, he tries to escape the loss of a Pawn—only to lose his King.

**RUY LOPEZ**

Boris Ivkov Yugoslavia White	Udovich Yugoslavia Black
1 P-K4 P-K4	5 O-O B-K2
2 N-KB3 N-QB3	6 P-Q3 P-Q3
3 B-N5 P-QR3	7 P-B3 O-O
4 B-R4 N-B3	8 R-K1 N-Q2

Black has an aggressive idea. He can proceed more safely with either 8 . . . P-QN4 (as given in PCO: p. 368, column 96) or by 8 . . . K-R1 (Ivkov-Bisguler, CHESS REVIEW, p. 76, March, 1950).

9 QN-Q2 N-B4

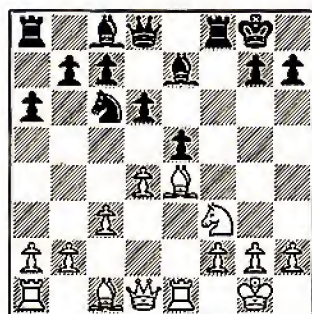
Black's last is consistent but no good. 9 . . . P-QN4 is better, and then, if 10 B-N3, Black can proceed safely as in the game. White may, therefore, play 10 B-B2, but then 10 . . . N-N3 is a satisfactory reply.

10 B-B2 P-B4

The key move of Black's faulty action. 10 . . . B-B3 is comparatively better.

11 P-Q4! PxKP  
12 QNxP NxN  
13 BxN . . .

White threatens to win a Pawn after 14 BxN.



13 . . . PxP

Originally, Black must have intended 13 . . . P-Q4 but must now see that it fails against 14 Q-N3! B-K3 15 NxP 15 QxNP?? N-R4!), N-R4 16 Q-R4 as White emerges with a Pawn plus.

14 PxP K-R1

14 . . . B-B3 offers better fighting chances.

15 P-Q5 N-K4

Now Black loses at once. He must lose, however, in any event. His game is too bad after 15 . . . N-N1 16 Q-Q3, P-R3 (16 . . . P-KN3 17 BxP!) 17 N-Q4.

16 NxN PxN  
17 Q-R5 P-R3

If 17 . . . K-N1, 18 BxP+, followed by 19 B-N6§ and mate next; and 17 . . . P-KN3 is futile.

18 BxP! K-N1  
19 BxP! Resigns

**NEW YORK, 1954**  
**National Intercollegiate**  
**Championship**

**Critical Decision**

For this tournament, the following game is the ultimately decisive one. The winner prevails over the tournament favorite for a critical point both in itself and for its S.B. contribution. It must be said that Black treats the opening in a debatable way but can, thanks to some co-operation by his opponent, practically force a draw. When he decides recklessly to play for a win, Weissman clinches the critical point by giving him no further chance.

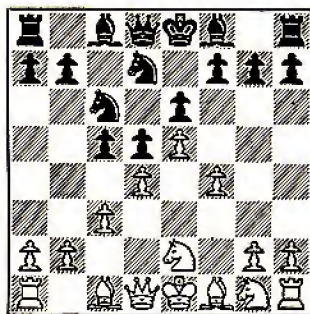
The annotator takes the opportunity to insert another game in which the same variation is treated remarkably well by Black.

**FRENCH DEFENSE**

Albert Weissman White	Arthur Bisguier Black
1 P-K4 P-K3	3 N-QB3 N-KB3
2 P-Q4 P-Q4	4 P-K5 KN-Q2
	5 QN-K2 . . .

A line (PCO: p. 80, col. 29) sometimes played by Steinitz and later by Spielmann. The alternative (col. 30), sometimes played by Steinitz and later preferred by Pillsbury, is 5 P-B4, P-QB4 6 PxP. The annotator once suggested, partly in fun, calling these the Big Fan and the Little Fan respectively in view of the fan-like Pawn formation for which White aims, particularly with the text move.

5 . . . P-QB4  
6 P-QB3 N-QB3  
7 P-KB4 . . .



7 . . . PxP

Black deviates from the generally recommended 7 . . . Q-N3, which, indeed, is not very convincing. Black's line here may be better.

Best of all, however, seems to be the little known system which Black applies in the following game, his leading idea being to break through with . . . P-QN5 sooner or later. J. Enevoldsen, Denmark, against M. Czerniak, Israel, at the International Team Tournament, Helsinki, 1952: 7 . . . P-QN4! 8 N-B3, Q-N3 9 P-QR3, P-QR4 10 P-B5, PxQP! (right, as it forces the recapture with the Pawn) 11 PxKP, PxKP 12 PxP, B-K2 13 N-B4, N-Q1 14 B-Q3, N-B2 15 P-KR4, P-N5!

16 B-K3, P-N3 17 NxNP!? PxN 18 BxP, B-R3 19 N-N5, N/QxP! 20 NxN, NxB! 21 NxR, NxN 22 Q-R5+, K-Q2 23 P-R4, R-QB1 24 K-B2, N-B2! 25 QxN? (but White's game is untenable, anyway), R-B1 26 QxR, BxQ 27 P-QN3, B-Q6 28 QR-QB1, B-Q3 29 P-N4, Q-N1 30 R-R3, Q-KR1! 31 P-R5, Q-B3+ 32 K-N1, B-KB5! 33 R-Q1, B-K7 34 R-Q2, BxB+ 35 RxKB, Q-B8+ Resigns. A fine performance on the part of Czerniak.

8 NxP NxN

This exchange only strengthens White's center. Instead, Black ought to keep his QB4 open for his pieces. The right move, offering Black a satisfactory game, seems to be 8 . . . N-B4.

9 PxN . . .

The "fan" is restored, and Black lacks the means to keep it under pressure. White has the edge.

9 . . . P-B3

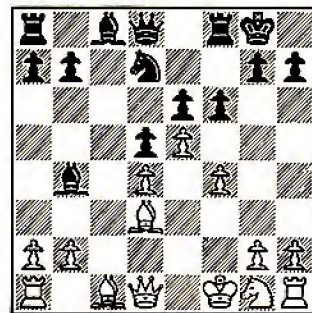
Or 9 . . . B-N5+, 10 B-Q2, with a good game for White.

10 B-Q3 B-N5+  
11 K-B1 . . .

White can maintain a positional, advantage with 11 B-Q2, but he prefers to play for the attack, which is promising.

11 K-B2, with the same idea, is less clear because of 11 . . . PxP 12 BPxP, O-O+ 13 N-B3, Q-R5+ (13 . . . RxN+? 14 PxR! Q-R5+ 15 K-N2!).

11 . . . O-O



12 Q-R5 . . .

But here White loses his courage and, virtually, acquiesces to a draw. The consistent line is 12 N-B3, PxP 13 BPxP, though, after 13 Q-N3, White must solve the problem of how to unpin his Knight and complete his development. He has a reasonably strong continuation in 14 P-KR4: e.g., 14 . . . R-B2 15 P-R5, P-KR3 16 R-R4, N-B1 17 B-K3, B-K2 18 R-N4, K-R1 19 Q-Q2, B-Q2 20 K-N1, B-QN4 21 B-N6, NxN 22 PxN, R-B4 23 BxP, and White ought to win.

14 . . . P-B4?

Black meets his opponent's lack of courage with excessive courage, dooming himself to complete passivity. Correct

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is 12 . . . P-KN3 after which White must take a draw by perpetual check, playing either 13 BxP or 13 Q-R6, PxP 14 BxP.

13 N-B3 . . . .

Threatening to win with 14 N-N5. Another strong threat is 14 P-N4.

13 . . . . P-KN3

Black has no satisfactory defense, any more. Left without any counter-play, he can only wait to see if White may give him a chance or not. White doesn't.

14 Q-R6 R-K1 17 QxQ† KxQ  
15 N-N5 Q-K2 18 P-R5 N-B1  
16 P-KR4 Q-N2 19 PxP PxP

Here Black misses a better chance: 19 . . . P-KR3, though White still ought to win: e.g., 20 N-R7, NxP 21 N-B6.

20 K-K2 B-Q2 22 R-R3 P-R3  
21 B-Q2 B-K2 23 QR-R1 B-N4  
24 R-R8! . . . .

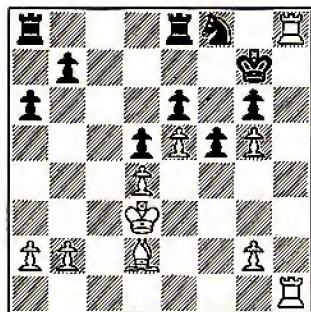
The threat is 25 NxP†, NxN 26 R/1-R7 mate. White now wins by force.

24 . . . . BxB†  
25 KxB BxN

Black's last is his only move.

26 PxB . . . .

Now White threatens 27 B-N4, followed by 28 BxN† and 29 R/1-R7 mate. Black must keep White's Bishop off the QR3-KB8 diagonal.



26 . . . . P-R4  
27 P-QN4! K-B2

Desperation. The alternatives are (1) 27 . . . P-R5 28 P-N5, followed by 29 B-N4; (2) 27 . . . P-N3 28 PxP, PxP 29 B-B1, followed by 30 B-R3 (29 . . . QR-N1 30 B-R3, R-N5 hardly helps).

28 PxP K-K2  
29 B-N4† K-Q2  
30 R-N8! . . . .

White now wins a piece.

30 . . . . K-B3 34 BxR KxP  
31 QR-R8 K-N4 35 K-B3 K-R5  
32 RxN RxR 36 B-K7 P-N4  
33 RxR RxR 37 B-B8 Resigns

## MASSACHUSETTS, 1953 New England Championship at Boston

### The French Bishop

In many variations of the French Defense, Black's main problem is to avert the danger of being saddled with a bad Bishop. In the following game, Black fails to solve that problem, and White subsequently uses his advantage with remarkable perfection.

## FRENCH DEFENSE

Dr. Joseph Platz

E. Hartford, Conn.

White

1 P-K4 P-K3  
2 P-Q4 P-Q4  
3 N-QB3 B-N5  
4 P-K5 P-QB4  
5 B-Q2 N-QB3

Saul Rubinow

Boston, Mass

Black

6 N-N5 BxB†  
7 QxB NxQP  
8 NxN PxN  
9 N-B3 N-K2  
10 NxP N-B3  
11 P-KB4 . . . .

PCO gives 11 NxN as leading to equality. The game quoted is Lasker-Bohatyrychuk, Moscow, 1935, and it must be added that Black fell into decisive trouble with his bad Bishop but escaped with a draw after White erred in the end-game.

11 . . . .

Q-N3

Black's is a conventional move for which there is no good reason in this position as he gets no tangible pressure against his Q5 and QN7. To strive for equality with any reasonable chance of success, he must play . . . P-B3! either at once or after 11 . . . O-O. Thus, he can either eliminate or isolate White's King Pawn and so obtain much better mobility for his forces.

12 O-O-O

B-Q2

13 P-KR4!

Well played. White develops his King Rook effectively. (To move his Bishop is only a waste of time; for there is no way to increase the Bishop's effectiveness at this moment.)

13 . . . .

R-QB1

14 R-R3

NxN

Black switches to the end-game but only augments thus the relative inferiority of his Bishop. 14 . . . N-R4 is a little better, though only because keeping the Queens on the board allows some hope for counter-play.

15 QxN

QxQ

16 RxQ

All Black can hope for here is that White may fail to increase his advantage to a decisive degree.

16 . . . .

K-K2

Black assumes a strictly passive attitude, most convenient for White. 16 . . . P-B3, followed possibly by 17 . . . K-B2, is still comparatively better. For one thing, there is a little trap involved: 17 PxP, PxP 18 P-B5 far from shattering Black's Pawn formation brings White into trouble because of 18 . . . P-K4 19 RxP, BxP.

17 R-KN3!

P-KN3

Black's last is a grave concession as he can never again resort to the relieving moves of . . . P-B3 and . . . NPxP to control his K4 and KN4. Also, he further blocks squares of the same color as his Bishop.

But what else can he do? 17 . . . K-B1 shuts his King Rook out of action, and, after 17 . . . KR-N1 18 B-Q3, he must still choose between . . . K-B1 and . . . P-KN3.

18 R-QN4

P-N3

19 B-R6

R-B4

20 R-QR3

R-B2

Black must eye the threat on his Queen Rook Pawn and lacks any better move, anyway.

21 K-Q2

P-R4

Black's move serves to prevent 22 P-R5 but is not strictly necessary. It is better to wait, for the time being, trying 21 . . . B-B1 and, if White's Bishop retreats, 22 . . . B-Q2.

22 R-QB3 RxR 26 R-N3 K-Q1  
23 KxR R-QN1 27 R-B3 B-Q2  
24 K-Q4 B-B1 28 B-R6 R-N1  
25 B-Q3 R-N2 29 B-K2! R-N2  
30 B-B3! . . . .

White's Bishop maneuver is well calculated, as will be seen.

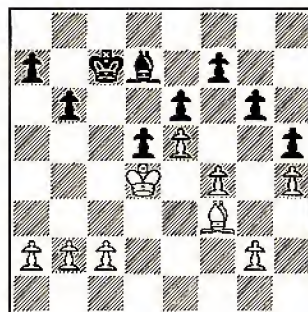
30 . . . .

R-B2

31 RxR

KxR

This end-game Black could now hold if he could keep the position closed (as for instance if he had his Bishop Pawn posted at KB4).



32 P-B5!

The winning move. White indirectly exchanges a Pawn and thus pries open the position.

32 . . . .

KPxP

The alternatives are just as bad: (1) 32 . . . NPxP 33 BxRP and White wins by virtue of his passed Rook Pawn; (2) . . . B-K1 33 PxNP, PxP 34 K-K3, K-B3 35 K-B4, K-B4 36 K-N5, K-Q5 37 K-B6, B-Q2 38 B-K2, K-K6 39 B-Q3, etc.

33 BxQP

B-K1

33 . . . B-K3 loses to 34 BxB because of Black's weak King Knight Pawn: e.g., 34 . . . PxB 35 P-B4, K-B3 36 P-QN4, P-R4 37 P-R3, K-B2 38 K-K3, K-Q2 39 K-B4, etc.

34 P-KN3

K-Q2

35 P-B4

White's mobile Pawn majority on the Queen-side now does the job.

35 . . . .

K-K2

36 P-QN4

P-B3

At last, the key move for Black.

37 P-B5

PxBP†

38 NPxP

P-N4

39 P-B6

P-B5

And, in consequence, Black gets most of his Pawns where they belong: on the black squares. But it is too late.

40 PxP†

KxP

41 PxP†

K-K2

Black cannot keep taking: 41 . . . KxP 42 PxP†, KxP 43 P-B7, B-Q2 44 B-N7

42 PxP

K-Q3

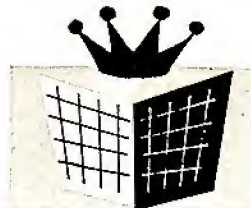
43 P-B5

P-R5

44 P-N6

Resigns





# How to win in the Middle Game

## DRAWING COMBINATIONS

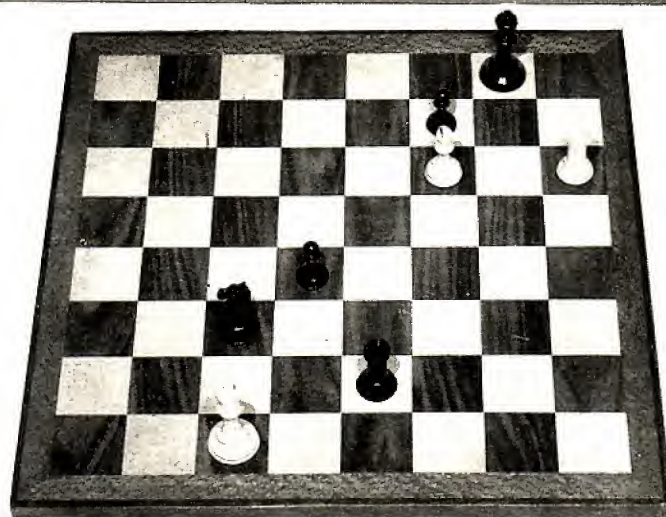
Though one cannot win a game by a *drawing* combination, one does "win" considerable satisfaction by saving the half-point after being faced by the dismal prospect of an outright loss—and there can be no doubt that drawing tactics have their uses.

Even the greatest of masters have erred. And the lesser fry continually stumble and falter. So, though this is a series on "How to Win," nonetheless and "irregardless," we offer here two standard drawing resources which any aspiring student of the game must know well.

### PERPETUAL CHECK

Among the various tactical motifs, perhaps most prominent is the perpetual check. It is nothing more than an endless series of checks, which is resolved according to the Laws of Chess into a draw, whereby each contestant is awarded one half-point. Most likely, perpetual checks would fall into one of the drawing categories of the Laws of Chess, such as the threefold repetition of position or the fifty move rule.

Since perpetual check or "a perp," as it is com-

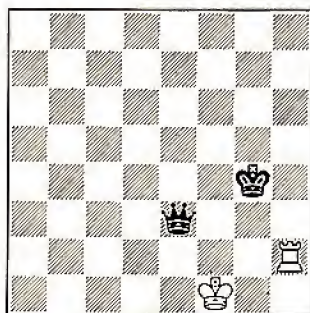


*A Perp at Need:* White threatens mate on the move; so Black had better take a perpetual check—or else. He does so by 1 . . . N-R7† 2 K-Q1, N-B6† 3 K-B1, N-R7† 4 K-N1, N-B6† and, having tried both sides, White settles for a draw. (Note: if 5 K-R1?? R-QR7 mate!)

monly called, occurs often enough during the course of play, it is definitely a worthwhile subject for study.

### Know the Exceptions!

Every chess-player knows or ought to know that a Queen generally beats a Rook. The position below, however, is the exception which proves the rule.



White to Play and Draw

An instructive ending.

1 R-N2† K-R6

Black's best try is to approach the White King with his own, with a view to delivering checkmate.

2 R-R2†! . . .

A star move. For White's Rook is immune on account of 2 . . . KxR Stalemate.

2 . . . K-N6  
3 R-N2† K-B5

Black avoided 1 . . . K-B6 and now avoids 3 . . . K-B6 because of White's resource: R-N3† KxR (or else RxQ follows) Stalemate.

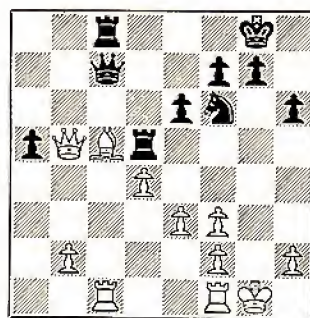
4 R-B2† Draw

Black cannot escape a perpetual check. So long as he remains on the Rook, Knight or Bishop files, White will continue to check (except, as mentioned, if . . . K-B6, then R-N3†) and, if the King plays to the King file, then R-K2 pins and wins Black's Queen for the Rook, which also draws.

Drawn by perpetual check, with stalemate and pin as auxiliary motifs.

### Despite Any Opposition

Black is a Pawn behind in this position. A Pawn is not so much under ordinary circumstances.



Black to Play and Draw

The circumstances here, though, involve young Alekhine, future Champion of the World, as White. So a draw, from Black's point of view, is more than satisfactory.

1 . . . QxP†

It didn't usually matter much whether the opponent was a Pawn or a Queen behind Alekhine. The result was the same. Here, however, Black actually has an idea!

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

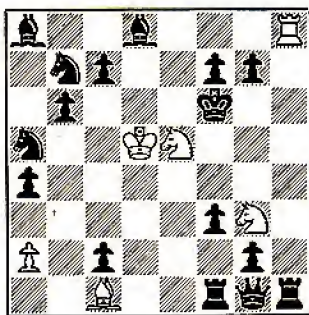


2 KxQ R-R4†  
 3 K-N3 R-N4†  
 4 K-B4 R-B4†  
 Draw

Perpetual check on the Rook, Knight and Bishop file is the answer.

## The Long Way Round

Most perpetual checks are of the short variety; for, in no time flat, a player can see that there is no way out. Occasionally, however, the "perp" is long and arduous. Take the following case, for example.



White to Play and Draw

It is well to bear in mind that, if White fails to check, he is doomed.

1 N-N4† K-K2  
 2 N-B5† K-Q2  
 3 N-K5† K-B1

Black tries to escape into any nook or cranny.

4 N-K7† K-N1  
 5 N-Q7† K-R2  
 6 N-B8† K-R3

The merry chase continues.

7 N-N8† K-N4  
 8 N-R7† K-N5  
 9 N-R6† K-B6

Well, there's almost a whole board open before the King.

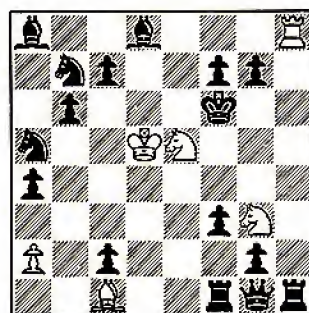
10 N-N5† K-Q6  
 11 N-N4† K-K7  
 12 N-B3† K-B7

Or is there?

13 N-Q3† K-N6  
 14 N-K4† K-N5  
 15 N-K5† K-B4

Almost completing the tour.

16 N-N3† K-B3



This is where we came in.

17 N-N4† Draw

Or shall we waltz around again?

POPULAR FIRST MOVES of chess openings printed on pocket-sized cards, ideal for beginners or forgetful old-timers. 25c each or 5 for \$1, Box 106, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

## STALEMATE

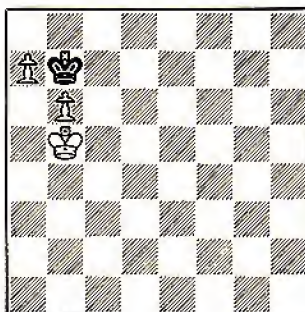
At rare intervals, if it were only legal, it would be advantageous to forfeit the right to move (see Zugzwang, p. 24, January issue). By the same token, it is profitable at times not to be able to move at all. When a legal move is not possible, and the King is not in check, a condition of stalemate exists. By definition, according to the Laws of Chess, a stalemate is a draw; and, since a draw grants to each player one half-point, it is easy to see that one player will gain from the result in certain otherwise unfavorable circumstances.

Stalemate, as a rule, is the last resource of the player whose plans "gang agley." To bring it about, however, requires diabolical cunning, a hope and a prayer, and often a little co-operation from the opponent.

## Avoid the Stalemate!

Stalemate occurs infrequently in the game only because most games are not played to a finish. Nearly every King and Pawn versus King end-game which results in a draw by agreement does so because both players foresee the stalemate as inevitable.

In the following position, White wins only because he can avoid the stalemate. It would be so easy and so unwise for White to reach the square, QB7, for example, or even QB6 (by 1 K-B5, K-R1 2 K-B6 Stalemate—or 2 K-K6, K-N2 3 K-K7, K-R1 4 K-B7 Stalemate).



White to Play and Win

Instead, White wins easily by sidestepping the stalemate.

1 P-R8(Q)† . . . .

As so often, the solution is: Give till it hurts—your opponent!

1 . . . . KxQ

Forced.

2 K-R6 . . . .

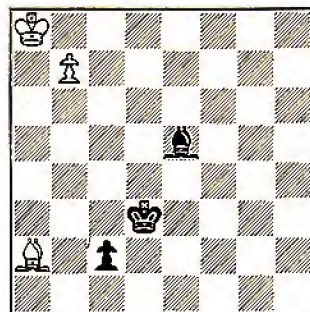
If Black were allowed to stall just this once, White would have no better than 3 P-N7†, K-N1 4 K-N6, Stalemate. But Black cannot stall.

2 . . . . K-N1  
 3 P-N7 K-B2  
 4 K-R7 Resigns

For the Pawn goes on to queen.

## The Saving Clause

When all seems lost, stalemate may yet be the auspicious finale. To all intents and appearances here, White doesn't enjoy the vestige of a chance.



White to Play and Draw

But it is all deceptive.

1 P-N8(Q) BxQ  
 2 B-N1!! . . . .

White has contrived an ingenious and saving clause.

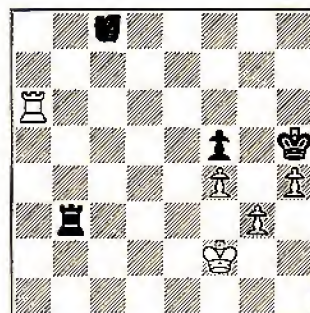
2 . . . . Px(B)(Q)

Otherwise, White continues simply by capturing Black's Pawn, after which a draw comes about by mutual exhaustion of forces, or lack of mating force.

Stalemate

## The Surprise Element

The following position will make a well known grandmaster wince. He should have played 1 R-R8 and then, with careful play, he could have nursed his Pawns along to victory.



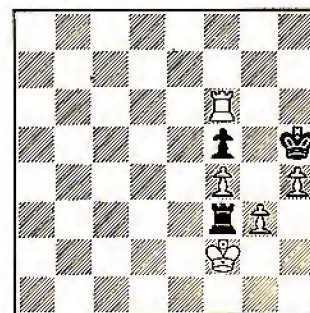
Instead, he played:

1 R-KB6 . . . .

And so he set the stage, by a slim oversight, for a surprise.

1 . . . . R-B6†!

An important interpolation: 1 . . . RxP will not do on account of 2 RxP†, winning.



2 K-N2 . . . .

Else 2 . . . RxP 3 RxP†, KxP and Black can draw after . . . K-N5 and possibly . . . R-B6 and . . . RxP. Or 2 KxR, Stalemate!

2 . . . . RxP†

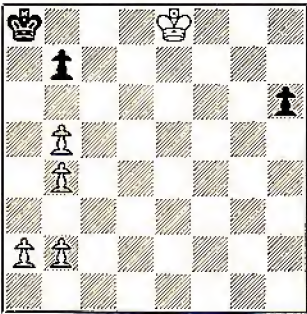
† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



And Black draws; for, if the Rook is captured, it is again stalemate, and, if it is not, Black manages to pick off all of White's Pawns.

Another Long Way Round

Rare indeed is a stalemate defense. Rarer, by far, is a long drawn out stalemate defense in which the defender thinks ahead a good many moves to the nullifying denouement. Consider:



White to Play and Draw

The defense here consists in secreting the White King in a manhole and then pulling the lid over his head.

1 K-Q7 . . . . .

It is clear that White will lose if he chases the Rook Pawn. The text move, curiously, threatens to chase the Pawn, yet at the same time bears also on the other wing.

1 . . . . . P-R4

Forced. Otherwise, 2 K-K6 enables White to overtake the stray Rook Pawn and then even win.

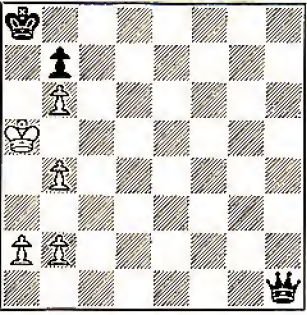
2 K-B7 . . . . . P-R5

If Black attempts to anticipate the stalemate defense, say, by 2 . . . P-N3, he will lose after 3 P-R4. For, ultimately, the Black Monarch will find himself in a mating net.

3 K-N6 . . . . . P-R6  
4 K-R5 . . . . . P-R7

If 4 P-N3†, White continues with 5 K-R4, P-R7 6 P-R3, P-R8(Q) 7 P-N3, Any, and then Stalemate!

5 P-N6 . . . . . P-R8(Q)



Curiouser and curiouser is this position. Black has a Queen, and White has a few moves to spare, and yet there is no way to prevent the inevitable stalemate.

6 P-N5 . . . . . Q-QN8  
7 P-R4 . . . . . Any  
8 P-N4 . . . . . Any  
Stalemate

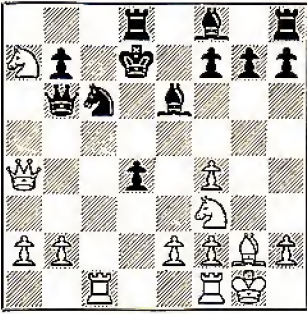
# Chess Caviar

BUDAPEST, 1951

Black castles smack into an open Queen Bishop file—with disastrous results.

ENGLISH OPENING

Bakonyi				Szilagyi			
White				Black			
1 P-QB4	P-K4	8 N-B3	N-B3				
2 P-KN3	N-KB3	9 Q-QR4	Q-N3				
3 B-N2	P-B3	10 O-O	O-O-O?				
4 P-Q4	PxP	11 N-QN5	P-Q5				
5 QxP	P-Q4	12 B-B4!	N-Q4				
6 N-QB3	B-K3	13 QR-B1!	NxB				
7 PxP	PxP	14 NxP+!	K-Q2				
		15 PxN	....				



If now 15 . . . QxN, 16 N-K5†! wins Black's Queen.

15 . . . . . B-Q3 17 RxB! R-R1  
16 NxN PxN 18 QxR Resigns

BUDAPEST, 1953

Black's all too venturesome development brings speedy retribution.

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

F. Bodor				J. Titschka			
1 P-K4	N-KB3	5 PxN	P-QB4				
2 N-QB3	P-Q4	6 N-B3	Q-R4?				
3 PxP	NxP	7 B-Q2	B-N5?				
4 P-Q4	NxN	8 B-QB4	P-K3				
		9 P-Q5!	P-QN4				



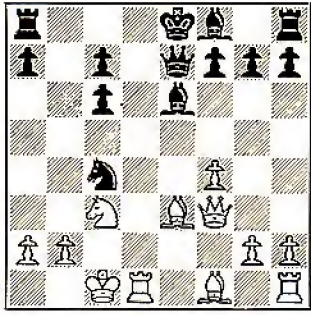
10 PxP! . . . . . PxB 15 R-N1† K-R3  
11 PxP† K-Q1 16 Q-Q5 Q-R5  
12 B-N5† K-B1 17 N-K5 NxN  
13 O-O N-B3 18 Q-N7† K-R4  
14 R-K1 K-N2 19 B-Q8†! Resigns

BELGRADE, 1952

Black grabs and grabs . . . with the usual drastic penalty.

CENTER COUNTER GAME

H. Pilnik				Karakaic			
1 P-K4	P-Q4	7 N-B3	Q-B4				
2 PxP	N-KB3	8 NxP	B-K3				
3 P-Q4	NxP	9 P-B4	N-B3				
4 P-QB4	N-N3	10 B-K3	Q-K2				
5 N-QB3	P-K4	11 NxN	PxN				
6 Q-K2!	QxP	12 O-O-O	NxP?				
		13 Q-B3!	....				



If now 13 . . . NxB, White wins with 14 QxP†, B-Q2 15 RxB, QxR 16 QxR†, K-K2 17 B-N5, Q-K3 18 N-K4.

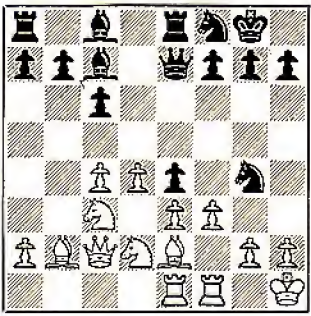
13 . . . . . B-Q4 16 KR-K1 Q-N2  
14 NxB PxN 17 B-B5§ K-Q1  
15 BxN P-QB3 18 BxQP Resigns

BUDAPEST, 1953

Black's counter-attack is sharp and decisive.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

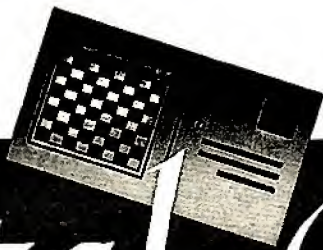
L. Lengyel				J. Pogats			
1 P-QB4	N-KB3	8 B-K2	PxP				
2 N-KB3	P-B3	9 PxP	P-K4				
3 P-Q4	P-Q4	10 O-O	R-K1				
4 N-B3	P-K3	11 B-N2	Q-K2				
5 P-K3	QN-Q2	12 QR-K1	B-B2				
6 Q-B2	B-Q3	13 K-R1	P-K5				
7 P-QN3	O-O	14 N-Q2	N-B1				
		15 P-B3?	N-N5!!				



If now 16 PxN, Black settles matters with Q-R5 17 P-KR3, Q-N6.

16 N/2xP Q-R5 18 Q-Q2 BxP!  
17 P-KR3 NxP Resigns





# Postal Chess

## POSTAL SCRIPTS

### TOURNAMENT NOTES

#### Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

##### 2nd Annual Championship—1946

While R. L. Aikin and R. G. Konkel are still battling it out for 1st place in this tournament, Bernard Madrid has won 3d with one win and one draw in his two game series with Chester N. Fuglie. Fuglie takes 4th.

Other play-offs earlier resulted in the following standings: 5 F. W. Plant; 6 G. Zaharakis; 7 Albert Sandrin, Jr.; 8 R. E. Martin and 9 C. F. Rehberg.

##### 3rd Annual Championship—1947-8

As reported last month, no Finals section has completed play on game reports for this month, but the end cannot be far off now with less than a half-dozen games yet to be reported.

##### 4th Annual Championship—1949

Likewise as reported last month, no Finals section has completed play on game reports for this month, but the actual finish is quite remote for this tournament as a whole.

##### 5th Annual Championship—1950

L. McCurdy qualifies to the Finals as a result of current Postal Mortems and fills a 7 man section long waiting to start play. There are very few potential qualifiers left now. So there will most likely be but one more Finals section. All semi-finalists are urged to try to finish their games quickly.

##### 6th Annual Championship—1951

Finals section, 51-Nf 2, has completed play as a result of current Postal Mortems, and the contestants therein score the following, weighted point totals:\*

G. Aguilera and R. Klugman 40.7; H. Wallgren 39.5; E. M. Gault 26.1; H. Harrison 25.0; A. Zimmerman 22.3 and E. Godbold 12.8.

This section, by the way, is the first Finals section in the 6th Annual Championship to finish play.

Meanwhile S. Podolsky has qualified for assignment to the Finals. But we have to wait for four more qualifiers before another section will be ready.

\* Weighted point totals are based on the following scale 1.0 point per win in the prelims; 2.2 in semi-finals; and 4.5 in finals. Draws count half these values.

##### 7th Annual Championship—1952-3

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following qualify for assignment to the Semi-finals: I. H. MacMillan, J. E. Barry, R. J. Zoudlik, C. T. Smith, G. W. Van Osdol, W. A. Nyman, R. O'Neil, J. S. Wholey, J. A. Lekowski, J. B. Meyers, W. C. Michaels, V. Rabinowitz, O. R. Talley, L. C. Olmsted, C. V. Wilson, G. Burgess, H. W. Rogers, J. Schroeder, M. Antunovich, P. Roth, R. P. Gant, C. V. Moose, J. Stonkus, E. F. Mehling, H. Friedman, B. Temple, A. Addeleston, D. H. Erskiletian, R. F. Richter, L. G. Hill, G. S. G. Patterson, J. L. Weininger and G. L. Van Deene.

## POSTALMIGHTIES!

### Prize Winners

The following postalites have won prizes in 1952 and 1953 Prize Tournaments as a result of current Postal Mortems.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
52-P 2	R C Hawley	1st	5½-4
	27 E C McCabe	1st	5-1
135 J	A Baker	1-3	4-1
	E K Heino	1-3	4-2
	H T Jackson	1-3	4-2
178 E R	Ernst	1-2	4½-1½
	T Frankel	1-2	4½-1½
53-P 43	M Rosenblum	1st	5½-½
	53 R Wolfe	1st	6-0

### Certificate Winners

The following postalites have qualified for Victory Certificates in 1951, 1952 and 1953 Class Tournaments as a result of current Postal Mortems. Certificates cannot be sent till all tourney results have been scored, for certificate cross-tables.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
51-C146	H J Haussling	1st	6-0
	J D Marco	2nd	3½-2½
149 W B	Arrowood	1-2	4-2
	A L Enochson	1-2	4-2
52-C 48	C V Downs	1st	6-0
	59 E L Summerville	1st	6-0
	83 F W Martin	1st	5½-½
	122 H J Georgi	1st	5½-½
	178 Mrs A Barter	1-2	4½-1½
	J L Hardin	1-2	4½-1½
	257 M Goldstone	1st	5½-½
	260 R LeClerc	1st	5½-½
	264 K D Bass	1st	4½-1½
	268 E Dykes	1-2	5-1
	T A Willis	1-2	5-1
	361 Dr E Szold	1st	4½-1½
53-C 2	B R Parker	1st	4½-1½
	9 K B Thomas	1st	6-0
	10 E J Moorhead	1st	6-0
	11 K K Kingston	1-2	5-1
	J D Reardan	1-2	5-1
	27 J Petriceks	1st	5½-½
	61 C Keesling	1-2	4-2
	P Wittmann	1-2	4-2
	83 H E Burdick	1st	5½-½
	93 C Goodman	1-2	5-1
	J L Rubin	1-2	5-1
	100 A Klavins	1st	5½-½
	124 N Himelberg	1st	6-0

## NEW ENTRIES

With all three kinds of tournaments running and open for entry, Class and Prize and Golden Knights, we receive a limited number of entries for each. Consequently, there must be some wait before we have entrants enough on file that we can mail out assignments.

The Class Tournaments, needing only four entrants to fill a playing section, are usually ready and assigned within a week or so—though Class A and Class E in which we have few members may require as much as a month.

In certain regions where members are fewer, and because seven applicants must first file, the Golden Knights take as long as a month to fill and occasionally longer.

The Prize Tournaments take longest, partly because so many members join in the Golden Knights by preference.

But we do send out any and all just as soon as we have sections filled.

## NEW POSTALITES

The following new players started Postal Chess play during January, with initial ratings as given below:

**Class A at 1300:** J. L. Gronewald;

**Class B at 1200:** E. Brand, J. Doherty, J. Ellis, D. Grossman, P. G. Hamner, K. M. Kingston, J. A. Lyon, E. Meyer, G. F. Meyer, M. Meyerson, A. Morgan, R. J. Munitz, D. Reynolds, J. P. Roach, C. Rosburg and B. Thomasson;

**Class C at 900:** T. W. Benham, K. T. Blae, Cadet N. G. Blahuta, C. S. Brandvold, J. D. Brattin, R. G. Brown, W. H. Chapman, D. Collet, G. Conroe, R. W. Delancey, F. Denbeaux, H. T. Douglass, R. Ellis, G. H. Farrance, O. T. Gardner, N. V. Hamner, D. D. Hinckley, D. E. Johnson, M. Katahn, J. Kennison, G. P. Keysmith, L. Labreche, J. G. Lawler, S. A. Lissauer, P. A. Lyberg, R. E. Maddes, B. H. Masyga, P. A. McGreener, Nancy McLeod, F. Ornstein, D. Picard, H. J. Ploek, G. Polkowski, R. E. Robinson, H. R. Ronan, G. Rouse, I. G. Sarda, H. Shore, R. Siegal, J. Sigler, P. W. Silverstein, Dolores Stephens, C. Stoltie, E. L. Taylor, N. D. Thompson, E. O. Towne, W. J. Vassallo, L. R. Viner and W. Wellman;

**Class D at 600:** Capt. J. J. Bellas, J. P. Benhard, P. Bernstein, T. F. Burns, N. Cournoyer, G. Dickinson, H. L. Gaines, R. A. Hardy, L. R. Johnson, A. Joy, J. R. Lingenfelder, D. Nowlin, R. A. O'Hara, V. Oppenheimer, E. G. Pillow, R. A. Putinier, R. A. Raimi, H. Shepard, W. Spencer, L. J. Twitchell, L. A. Ware and J. R. Wilson.

## RETURN POSTS

Old-timers who resumed play in January with ratings at which they had left:

V. E. Gardinier 516, R. M. Hules 970, M. Kaplan 1084, H. Kindig 1180, W. H. Phillips 1218 and Mrs. C. Poillon 806.



# POSTAL MORTEMES

Game reports received  
during January, 1954.

To report your results, all you need give is section number, full names of both players and the outcome of the game—but, for Class and Prize Tournaments in 4 man sections, state also if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent.

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording:

54-C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek 0 (1st)  
54-P 401: A. Halprin 1 H. N. Pillsbury 1 (2)  
54-Nf 13: F. J. Marshall 1 H. E. Atkins 0.

In these, the year (54), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tournaments, the first or second game is indicated in the final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so. A postcard is ideal for size, easy to send.

Please note: Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (e.g., 54-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1954) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication; df marks a double-forfeit when both players failed to submit round-closing adjudication reports.

## CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Tournaments graded by rating classes

### Started in 1951 (Key: 51-C)

Tournaments 1-173: 31 Billman beats Everett, 46 Manning withdrawn, 149 Enochson tops (f) Blake.

### Started in 1952 (Key: 52-C)

Notice: With two years of play, results in these Class Tournaments become overdue. For Tournaments 52-C 87 to 52-C 118, started in February, 1952, this factor is of immediate importance. (Tournaments 52-C 119 to 52-C 143, started in March, come due next.)

Players who were February starters must report results now (within one month) or apply for settlement by adjudication. For the latter, send (1) record of moves made (2) diagram of position reached and (3) statement of how you propose to win or to draw (being a piece ahead, or demonstrating forced mate or forced win of a piece, is sufficient for item 3; otherwise state in detail). If you cannot hope to win or draw, kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work.

If you are not sure all your results have been reported (if sure, you must have observed publication of your reports!), give a full list of wins, draws and losses with names of opponents as final report.

Tournaments 1-362: 22 Gregory tops (2f) Petrovich, 24 Fitzgerald withdraws, 34 Beyer beats Kline, 48 Downs wins (2f) from Campo, Carpenter and Picard, 59 Cookson withdraws, 80 Spinning withdraws, 85 Wyller whips Bates, 122 Georgi overcomes Eikrem, 124 Duykers conks Cox, 141 Ellis downs Dishaw, 178 Barter beats Wennerstein, 201 correction: Thordsen won two from Baumgardner, 215 Jackson jolts Puryear, 220 Austin stops Sampson, 239 Eikrem, Germain tie, 257 Goldstone nips Nearing, 260 LeClerc, "Aubenhaus tie, 268 Willis beats Babcock, 1 Chapin chops Eriksen, 275 Williams jolts Jewett, 293 Dye withdraws, 317 Wise whips Gathers, 319 Coubrough tops Yanis, 338 Weber conks Keith, 344 Paul halts Husdin, 346 Herman beats Bergamo, 349 Eades

tops Van Osdol, 354 Marmorato tops (f) Penhale, 355 Cameron withdraws, losses (2a) to Mali, 358 Gifford, Wark split two, 359 Brown beats Gibe, 361 Dulical fells Faber.

### Started in 1953 (Key: 53-C)

Tournaments 1-50: 2 Parker tops Belle twice, 3 Gardner conks Kirschner, 6 Oxborrow bests Bonesteel twice, 8 Loven licks Abington, 9 Thomas tops Schultz twice, 10 Moorhead licks Letts; Horowitz withdraws, 11 Kingston rips Reardan, 12 Cody whips Williams, 15 Heffron, Sweet split two, 25 Hammett tops (1a) Westervelt, 27 Petriceks ties Willis, tops Henderson twice, 28 Alley, Wilkinson split two, 31 Keith tops Taylor twice; Wittmann bows to Keith, bests Taylor, 32 Mali rips Racatis, Kent; Kent conks Sweet, 34 Schroeder trips Triplett, 40 Dunlap downs Heuchert, 41 Wenzlaff trips Trinks, 43 Anorbes, Pradt tie, 44 Trotzuk trips Alberts.

Tournaments 51-100: 55 Lynch, Wahl split two; Wahl tops (2f) Edmonds, 58 Downs halts Hikade; Hikade chops Chapman; Chapman downs Downs, 61 Keesling conks Keeny; Wittmann jolts Jacobsen twice, 62 Murray tops Gleason twice, 66 Lynch licks Towle, 70 Toth tops Walsdorf, 73 Mallory, Miller split two, 74 Van (2), Cunningham defeat Kirschner, 77 Weston, Souders whip Wyller, 78 Roberson tops (2a) DeCler, 83 Burdick clips Kleber, 85 Miller conks Keith, 88 McMurray rips Reardan, 89 Mattie withdrawn, 91 Reardan bows to Ostermann, Swezey, tops (2f) Tallaferrro, 93 Goodman rips Rubin, 95 Freundlich tops Fleming, George; Rogin downs George, 97 Fleming flips Pope, 100 Klavins clips Sprenger.

Tournaments 101-130: 102 Cooley overcomes Collinson, 106 correction: Bass won two from Garrison, 107 Osofsky tops Shapiro, 108 Schroeder halts Hedrick twice, 109 Turpin tops Keith, 110 Bancroft bests Fink, 111 Mayer halts Heard, 113 Block defeats Marmorato, Bancroft, ties Bancroft, 114 Weber whips Kinnaman, 115 Robinson routs Fleming, 116 Plotz tops Mendel twice, 118 Clark bows to Rerick, ties Goldberg, 119 Fattel fells Bauman twice, 120 Stuppler, Underwood tie, 124 Himelberg bests Koffman, Muecke, 125 Cabot halts Heit twice, 126 Gilson (2), Zill beat Kidwell, 127 Stuppler halts Hobson, 128 Michaels bests Franks, 130 Rubin tops Clark, Timmer, ties Clark; Chapman chops Rubin.

Tournaments 131-175: 131 Lanam licks Hurlbut, 132 Okola tops, then ties Rusch, 133 Bowman bests Flodquist twice, 135 Appleton (2), Diebling win from Fleming, 137 Dotterer downs Hunt; Heinrich clips Clark, 138 Bechhold bests Marion, 141 Kaser defeats Koch, Daugherty, 142 Work whips Gaertner, 143 Vicinus tops Peddicord, 145 Solomon bests Barrister twice, 146 Bitzer beats Mitchell, 147 Wilkerson tops (2f & 1a) Kelly, 151 Ashley tops Culpepper twice, 155 Rabin, Vicinus split two, 157 Williams bests Bezancon, 160 Hubbard beats Petonke, bows to Dudley, 161 Silver tops Moorhead twice; Moorhead downs Devyatkin, 173 Mitchell tops MacFadden, (2) Montgomery, 175 Beran withdrawn.

Tournaments 176-303: 177 Gifford overcomes Muecke, 178 Anorbes withdraws, 179 Lounsberry bows to Dreiske, bests Graham, 183 Nehin (2), Ingraham top Shera, 184 Rabin rips Shera, 189 Stetler stops Nehin, Karl, 193 Brinley, Gottesman tie, 195 Simkin tops (2f) Gallon, 199 Drago tops Coupal twice, 205 Book bows to Perkins, beats Rothenberg, 207 Kahn whips Wilkerson, 208 Arnow downs DesChamps, 210 Cleveland tops Gregory, 211 Babich fells Fattel; Meyerhoff withdraws, 213 Freeman, McClellan win from Gregory, 228 Bjorkquist withdraws, 231 Brambila tops Garwood twice, 232 Oscar withdrawn, 242 Carragher whips Williams, 250 De Simone withdraws, 263 Chapman overcomes Wilkerson, 268 Bratz tops Taylor.

## PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tournaments for Premiums

### Started in 1951 (Key: 51-P)

Tournaments 1-149: 14 Orlando, Messier tie (rated for February), 88 Kogan wins from Ohmes, Greengard.

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One of the best ways to improve your chess skill—and to have a fine time doing it—is to play chess by mail. If you have not yet taken part in our Postal Tournaments you are missing a lot of fun and valuable experience. There are hundreds of CHESS REVIEW readers eager to meet you by mail, willing to match their skill at chess with yours. No matter your playing strength—weak or strong—there are CHESS REVIEW players who will oppose you on even terms and give you a good game.

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The kit also contains 100 Move-Mailing Post Cards for sending moves to your opponents, a Chess Type Stamping Outfit for printing positions on the mailing cards, a Game Score Pad of 100 sheets for submitting scores of games to be adjudicated or published, complete instructions on how to play chess by mail and the Official Rules of Postal Chess.

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## Started in 1952 (Key: 52-P)

Notice: With two years of play, results in these Prize Tournaments become overdue. For Tournaments 52-P 34 to 52-P 45, started in February, 1952, this factor is of immediate importance. (Tournaments 52-P 46 to 52-P 62, started in March, come due next.)

Players who were February starters must report results now (within one month) or apply for settlement by adjudication. For the latter, send (1) record of moves made (2) diagram of position reached and (3) statement of how you propose to win or to draw (being a piece ahead, or demonstrating forced mate or forced win of a piece, is sufficient for item 3; otherwise state in detail).

If you are not sure all your results have been reported (if sure, you must have observed publication of your reports), give a full list of wins, draws and losses with names of opponents as final report.

Tournaments 1-207: 2 Sigel withdraws. 27 Spaulding tops Scheidt; McCabe wins (2f) from Hardy. 30 Nelson bests Swaney and Pickels. 90 Huffman, Hull tie. 102 Koffman conks Sheahan. 160 Matzko smites Small. 178 Ernst, Frankel tie. 189 Strohschein bests Schwant. 190 Booher tops, then ties Humphrey and tops Hart. 191 Laine licks Cooley. 193 correction: Mehling did not beat Orlando. 2d game. 197 Doyle clips Clark, then withdraws. 198 Huffman halts Pittman. 199 Coghill downs Downey. 205 Neisser nips Burbank.

## Started in 1953 (Key: 53-P)

Tournaments 1-60: 7 Small smites Harris. 9 Mattern takes two each from Lee, Millman. 10 Draughton tops (2f) Kolody. 12 Lozano. Page tie twice; Lozano tops (2f & 1a) Menuet. 32 Young whips Werner twice. 34 Timmann tops McLoughlin. 37 Huffman tops Draughton, Howen, twice each. 39 Draughton bests Franz, loses two to Michaels. 40 Laine licks Bailey. 41 Lanam clips Clark. 42 Dalrymple halts Halliwell. 43 Rosenblum tops (f) Lakin; Roa withdrawn. 44 Swanwick rips Romm. 46 Marks withdraws, loses (1a) to Friedrich. 48 Rose, (2f) Draughton win from Cochran. 49 Mook, Booher each take two from Bennett; Booher bests Killian. 52 Morley tops Cernosek twice. 53 Wolfe whips Brown. 55 ReVeal rips Wall. 58 Jany ties, then tops Wildt. 59 Pratt wins from Hart (2), Johnson.

Tournaments 61-100: 62 Clough clips Offenberger twice. King; King splits two with Silver, tops Offenberger. 56 Beal defeats Lewis. 69 Culpepper tops Turnbull; Kooistra jolts Jacobsen. 70 Mathews smites Small. 71 Taubenhaus tops Gallagher. 73 Raimi tops (2f) Menuet. 75 Schiller tops Kornhauser. (2) Condon, loses to Kelly; Kornhauser conks Condon. 76 Van Patten tops (2f) Menuet; Holmquist withdraws. 77 Williams, Kornhauser top Cha. 82 Williams, Wise whip Sosa. 84 Hamilton outpoints Payne. 85 Distefano downs Kohlhaas. 87 Fitzpatrick withdraws. 90 Blake tops Cha; Gildea withdrawn. 91 Cordis conks Druet; Shahan withdraws. 93 Prock bests Charlesworth. 94 Aston tops Silver. 95 Roszkowski beats Madison twice.

Tournaments 101-178: 109 Cha tops Schneider. 111 Seewald whips Silver. 115 Ragan routs Mathers twice. 116 Miskin masters Sill. 117 Curdo conks Landon. 120 Morris downs Sperling, loses to Yaffe. 121 Zawacki fells Foster. 126 Grande, Mitchell tie. 128 Nelson withdraws. 132 Farrell, Ferrandiz split two. 144 Pierson, Spry tie. 147 Day downs Silver.

## Brevity is the Sole of it

To add to the famous "Fool's Mate" and "Scholar's Mate," we have this:

### QUEEN'S GAMBIT

J. T. Hurley      A. van Lieshout  
White      Black  
1 P-Q4      P-Q4      4 QxBP      NxP  
2 P-QB4      PxP      5 N-QB3??      N-B7  
3 Q-R4f      N-B3      mate

## GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive qualification championships

## 2nd Annual Championship—1946

3rd Place Play-off

Madrid tops, then ties Fuglie to take 3rd place; Fuglie is 4th.

## 3rd Annual Championship—1947-8

FINALS (Key: 47-NF)

Sections 1-32: 27 correction: Coveyou won (a) from Bartha. 32 Sigler tops Millard.

## 4th Annual Championship—1949

FINALS (Key: 49-NF)

Sections 1-18: 12 Stetzer stops Eucher; Holmes, Sherr tie.

## 5th Annual Championship—1950

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 50-Ns)

Sections 1-43: 43 McCurdy jolts Jepson.

FINALS (Key: 50-Nf)

Sections 1-15: 9 Braun licks Luprecht. 10 Krugloff bows to Wallace, bests Duchesne. 11 Adickes downs Gilliland. 13 Yerhoff masters Power, Morgan.

## 6th Annual Championship—1951

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 51-Ns)

Sections 1-33: 29 Mattern tops Draughton; Fenner downs Murree. 30 Schmitt defeats Wurl.

FINALS (Key: 51-Nf)

Sections 1-9: 1 Jungwirth defeats Dayton. 2 Wallgren tops Zimmerman. 4 Kretzschmar halts Holmes. 5 Zalkowski tops Thompson; Farber fells Henriksen, Lynch; Henriksen licks Lynch. 7 Johnson jolts Parham.

## 7th Annual Championship—1952-3

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 52-N)

Sections 1-69: 8 Wright tops (f) Hammond. 9 Mattern halts Hinkade. 16 Burgess bests Conway, Werth. 17 Levi licks Yopp. 20 Wisegarver whips Grafa. 21 Milana nips Kaye. 28 Trull trips Reisenbach. 30 Whole stops Stauffer. 35 Stonkus sinks Silve. 38 Rainsom tops (f) Sanders. 40 Williams whips Thomas. 45 Cabaniss bests Saunders. Varnedoe, Gayden. 46 Craig fells Filter. 47 Northam nips Self. 49 Conger halts Hallbach. 55 Trull trips Graf. 61 Kric bows to Duykers, bests Farewell, ties Gerstein. 62 Healy tops Blasius, ties Smith; Blasius masters Madison. 65 Neal nips Spaulding; Rozsa rips Bump. Grady; Grady bests Bone. 67 Schroeder, Cox lick Lin; Antonovich bows to Cox, bests Schroeder; Flauding beats Billman. 69 Roth rips Antonelli.

Sections 70-99: 70 Cody tops Anderson. 71 Rogers rips Fullum. 72 Curtis, Rubenstein tie. 74 correction: Leigh, Wisegarver tied. 77 Bingham bests Schroeder. 78 Wilson whips Alexander. 79 Howard, Whitman tie. 80 Michaels whips Wyller. 83 Schiro, Mehling lick Lubin. 84 Simms tops (a) Montrose, bows to Gant. 85 Racattis rips Lapsley. 86 Reithel whips Walicki; Friedman conks Kirschner. 87 Wilde sinks Sussman. Kunitz, loses to Utter. 89 Meyers stops Larsen, Steffen, ties Trotzok. 90 Talley tops Stevens. 91 Lapham bests Taylor, bows to Patterson; Taylor whips Wyller; Gates conks O'Connell. 94 Raduazzo tops (f) Ouellette. 95 Zondlik fells Pazio. 97 Nickel, Southard tie. 99 Aguilera bests Mosemann.

Sections 100-129: 100 Lynch licks Vollmer, loses to Knight; Erikletian tops Lynch, Vollmer; De Mordaunt withdrawn; Yerhoff nips Knight. 102 Tomlinson, Weininger top Schortman. 105 Kashiin halts Henderson, Marston. 106 Huffman rips Richter. 107 Runkel, Richter rout Owen. 108 Schiller whips Wittemann. 109 Bloomer bests Barry. 111 Moose bests Ornstein, bows to Hill. 114 Smith smites Knoll. 115 Gibson, Wildt tie. 116 Lee tops Power. 117 Snyder fells Hokr. Fowler. 119 Bauman beats Marsh; Heale, flips Flo. 120 Banker tops (f) Middleton. 121 Jacobson jolts Gibe. 123 MacMillan smites Goldsmith; Addeleston stops Gordon. 124 Burt tops (a) Smith. 125 Nyman nips



Benson, 127 Olmsted stops Wallack, 129 Norris tops Hill, ties Taylor.

**Sections 130-153:** 130 Baker bests Bistram, 131 O'Neil nips Jakovics, Gaughran, 133 Miller masters Vandemark; Kellner conks Kasperek, 134 Jewett bests Bowen, 136 Yaffe beats Hurley, bows to Wiecking, 138 Keesling tops Austin, 139 Lekowski rips Rehder, 140 Hardin halts Hurley, 141 Barry, Rodkin best Merkel; Barry beats Bohac, 142 Smith, Armand, Capillon mob Shay; Clareus, Smith tie; Capillon tops Parke; Gries downs Armand, 143 Rabinowitz rips Martin, 144 Parrish routs Rodkin, 146 Carlson wallops Wall, 147 Bricher bests Kimball, 149 Temple tops Sims; Youngman loses to Temple, licks (a) Smith; Garner halts Hyde, 151 Green, Sweig, Giles, Van Osdol mob Parrish; Van Osdol swats Sweig; Parrish outpoints Piotrowski, 152 Williams downs Van Durmen; Danielson, 153 Berzarinis, Krugloff conk Curtis; Krugloff cracks Ribowsky.

#### SEMI-FINALS (Key: 52-Ns)

**Sections 1-31:** 1 Birsten, Homer tie, 3 Matzke licks Hanson, loses to Farber, 4 Kellner bests Bullockus, 6 Stephens beats Houk, bows to Trucis, 8 Northam defeats Poole, 10 Schmitt downs Giles, 13 Farham conks Cunningham, 14 Smoron smites Smalley; Healy halts Schroeder, 27 Howard replaces Winterburg, 30 Reeve replaces Ribowsky.

### SOLUTIONS

to CHESS QUIZ on first page

- 1 The line clearance sacrifice (and mate threat), 1 P-B6! decides at once. Either White mates or wins a Rook with check, or 1... Pxp 2 B-R6† and mate next, or 1... K-Q1 2 Pxp! and the Pawn queens (here 2 Qxp is also okay).
- 2 The pinning theme (with auxiliary mate threat) works with 1 P-N6! Black Rook checks are futile and 2 P-N7 mate is threatened. So 1... Pxp 2 P-B7! and White queens when taking the Bishop.
- 3 A discovery features a triple surprise with 1... RxP†! 2 KxR (forced), RxP†! 3 BxR (likewise forced), P-K6§! with mate to follow.
- 4 The sockdolager is a double attack by 1... Q-R4! (2... QxR† and 2... B-B4†, winning White's Queen). So White must yield the Exchange by 2 RxB and lose yet more after 2... PXR or permit exchange of Queens.
- 5 White's simplifying combination carries the day: 1 Q-R2†! BxQ 2 R-N2† reduces Black to skin and bones.
- 6 White need only get in Bxp† for his Queen and Rook to effect mate at N7; but 1 Bxp† is met by 1... QxB with check. So White sets up his key move by removing the guard with 1 R-B7! and, if 1... Q-R1, 2 R-R7! ensures the finale.
- 7 A Pawn promotion keys the winning combination: 1... RxN! For, on 2 QxR, P-Q8(Q), Black counters 3 Q-B8† simply by 3... R-Q1; and 3 RxQ, RxR† permits 4... BxQ.
- 8 Marshall abandoned his Queen altogether, setting up a mate on the back rank by 1 B-R6!!
- 9 White wins a Pawn by 1 Bxp, relying on a Knight fork (1... PxB? 2 RxN! QxR? 3 N-B6†) and ensures continued pressure (1... QxB 2 RxN with threat on Black's King Bishop Pawn).
- 10 Black mates by 1... B-B7! (threatening 2... RxP†!) 2 P-N4, Pxp e.p. (with threat of 3... RxP mate) 3 K-B2, Q-R6 mate.

## The Eighth Annual Golden Knights

# POSTAL CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

THE current edition of the Golden Knights tournament is now under way, and entries are acceptable until September 30, 1954. It is conducted under CHESS REVIEW's *Rules and Regulations for Postal Chess*, as mailed with assignments to play, and the special rules given below.

In effect, the Golden Knights is an "open" tournament, without regard to our rating classes so far as entry goes. The ratings are calculated, however, quite as usual. We "rate" all games in CHESS REVIEW tournaments. It is an "open" tournament because we cannot pretend to "seed" candidates for a championship and because it gives the weaker players a chance to gain by experience against stronger ones.

To speed play for the first round, we group all the entries received geographically so far as possible: New England, Middle Atlantic, South, Mid-west, the Plains and Mountain States and the Pacific Coast, with a scattering of Canadian entrants in those groups nearest them. Otherwise, entries are matched off into 7 man groups strictly in the order of our receipt of their applications. Qualifiers to the later rounds are grouped likewise in order of qualification, but non-geographically.

### Special Rules for the 1954 Golden Knights Tournaments.

Consult the following rules whenever any question arises as to your chances for qualifying to Semi-finals or Finals or for weighted point score, etc.

1 CHESS REVIEW's 8th Annual Golden Knights Postal Chess Championship Tournament is open to all persons living in the continental United States of America and in Canada, except CHESS REVIEW's employees, contributing editors and members of their families.

2 Any contestant who enters this tournament under a pseudonym or in the name of another person will be disqualified. All unfinished games of the disqualified contestant will be scored as wins for his opponents.

3 Two qualifying rounds and one final round will be played. In all three rounds, contestants will compete in sections of seven players. Each contestant in a section will play one game with each of his six opponents.

4 All contestants who score 4 or more game points in the preliminary round will qualify for the semi-final round. Similarly, all qualified semi-finalists who score 4 or more game points in the semi-final round will qualify for the final round. If additional players (from 1 to 6) are required to complete the last section of the second or third round, these players will be selected from among contestants who scored 3½ points in the previous round and in the order of their CHESS REVIEW Postal Ratings at the time the last section starts.

5 Except as provided in Rule 4, contestants who score less than 4 points in either of the qualifying rounds will not be eligible for the announced cash and emblem prizes. However, each of these eliminated contestants, upon completion of all his scheduled games in this tournament, will receive one free entry (worth \$1) into a CHESS REVIEW Postal Chess Class Tournament and can apply, instead, for entry to a Postal Chess Prize Tournament at \$1 only.

6 A First Prize of \$250.00 and 74 other cash prizes will be awarded by CHESS REVIEW in accordance with the published schedule of prizes to those 75 qualified finalists who achieve the highest total scores (see rule 7) in the three rounds of the tournament. Every qualified finalist will be awarded the emblem of the Golden Knight upon completion of all his scheduled games.

7 When computing the total scores to determine the distribution of prizes, each game won in the first round will be scored as 1 point; each game won in the second round as 2.2 points; each game won in the final round as 4.5 points. A drawn game will be scored as half these respective amounts.

8 In the case of ties, if two or more finalists tie for first place, achieving the same total score, as computed in Rule 7, then the first 2 or more prizes will be reserved for those finalists and the prizes will be awarded in accordance with the scores achieved by them in a tie-breaking match or round-robin contest in which each contestant will play not less than 2 games with every other contestant. Ties for any other cash prizes will be broken in the same manner. Any ties which may develop in the tie-breaking contests will be played off in additional matches or tournaments.

9 The entry fee is \$3 and entitles the contestant to compete in one section of the preliminary round. No additional fee is charged contestants who qualify for the second or third rounds. A contestant may enter up to five sections of the preliminary round upon payment of the fee of \$3 per section entry. Multiple entries by one person will compete and qualify as though made by separate individuals. However, no contestant may win more than one prize and a player who qualifies for more than one section of the final round will be awarded his prize on the basis of the total score achieved by only one of his entries. (The entry making the highest total score will be taken.) Multiple entries will be placed in different sections of each round.

10 Upon entering, each contestant agrees that the decision of CHESS REVIEW and its Postal Chess Editor in all matters affecting the conduct of the tournament, including the acceptance and classification of entries, the adjudication of games, the award or refusal of forfeit claims, the distribution of prizes and all interpretations of the rules and regulations, shall be final and conclusive.

11 Entries must be mailed on or before September 30th, 1954. Entries mailed after that date may not be accepted.

12 Except as provided in the foregoing rules, and in all other respects, this tournament will be conducted under CHESS REVIEW's Official Rules and Regulations of Postal Chess, including any amendments or additions thereto.



annotated by  
**JOHN W. COLLINS**

## First Knight

James T. Sherwin, former New York State and Intercollegiate Champion, won every game in each of three rounds of the 4th Annual Golden Knights Postal Chess Championship to finish first in a field of 875 entrants.

In this, one of his best games from that event, the new Champion conducts a skillful middle game attack. It is featured by a double sacrifice, the first, a real sacrifice of a Knight, sets up the second. And, though the second simply cannot be accepted, the two together serve to demolish White's King-side for further attacking chances against a deficit of two pieces for a Rook. The conception is far sighted, as any double sacrifice must be, and the surprise value is heightened, to boot, by a spicy *Zwischenzug* effect in that Black has just declined to recapture a Pawn as he launches his combination. It seems a sort of poetic justice when finally the Pawn which would have performed that recapture serves instead to cap the game by winning a piece.

### RETI OPENING

M. Eucher J. T. Sherwin  
White Black

1 N-KB3 P-Q4  
2 P-QN3 . . . .

White essays the Nimzovich Attack. The disadvantage of this opening is that it allows Black to set up a dynamic Pawn center.

2 . . . . N-KB3  
3 B-N2 QN-Q2

Alternatives are 3 . . . B-N5 and 3 . . . P-KN3.

4 P-K3 P-K3  
5 B-K2 . . . .

White's last is too passive a move and gives Black a free hand. Instead, White ought to exert pressure on Q5 with 5 P-B4, B-Q3 6 N-B3.

5 . . . . B-Q3  
6 O-O O-O  
7 P-Q3 . . . .

7 P-B4 and 8 N-B3 are still indicated. The text cramps White's King Bishop and, mistakenly, prepares to develop his Queen Knight at Q2.

7 . . . . P-K4  
8 P-B4 P-B4  
9 PxP . . . .

In a sense, White errs here, too, weakening what little grip on the center he has. In conjunction with other inferior moves, such considerations add up.

9 . . . . NxP  
10 QN-Q2 Q-K2

With the opening nearly completed, it is clear that Black has achieved much the better position.

11 R-B1 P-QN3  
12 N-B4 B-N2

Here, however, one may question the winner's play. 12 . . . B-B2 at once is preferable.

13 KN-Q2 . . . .

But White lets his chance, to win the minor exchange, pass. 13 NxP is the more imperative in that Black has a Harrwitz Bishop battery bearing directly on White's King-side.

13 . . . . B-B2  
14 B-KB3 QR-Q1  
15 P-Q4 . . . .

This last move opens the position to Black's advantage. With a deficit in time and space, it is difficult to find a satisfactory continuation for White; but 15 Q-K2 or 15 R-K1 is preferable.

15 . . . . KPxP  
16 PxP Q-R5

Black's threat of mate in one forces White to weaken his castled position.

17 P-N3 Q-R3  
18 R-K4 P-B4

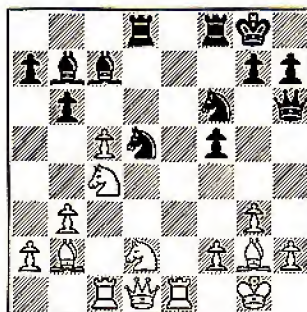
Black threatens . . . P-B5 further to weaken the castled position. Possibly some such continuation might have followed; but, as we shall soon see, the Pawn serves also in quite another fashion.

19 B-N2 . . . .

A sane measure against the possibility of . . . P-B5, this move makes available . . . N-KN5 (protected by Black's Bishop Pawn), and Black moves in.

19 . . . . N/2-B3  
20 PxP . . . .

20 P-KR3 is hardly advisable in view of the potential . . . P-KB5, and White seizes the chance to split Black's Queen-side Pawns. 20 . . . PxP must follow, and then White can proceed with his plans.



20 . . . . N-KN5!

The *Zwischenzug*! Black has a double threat and so can ignore the Pawn recapture for the time being.

21 P-KR3 . . . .

White stops the one threat (21 . . . QxP) but, even so, 21 P-KR4 is better.

21 . . . . NxP!!

The first half of the double sacrifice which cracks White's defenses.

22 KxN BxP!  
23 K-N1 . . . .

Not 23 KxB?? Q-B5 mate!

23 . . . . BxR  
24 QxB KR-K1  
25 Q-N3 . . . .

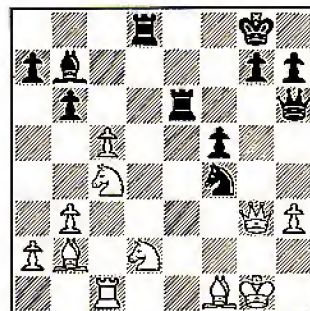
After this, the game is definitely settled in Black's favor. The best chance is 25 B-K5 after which Black ought to stop for 25 . . . PxP before continuing his attack.

The complicated play stemming from the sacrifice of Black's Bishop (25 . . . N-B5! 26 BxB, N-Q6) is inconclusive

25 . . . . N-B5!

Threatening both 26 . . . N-K7† and 26 . . . NxP.

26 B-B1 R-K3!



27 K-B2 . . . .

There is no adequate defense to the threat of 27 . . . R-N3(†): e.g., 27 Q-QB3, R-N3† 28 K-R2, R-Q6, and Black wins; 27 Q-B2, R-N3† 28 K-R2, R-Q6, and Black wins; and 27 Q-R2, R-N3† 28 K-B2, Q-R5† 29 K-K3, R-N6† and Black soon mates.

27 . . . . R-N3  
28 R-B3 . . . .

White's Queen cannot move as then 28 . . . Q-R5† wins. But now Black has the win well in hand.

28 . . . . RxQ  
29 RxB R-R4

Now Black's King Knight Pawn is defended, and he threatens 30 . . . RxN† and 30 . . . NxR.

30 R-K3 Q-B5†  
31 K-K1 . . . .

Or 31 K-K2, N-N6† and 32 . . . RxN(†), while 31 N-B3, Q-N6† 32 K-K2, N-B5 is mate.

31 . . . . P-QN4

So Black never did retake the Pawn! Instead of completing a prolonged *Zwischenzug*, the Queen Knight Pawn now wins a piece.

32 B-K5 Q-R5†

It's all over, but the spite check.

33 K-Q1 PxN  
34 BxP† B-Q4

Resigns

## QP-KB7

In the following, stirring fracas, there are a number of very fine combinations. Yet the upshot is amazingly enough, that White wins by working a Pawn from Q2 to KB7.

### BISHOP'S OPENING

J. E. Kelly M. L. Kornhauser  
White Black

1 P-K4 P-K4  
2 B-B4 . . . .

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



The Bishop's Opening, now classified as "irregular and unusual." The idea is to attack KB7.

2 . . . . N-KB3

Black adopts the Berlin Defense, which is considered best. Alternatives are 2 . . . B-B4 and 2 . . . P-QB3.

3 P-Q4 NXP

But Black's choice here is very questionable. He ought to string along with the books, with 3 . . . PXP.

4 PXP . . . .

White threatens to win a Pawn with 5 BxP†, KxB 6 Q-Q5†, and even 5 Q-Q5!

4 . . . . Q-K2

Cramping. Better is 4 . . . N-B4.

5 Q-K2 N-B4

Not 5 . . . QxP? 6 P-KB3, as White wins a piece.

6 N-QB3 N-K3

7 B-K3 N-B3

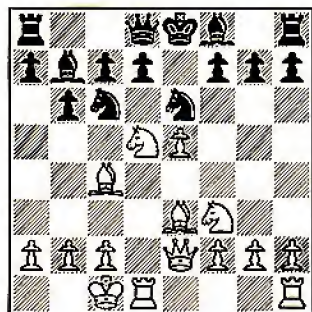
8 N-B3 P-QN3

9 O-O-O . . . .

White's development is all but ideal. Black's leaves much to be desired.

9 . . . . B-N2

10 N-Q5 Q-Q1



11 B-KN5! . . . .

A considerable positional plus, creating high tension, discharges a combination—all according to Steinitz and Lasker.

11 . . . . B-K2

White's 11th sparks some fine, winning fireworks if Black tries anything other than the text move. For an example or two, consider: 11 . . . NxB 12 NxP†! QxN 13 NxN, QxP 14 BxP†, K-Q1 15 Q-N4, P-Q3 16 KR-K1, Q-B3 17 R-K8†, K-B2 18 N-K6†, K-Q2 19 N-B5†, K-B2 20 Q-Q7 mate—or 11 . . . NxB 12 NxP†, K-K2 13 NxN, QxN 14 NxBP, R-KN1 15 N-Q6, R-R1 16 Q-R5 with a winning attack.

12 P-KR4! NxB

But the delayed capture merely increases the violence of White's attack. Best is 12 . . . P-KR3.

13 NxN . . . .

White threatens 14 NxB, QxN 15 NxBP or 14 N-B6†, PxN 15 PXP.

13 . . . . BxN†

14 PxB QxP†

Or 14 . . . N-R4 15 N-B6†, PxN 16 KPXP§, K-B1 17 Q-R5, NxB 18 Q-R6†, K-K1 19 KR-K1†, and White wins.

15 P-B4 Q-Q1

16 Q-R5 . . . .

Now White threatens 17 N-B6† with mate to follow.

16 . . . .

17 KR-K1

18 P-K6!

And the mate White now threatens is 19 PxQP†, KxP 20 N-B6!

18 . . . .

Or 18 . . . QPxP 19 RxP†!

19 PxB!

Resigns

Some Pawn! Black is helpless against the threats of 20 Q-N5† and 20 R-K8†. Sharp play by White.

## Piece and Mate

Starting off with a Colle System, White displays commendable flexibility and attains a standard Queen Pawn game attack, common after Black's . . . B-KB4.

The game is instructive in the manner in which White wins a piece and is made more piquant by an unusual mating theme soon after.

## COLLE SYSTEM

E. H. Cordts

P. D. Shahan

White

Black

1 P-Q4

P-Q4

2 N-KB3

N-KB3

3 P-K3

. . . .

The Colle System.

3 . . . .

B-B4

Black plays for equality—a logical early objective for the second player. Most common and good, too, however, is 3 . . . P-B4.

4 P-B4

. . . .

Standard books on openings give only 4 B-Q3, P-K3 5 BxB, PxB, followed by 6 Q-Q3 or 6 O-O. The text is quite playable, however, as White's Q-N3 to come strikes at both Black's Q4 and his QN2 in logical exploitation of the absence of Black's Queen Bishop from the Queenside.

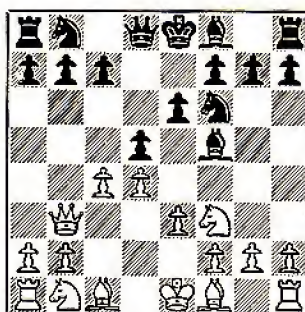
4 . . . .

P-K3

Preferable is 4 . . . P-B3.

5 Q-N3

. . . .



Logically, White is molding an attack which is quite consistent and poses difficult problems for Black. Psychologically, also, he has (to borrow a football expression) reversed his field to catch flatfooted an opponent who may have been oriented for defense against a typical Colle.

5 . . . .

P-QN3

White's first fruit: Black's move weakens the neighboring light squares. Better is 5 . . . Q-B1.

6 N-B3

N-B3

Second fruit: the actual losing move. 7 PxP with release of White's King Bishop catches Black's Queen Knight on a line with his King. Black ought to play 6 . . . B-K2 or 6 . . . P-B3.

7 PXP

PxP

On 7 . . . N-QR4 8 Q-R4†, White maintains his Pawn plus. Or 7 . . . KNxP 8 B-N5, Q-Q3 9 N-K5, and White wins a piece (against either 9 . . . NxN 10 BxN† or 9 . . . N/4-K2 10 Q-R4).

8 B-N5

Q-Q3

Better is 8 . . . B-Q2, the consistent follow-up of 7 . . . PXP. Black must concede something here (8 . . . B-Q2 9 NxP, N-QR4? 10 BxB†, QxB 11 NxN†—or 9 . . . NxP?? 10 NxN†, etc.); but better the Queen Pawn than a piece.

9 N-K5!

B-Q2

10 NxB

KxN

Or 10 . . . QxN 11 Q-R4, and White wins the pinned Knight.

11 P-K4!

. . . .

Double threat: 12 PXP or 12 P-K5.

11 . . . .

K-B1

Here 11 . . . R-K1 (or 11 . . . Q-K3) may be preferable; but White then wins at least the Queen Pawn, soon after 12 P-K5. On 11 . . . NxKP, White wins a piece (12 NxN, PxN 13 P-Q5).

12 P-K5

NxQP

Else White wins a piece (e.g., 12 . . . Q-K3 13 BxN, QxB 14 PxN).

13 PxQ

NxQ

14 PxN

BxP

The rest is somewhat academic but White's continuing attack holds a bit more interest.

15 B-B6

QR-N1

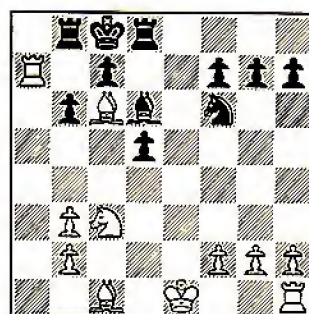
16 RXP

. . . .

Now White has a piece for one Pawn (instead of two) and still maintains his attack.

16 . . . .

R-Q1



17 N-N5!

. . . .

There's more to this than meets the eye! (And White wisely eschews winning another Pawn: 17 NxP? NxN 18 BxN, B-N5†!)

17 . . . .

N-K1

Black's King needs a flight square!

18 RxP†!

NxR

19 N-R7 mate!

An unconventional finish, turning a threat of an epaulette mate by a Rook into a combination epaulette and smothered mate!



# Past Masterpieces

Annotated by FRED REINFELD

THE POINT has been made more than once that, if Morphy had lived in a later era, he would have played the kind of chess appropriate to the age. That this claim is well-founded is convincingly shown here: Morphy sacrifices a Pawn on purely positional grounds; he steers into an ending with the heavy pieces; he centralizes strongly, exerting enough pressure to drive poor Lowenthal into a clearly hopeless position.

Match (London), 1858

RUY LOPEZ

Paul Morphy J. Lowenthal

White Black

1 P-K4 P-K4 3 B-N5 P-QR3

2 N-KB3 N-QB3 4 B-R4 N-B3

5 P-Q4 . . . .

Originally one of the most popular lines in the Ruy, this variation slowly faded from the masters' repertoire toward the turn of the nineteenth century. Beginning about 1940, however, 5 P-Q4 began to appear again in master play. Ten years later, the trickle had become a flood.

5 . . . . P x P 8 B x N QP x B  
6 P-K5 N-K5 9 N x P N-K3  
7 O-O N-B4 10 N x N B x N

The position has interesting aspects. Black has the two Bishops but doesn't know how to use them. On the other hand, White's King-side majority of Pawns is made up of healthy units as opposed to Black's Queen-side majority, which is rendered useless by the circumstance that his Queen Bishop Pawn is doubled.

That Morphy was quite familiar with this subtle, strategic concept will soon become clear. And this game was played almost half a century before Emanuel Lasker began to apply the same idea in the Exchange Variation (after 1 P-K4, P-K4 2 N-KB3, N-QB3 3 B-N5, P-QR3 4 B x N, QP x B 5 P-Q4; P x P 6 Q x P, Q x Q 7 N x Q, etc.)!

11 Q-K2 B-QB4

A modern player would prefer 11 . . . B-K2 with a view to retaining the two Bishops—but this was an unfamiliar notion, even an unformulated notion—in 1858.

Another good alternative, despite its unprepossessing appearance, is 11 . . . Q-Q5! striving for a favorable exchange of Queens. Both 12 R-Q1, B-KN5! and 12 P-QB3, B-B5! are then in Black's favor.

12 N-B3 Q-K2

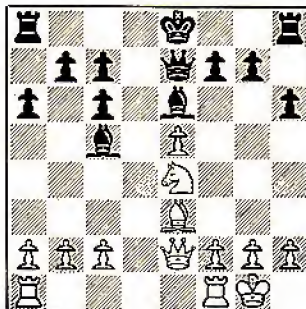
Better is 12 . . . O-O and, if 13 N-K4, B-K2 14 B-K3, P-QN3 15 QR-Q1, Q-B1.

13 N-K4 P-R3

Else 14 B-N5 is unpleasant.

14 B-K3! . . . .

Well played. The following, forced exchange deprives Black of the two Bishops; it also involves a positional Pawn sacrifice the consequences of which required accurate appraisal by Morphy.



14 . . . . B x B  
15 Q x B B-B4

Black's last is practically forced; for, if 15 . . . O-O-O, 16 Q-R7 is very strong, while, if 15 . . . O-O, 16 P-KB4 poses the formidable threat of P-B5-6.

16 N-N3! B x P  
17 P-B4 P-KN3

Something must be done against the threat of P-B5.

18 P-K6! B-B4

White was threatening to win a piece by 19 Q-QB3, and 18 . . . O-O 19 R-B2! leads to much the same play as the text.

19 N x B! P x N 21 Q-KR3 Q-B3  
20 P x P† K x P 22 QR-K1 KR-K1  
23 R-K5! . . . .

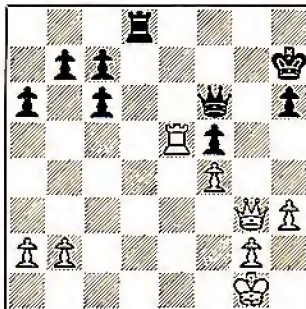
Very important. If 23 . . . RxR? 24 PxR, and White regains the Pawn with an easy win.

23 . . . . K-N3  
24 KR-K1 RxR  
25 RxR R-Q1

It is time to appraise the consequences of Morphy's Pawn sacrifice. We note the following points: (1) his Rook is powerfully centralized; (2) he has lasting pressure on Black's weak Pawns; (3) he need not fear Black's Queen-side Pawn majority which is purely academic because of the doubled Pawns.

Morphy plays this ending in a faultlessly "modern" manner quite out of keeping with his reputation.

26 Q-N3† K-R2  
27 P-KR3 . . . .



27 . . . . R-Q2

Black's position is more difficult than one might gather from casual inspection.

Thus, if 27 . . . R-Q4 (hoping to dislodge the strongly posted White Rook), White wins after 28 R-K8! Q-N3 29 R-K7† or 28 . . . Q-B2 29 Q-K3! R-Q2 30 Q-K5! So Black then must try ? . . . Q-N2 29 Q-K3! (even stronger than 29 Q x Q†, K x Q 30 R-K7†, etc.), R-Q2 30 Q-K6, R-B2 31 P-QN4! and Black is in zugzwang! (If 31 . . . Q-N3?? 32 R-R8†—or 31 . . . R-B3 32 Q-K5, R-B2 33 Q x Q†, followed by 34 R-QN8.)

22 Q-K3! . . . .

White prevents 28 . . . R-K2.

28 . . . . P-N3

29 K-R2 . . . .

29 P-QN4! is a good alternative.

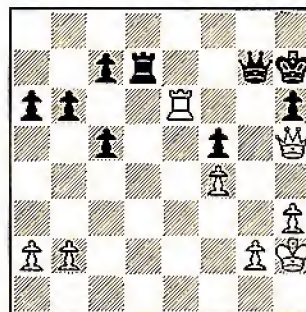
29 . . . . P-B4

30 Q-K2 Q-N3

Hoping for 31 Q x P? R-Q7!

31 R-K6! Q-N2

32 Q-R5 . . . .



32 . . . . R-Q4

If 32 . . . R-B2, 33 RxP†!—or, if 32 R-Q7? 33 Q x BP†, forcing mate.

33 P-QN3 P-N4

If . . . P-R4, 34 P-QR4! wins. Or 33 . . . Q-B1? 34 Q-N6† (not 34 P-KN4 as given by all the Morphy annotators), followed by 35 R-K8, wins Black's Queen. Morphy has kept up the pressure admirably.

34 RxP R-Q3

Black's last is justified despair.

35 Q x BP† Q-N3

36 Q x Q† K x Q

37 R-R5 R-N3

Or 37 . . . P-B3 38 P-KN4! followed by P-QR4, with an easy win. The following, technical phase is handled impeccably by Morphy.

38 P-KN4! P-B3 44 P-B6 R-N1  
39 K-N3 P-R4? 45 P-N5 R-KB1  
40 R-R7 P x P 46 K-B4 P-B5  
41 P x P K-B3 47 P x P P x P  
42 P-B5 K-K4 48 K-B5 P-B6  
43 R-K7† K-Q3 49 R-K3 Resigns

Morphy's most "modern" game—and one of his least appreciated! Note how consistently he has carried out the thematic idea: exploitation of the King-side Pawn majority.

## Chess beats Checkers!

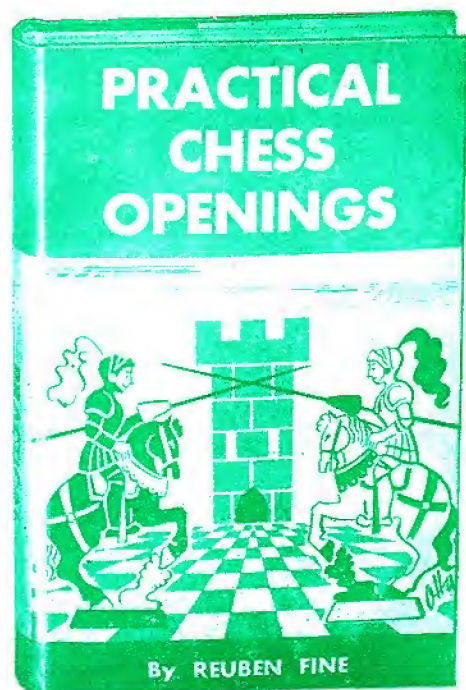
Draught was invented in the 12th century, probably in the south of France, according to historian H. J. R. Murray.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



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by REUBEN FINE



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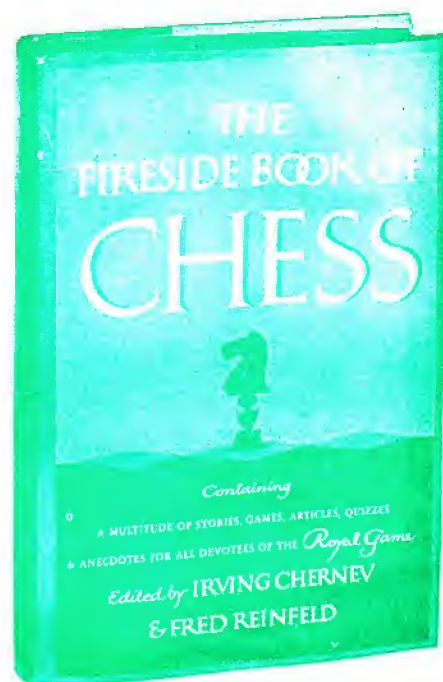
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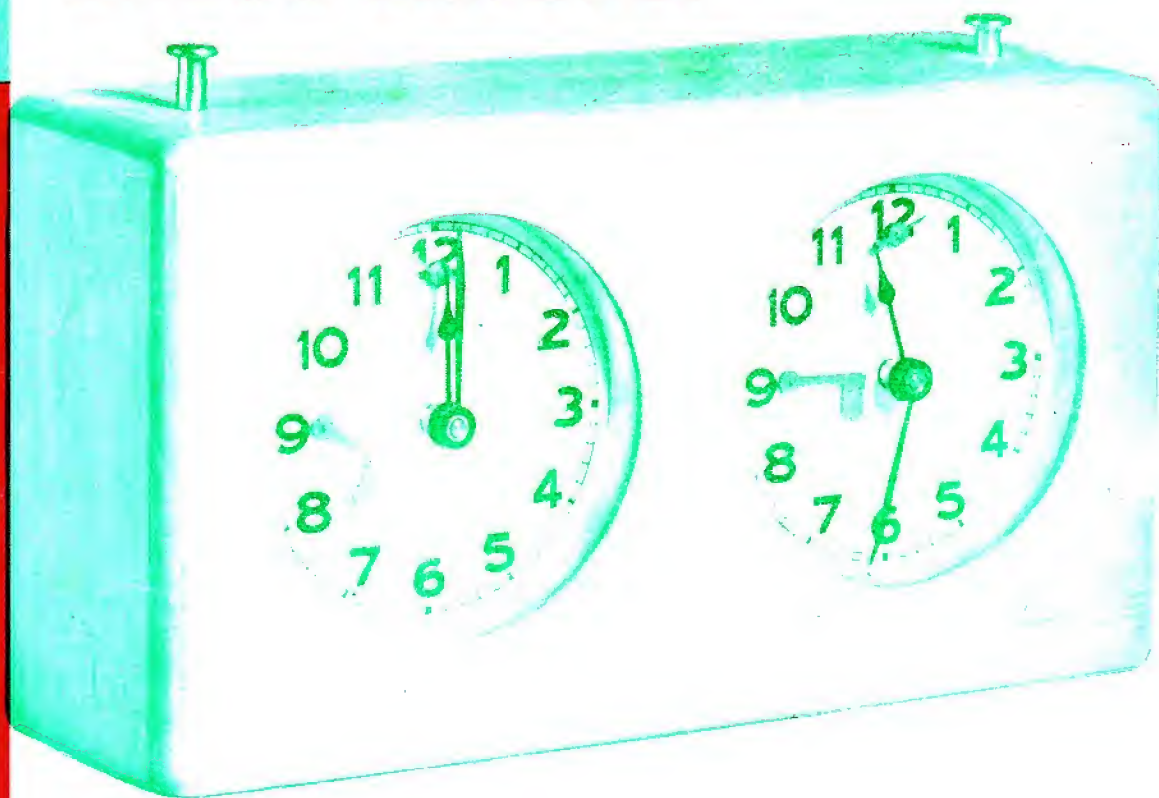




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# Chernev's Chess Corner

34 . . . .

B-B4!

Beginning the clearance which will enable Black's Rook Pawn and Queen to get at the opposing King.

35 BxB	NxB	38 K-N1	Q-R6
36 R-K2	P-R5	39 N-K3	N-R5
37 R/1-N2	PxP§	40 K-B1	R-K1

Resigns

Black threatens 41 . . . NxR 42 RxN (if 42 NxN, Q-R8 mate), Q-R8† 43 K-K2, QxR†, followed by the exchange of Queens and . . . P-N7.

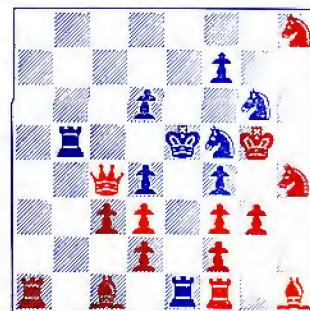
If 41 K-K1, N-B6† 42 K-Q1 (or B1), Q-R8† and quick mate.

"This is," says Nimzovich, "one of the best blockading games that I have ever played."

HERE are some interesting quotations. How many can you identify?

1. This little man has taught us all to play chess.
2. After the first move, I P-K4, White's game is in the last throes.
3. I want to be quiet; I mean to win this tournament.
4. I shall have to play a championship match with this man some day.
5. Young man, you play well!
6. It is not enough just to be a good player; one must also play well.
7. I cannot play well in England.
8. The East threatens us.
9. I am going to be World Champion.
10. I never read a (chess) book until I was already a master.
11. I wish I could do what he has done in chess.
12. I am wrong in supposing that I could bottle up my chess and put it in a glass case.
13. It is no easy matter to reply correctly to Lasker's bad moves.
14. That boy understands as much of chess as I do of rope dancing!
15. It is remarkable; you never seem to make a mistake.

TRY this little mate in one; but, after you mate, remove the mating piece (and anything it has captured) and mate again and again. Keep on doing this till you have mated twelve times!



Solutions on page 125

## THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

The poorest chess player is more to be envied than the most favored servant of the Golden Calf; for the latter grovels all his life long in the mire of materialism; while the former dwells high aloft in the bright realms of imagination and poetry.

—Weiss

**ALEKHINE** says of his game against Thomas at Baden-Baden, in 1925, "The late Nimzovich—who was rather reluctant to comment on games of his colleagues—distinguished this one by including it as an example in his remarkable book, *My System*."

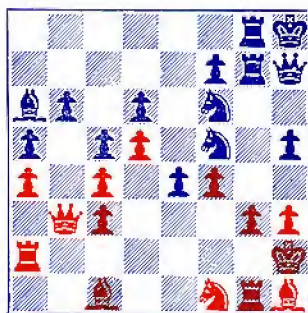
Alekhine spoke truth, as it is indeed rare to find a great master (and this applies equally to Alekhine himself) give unstinted praise to the works of a contemporary. Consequently, when Lasker says of the following game that it is the finest played in ten years, one may be pardoned for venturing that his appraisal was conservative. It is the finest game played in almost any ten years!



Irving Chernev

This locking-up of the position is what Nimzovich wants. But he could have forced it by . . . B-K3, anyway, threatening to exchange Pawns and then win the Queen Bishop Pawn (or make its life miserable).

22 . . . .	K-R1	26 R-R2	N-B4
23 N-Q2	R-KN1	27 B-R1	QR-KN1
24 B-KN2	P-KN4	28 Q-Q1	PxP
25 N-B1	R-N2	29 KPxB	B-B1
		30 Q-N3	B-R3



Very, very deep! If 31 B-Q2, R-N3 32 B-K1, N-N5† 33 PxN, PxP§ 34 K-N2, BxP! 35 QxB, P-K6! The last quiet move threatens 36 . . . Q-R6 mate, and the only way to prevent that is by 36 NxP, walking into a devastating Knight fork!

31 R-K2	N-R5
---------	------

Black is prepared to answer 32 N-Q2 with 32 . . . B-B1 and then, if 33 NxP, Q-B4 34 N-B2, QxP†! 35 NxQ, N-N5 mate!

Or 33 Q-Q1, BxP 34 KxB, Q-B4† 35 K-R2, N-N5† 36 K-R3, N-B7† 37 K-R2, Q-R6 mate.

32 R-K3	B-B1
33 Q-B2	BxP!
34 BxP	....

Or 34 KxB, Q-B4† 35 K-R2, N-N5† and mate in two more.

Dresden, 1926

## NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Johnner White		Nimzovich Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	7 O-O	BxN
2 P-QB4	P-K3	8 PxB	P-Q3
3 N-QB3	B-N5	9 N-Q2	P-QN3
4 P-K3	O-O	10 N-N3	P-K4
5 B-Q3	P-B4	11 P-B4	P-K5
6 N-B3	N-B3	12 B-K2	Q-Q2!

Echt Nimzovich! Who else would prevent 13 P-N4 by blocking his Bishop with his Queen?

13 P-KR3	N-K2
14 Q-K1	P-KR4!

Blockade work by the master of the art himself.

15 B-Q2	....
---------	------

On the ambitious 15 Q-R4, Black intends 15 . . . N-B4 and, if then 16 Q-N5, N-R2 forces 17 QxRP after which 17 . . . N-N6 wins the Exchange.

15 . . . .	Q-B4!
16 K-R2	Q-R2!

Of this, Nimzovich says, "The Queen is bound for—KR2! where she will be excellently placed, for then the crippling of White's King-side by . . . P-R5 will at once be threatened." Then he adds, with understandable pride, "It must be conceded that the restraint maneuver, Q-Q2-B4-R2, represents a remarkable conception."

17 P-QR4	N-B4
----------	------

With this immediate threat: 18 . . . N-N5† 19 PxN, PxP§ 20 K-N1, P-N6, and Black wins.

18 P-N3	P-R4	20 B-KB1	B-Q2
19 R-KN1	N-R3	21 B-B1	QR-B1
		22 P-Q5	....

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



# CHESS REVIEW

THE PICTURE CHESS MAGAZINE

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J. A. Horowitz

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# Readers' Forum

Readers are invited to use these columns for their  
comments on matters of interest to chessplayers.

### SUGGESTION

I have run across a lot of ex-soldiers who learned to play chess in the service but are drifting away from it. Why not get five chess writers as a committee to put forth a plan to bring chess before more people?

EUGENE TOWNE  
Newport, Maine

### A MATTER OF HISTORY

What is the reason of the statement in the February issue of CHESS REVIEW (page 38) that the Game of Chess was not known at "King Arthur's time"?

It is a proven fact that chess was "known" at least 3,000 years before King Arthur!! And I believe that even King Arthur played the game!

SVEN BRASK  
Auteboro, Mass.

• A reference to Murray's *History of Chess* or to Davidson's *Short History of Chess* is suggested.—Ed.

### CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM

Just a brief note from an old reader to let you know how very much I enjoy Dr. Euwe's articles on the end-game. You have, in almost every issue, very instructive articles on the openings and the middle game; but the end-game has been strangely neglected, not only by you, but by most chess publications. And it's just the end-game where most of us are the weakest. So please keep up the good work.

I, for one, would welcome a systematic exposition on various end-games, somewhat along the lines of your articles on *How to Win in the Opening*. Perhaps you could be persuaded to write a book on the end-game, not as ponderous as Fine's book and weightier than, say, Mieses'.

I am looking forward to receiving continued instruction and pleasure from your excellent magazine.

THEODORE FRANKEL  
New York, N. Y.

• Admittedly, the end-game is the weakness of most (average) players, and the hardest in which to arouse their interest (see *Odds and Evens*, p. 107). But, while the average player seems loath to learn end-games, the masters seem loath to teach them, too. Euwe's contribution is about all that has come along for years, despite some soundings on our part.

On the other hand, end-game material is largely appropriate for books. Unlike the openings, end-games rarely feature anything new theoretically. Botvinnik did recently prove a win for a Rook and Pawn ending previously thought to be a draw, but that is practically the only such discovery in some years. So the zealous student can learn little more in magazines than is already in the books.

For all that, more emphasis on end-games is desirable, and we hope to provide it. Expositions of practical applications are always useful. Meanwhile, however, we have besides Euwe's articles quite competent expositions by Collins and Kmoch on such end-games as arise in current games and by Chernev and Reinfeld (January, p. 32) in classic games. For other occasional pieces, see page 107 and, for that matter, pages 118-121.—Ed.

### FAVORABLE CRITICISM

I hate to miss a single issue of your splendid Publication which gives me so many pleasant hours. New London is a very poor Town for Chess. We have very good players here but they are either Henpecked or do indulge in Bowling or Poker. Now we have this doggoned Television which keeps them from forming a Club as in former years. I enjoy every game you publish and have a large number of Chess Books which I bought at an Auction to keep me enjoying my Chess. I am always looking forward to CHESS REVIEW. I am past 78 Years old and Chess is my favorite and Classic Music.

G. J. BECKER  
New London, Conn.

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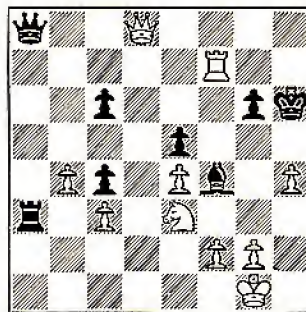
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# Announce the Mate!

## MATE OVER MIRAGE!

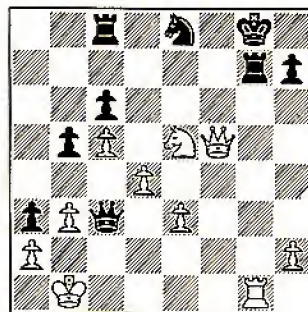
OPTICAL ILLUSIONS are often the only barrier to a mate, as the following examples may attest. Pierce the illusion, and the solution is yours! All of these positions came up in actual games. All were solved, though others as easy have been missed. Or others as hard, you may say. At any rate, here are ten mates: can you rate excellent on 10 solutions? Or good for 8? Or fair for 6?



1 White mates in 3

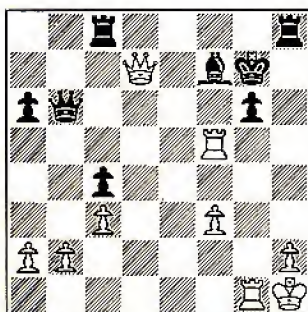
Easy does it: this is one to warm up on, White (who was Julio Bolbochan in the 1946 Argentine Championship) has a commanding position as well as the move, and the rest should be easy, barring optical illusions. Go to it.

Solutions on page 125



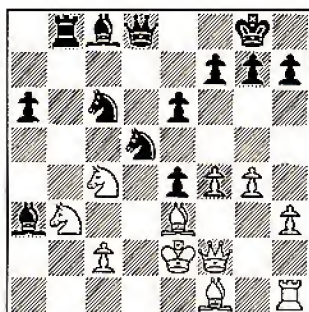
2 White mates in 3

This is still batting practice. Though White (James Cross in the U. S. Junior Championship, 1946) is a whole Rook down and facing two distinct mating threats, he has set up a sure-fire mate for himself. It's easy, but, in the immortal words of Tarrasch: You must see it!



3 Black mates in 5

Any mate is easy when you see it! And credit here goes to F. Davidson in the four state tourney at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 1947, not so much for the mate, perhaps, as for permitting a hair-breadth setting first. Still, it's your move. Study the position and announce the mate.



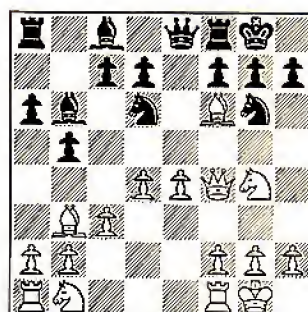
4 Black mates in 2

Adams — Goetze, Hollywood, 1947, was the occasion for this mate. It illustrates, perhaps, the importance of the optical factor in quick mates as no other example can so well. Else, surely, White would have avoided this position. It's yours to check and mate.



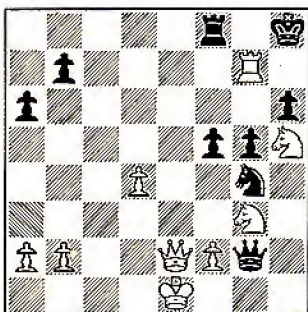
5 Black mates in 3

M. Jaglom perpetrated this fairly unusual conception at Long Beach, N. Y., 1947. Of course, some variants run to mate in two. Indeed, as played, it was a mate in two. But score off partial credit if you overlook any legal variations in the White defense.



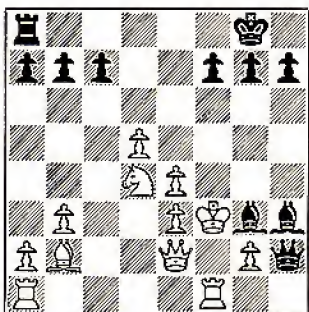
6 White mates in 3

Tarrasch's dictum on seeing is one of those truisms which grow in worth the more one sees of chess. If told the solution here, any duffer would exclaim: "Any duffer could see that!" But Necesany saw it at Prague, 1947, without being told. Can you?



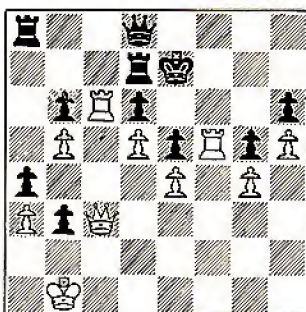
7 White mates in 5

Irving Panoff of Penn U. (White) may have had other ways of winning here (with a piece for a Pawn) in the 1948 Intercollegiates. But he merits credit for piercing the optical illusions and coming up with a clean and decisive stroke to ensure a mate. Can you?



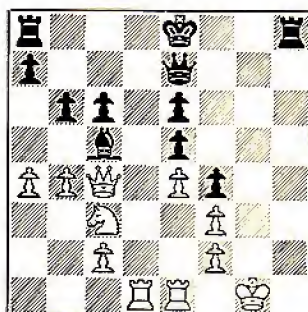
8 Black mates in 4

Romero of Argentina came up with this one, the preface to which involved the sacrifice of a Rook! Credit him with clairvoyance (or perhaps just the courage of his conviction that a King in the open is a dead King) and try to see through the remaining optical illusion!



9 White mates in 2

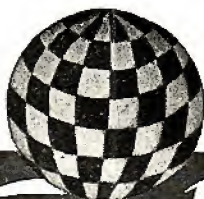
Perhaps we should set this one in with the warm ups. Yet again it is possible that we can rate this as hard enough at that! White (Rosolimo) at Southsea, 1949, has a fine game. But the actual mate is worthy of note as a prime example of dispelling the optical illusions.



10 Black mates in 7

Try this for size! While the mate in 2 or even 3 is sheer mastery over illusion, Hans Berliner in the 1947 Championship of the Washington Divan here proves that the same factor can initiate a much longer mate. Look for the gimmick, not at the number of moves.





# The World of Chess

## INTERNATIONAL

### No Stand-off

Topping Mexico's best players, Dr. Edward Lasker, the well-known master and author, romped away with a tournament in Mexico City. He won 5 games and drew 2, finishing 2 points ahead of his closest rival, Col. J. J. Araiza.

### Doubled in Spades

The Russian team set back the Argentinian in Buenos Aires in each of four matches, for the overwhelming, final point score of  $20\frac{1}{2}$ - $11\frac{1}{2}$ . Actually, most of the matches were fairly close. In the first, the final score was 5-3; the second, likewise 5-3; the third was a bare win,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; but, in the crushing last match, the Russians scored 6-2 to amass their considerable preponderance in game points.

As a set of four game matches, the individuals' results take on interest.

David Bronstein at first board for the USSR seemed to be walking over Miguel Najdorf when he won the first two times. By winning the third round and tying in the last, however, Najdorf came out, defeated to be sure, but with a respectably close  $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

At board two, Paul Keres found more trouble with Julio Bolbochan of Argentina. He drew twice, lost in the third round, but managed to even up with a last round victory. Score: 2-2.

Board three found the youthful Yuri Averbach pitted against the even more youthful Argentinian champion, Oscar Panno. After two draws, however, age took precedence, and Averbach won in the last two rounds, for 3-1.

At board four, Mark Taimanov added to the USSR advantage by defeating grandmaster Erich Eliskases in the 2d and 4th rounds, drawing the other games. Score: 3-1.

At board five, Alexander Kotov clipped Hector Rossetto in like fashion, winning in the 1st and 3d rounds. Score: 3-1.

Tigran Petrosyan shaded Herman Pilnik by a 3d round win and three draws, to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ , on board six.

Yefim Geller of Russia (Russians have been first named throughout in this account) scored in round one against Carlos



At Mexico City, Edward Lasker of New York opposes General Soto Larrea.

Maderna at board seven, then drew, to score  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ .

At board eight and last, Isaac Boleslavsky suffered the only loss for the USSR in round one, at the hands of Carlos Guimard. After two draws, he evened the score by a last round win. Score: 2-2.

Guimard, it may be noted won with the White, lost with Black. For the USSR had White on odd-numbered boards in rounds one and three.

### Double in Intent

The same Russian team, augmented by World Champion Mikhail Botvinnik and Vassily Smyslov, his current contender, is slated to play against a United States team, beginning June 16, at the Hotel Roosevelt in New York City, according to Harold M. Phillips, President of the U. S. Chess Federation.

The U. S. team as named for the match with Russia, which was put off, is Samuel Reshevsky, Champion Larry Evans, Robert Byrne, George Kramer, I. A. Horowitz, Arnold S. Denker, Max Pavey and Arthur B. Bisguier. There is the possibility that there may be some

changes, more particularly as the previous matches with the USSR were on ten boards and so that precedent may be followed again.

### Interim Report

In the match for the World Chess Championship now going on in Moscow, challenger Vassily Smyslov looks slightly sick. Botvinnik leads  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$  as we go to press, having won the first two games and drawn the third, for what can easily be in match-play such a commanding edge as to determine the whole match at the outset. The fourth game also went to Botvinnik, and the fifth and sixth were drawn. Smyslov finally won, in the seventh game!

### Sportsmanship

We do not suppose that D. Bronstein and A. Tolush, the Russians who lost at Hastings to C. H. O'D. Alexander of England, will be penalized with a stint in the salt mines. Nevertheless, it is worth noting that the *Moscow Literary Gazette*, in discussing the Hastings tournament, ominously warns Soviet players against



"complacency and conceit." Bronstein and Tolush in particular are scolded for having played "below their capabilities." Innocent souls will be unable to read between the lines, but those who are aware of the propaganda role of chess in "monolithic" communism can recognize a gentle hint when they see one. The *Literary Gazette* is saying, in effect, "Better not lose to a mere Englishman again, boys—or you may be sorry."

Of course what the free world mostly misses in these inspired Soviet commentaries is a generous admission that Alexander may have had something to do with the result of the tournament. Western critics have never withheld praise for Russian chess ability, but the totalitarian mind seems incapable of returning the compliment.

Speaking of sportsmanship and the commendable, but probably futile, effort to keep chess out of politics (futile, that is, as long as the Russians insist on putting it there), we learn from the British magazine *Chess* that F. A. Rhoden, the organizer of the Hastings Congress, was told by A. Kotov, USSR representative in the FIDE, that Russians would not play with Spaniards. An absurd restriction! What happens if a Spaniard gains the right to play in the next world championship challengers' tournament? Rhoden had already lined up the Spanish player Bordell but canceled the accepted invitation when confronted by the Russian ultimatum. After all, no Spaniard could hope to compete with the publicity value of the Russians! One can sympathize with Rhoden's embarrassment and even make allowances for his action in the light of hard practicality, yet feel that if this sort of thing is to be condoned and perhaps made into a precedent, then courtesy, fair play and the nonpolitical tradition in international chess (not to mention common sense) will have been dealt a hard blow indeed. The Spanish Chess Federation, understandably indignant, has expressed its displeasure by breaking off relations with the British Chess Federation.

## UNITED STATES

### NATIONAL

#### Louisiana to the Fore

New Orleans, the home of Paul Morphy, will stage the forthcoming USCF "Open" Tournament in August under the joint sponsorship of the Louisiana Chess Association and the U. S. Chess Federation.

The red letter event is expected to attract at least 200 players from all parts of the country and some from Canada.

POPULAR FIRST MOVES of chess openings printed on pocket-sized cards, ideal for beginners or forgetful old-timers, 25c each or 5 for \$1. Box 106, Kalamazoo, Michigan.



Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps

Colorado Open State Chess Champion, Private Jack Hursch of the Medical Replacement Training Center, Camp Pickett, Virginia (from Denver, Colorado) makes a move in a 6 soldier simultaneous at the Pickett Service Club against Private George Kacewicz (from Superior, Wisconsin). Hursch won four, drew two games.

Acting as hosts will be the thriving New Orleans Chess Club of more than 50 members, whose president is David A. Walsdorf, Jr. Newton Grant, professor of mathematics, who has capably managed many Louisiana tours, will be director of the big show.

### REGIONAL

#### Radio Match Stirs Interest

A radio match between Pittsburgh and Washington, D. C., showed the two teams so well matched that five completed games all ended in draws. Three unfinished games are to be adjudicated by George Koltanowski. Extraordinary interest was reported on the part of an unseen audience of thousands who listened in and sent a flood of congratulatory wires and letters to William S. Potter, Pittsburgh organizer of the affair.

#### Northern Note

The 31st annual Western Massachusetts and Connecticut Valley Tournament had a gratifying turnout of 52 entries for three classes of play. Dr. J. Platz of Hartford was top man in Class A with a score of 5-1.

#### Midwest Gleaning

Stamford, Nebraska, was headquarters for the 42nd annual Washington's Birthday tournament in which three Nebraskans and three Kansans took part. The result was a victory on a percentage basis for Richard Hervert of North Platte,

Nebraska. CHESS REVIEW correspondent R. E. Weare of Stamford, Nebraska, came in second, while Fred Rundell of Norton, Kansas, took third.

### MASSACHUSETTS

In a 4 day session of the Massachusetts State Chess Association, Dr. J. Keilson of MIT, defending state champion, retained his honors against a 17 player field with a score of 5½-1½. Harvard's M. Weiner was runner-up with 4½-1½, and Shelbourne Lyman, youthful student at Boston Latin High School, placed third with 4-2.

### NEW YORK

Former U. S. Champion Arnold S. Denker carried off premier honors in a strong Manhattan Chess Club Championship tournament after a close finish. He succeeds Max Pavey as club champion.

The closeness of the finish was such that, as the last round began, it was entirely possible for a five-way tie for first place; and, in the actual outcome, Pavey did tie for second place with former U. S. "Open" Champion and twice club champion Arthur B. Bisguier and Abe Turner who, it may be remembered, finished a close second the year before.

George Shainswit, who placed fifth, was the sole player to go undefeated, with seven draws and four wins, though, true, Pavey won from him, Denker had made a strong bid for a defeatless status.



### Final Standings

A. S. Denker	8½-2½
A. B. Bisguier	8 -3
Max Pavey	8 -3
Abe Turner	8 -3
G. Shainswit	7½-3½
Alex Kevitz	6½-4½
W. J. Bryan	5 -6
A. Kaufman	4½-6½
E. T. McCormick	3 -8
A. S. Pinkus	3 -8
Ed Vano	3 -8
J. Williams	1½-9½

### LOCAL EVENTS

*California.* Recovering strongly after an opening defeat by Fresno, San Jose won the team championship tournament of the Central California Chess League with a match score of 5-1 and a superiority in percentage of won games over Sacramento, also 5-1 in matches. The final round brought these teams together in a suspenseful climax. Unable to afford a drawn match, San Jose showed its mettle by edging its dangerous rival, 4½-3½. Third place went to Fresno with 4-2. Best individual achievement was that of Tom Fries of Fresno with 5½-1½.

Five wins and two draws spelled victory for Dr. A. Janushkowsky in a Swiss final for the championship of the Sacramento Chess Club. Runner-up with 5½-1½ was O. Celle.

At the Inglewood Chess Club, William Carr took first with 6½-1½, followed by I. Zander, 5½-1½.

Well-matched teams from State College and UCLA duelled at the clubrooms of the Hollywood Chess Group, with the former scoring a close 3-2 triumph.

According to the *San Francisco Chronicle* and Radio Station KCBS of the San Francisco Bay Area, George Koltanowski won a game of chess from Mayor John Butler of San Diego and then was presented by the Mayor with a key to the city.

Undefeated in simultaneous exhibitions at Los Angeles, Corcoran and Stockton, Samuel Reshevsky encountered his stiffest opposition at the Golden Gate Chess Club of San Francisco. Here he sustained 4 losses in 33 games, the winners being H. Gross, Dr. L. Bloch, W. Hendricks and F. Rosenthal.

*Illinois.* Galesburg saw the Peoria Chess Club vanquished in a double-round match by the Tri-City Chess and Checker Club of Davenport, Iowa. Contributing to Tri-City's 10½-3½ result were two victories by K. Wiegmann.

A three-cornered club contest for rapid transit honors, sponsored by the Greater Chicago Chess League, went to the Rogers Park Chess Club. The other two clubs were Austin and West Towns.

*Indiana.* Scoring a 5-0 shutout, Marvin E. Cox of Oakwood, Illinois, annexed the



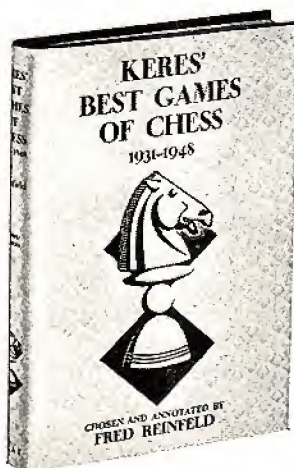
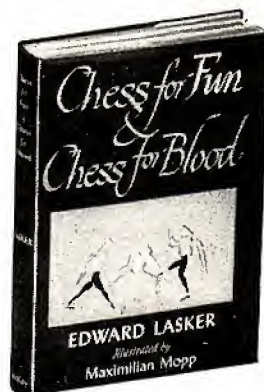
The Canterbury Chess Team (back row: left to right) Per Skjold, Coach Edwin Lindman, Edward Hammond and James Corridon; Raymond Marcotte and Captain Philip Faix at table. It won the Gambit League Championship for third time in row, winning from Millbrook, South Kent, Viewpoint and Wooster. It also defeated another New England school team, Kent, twice by 5-0 and 4-1.

### CHESS FOR FUN AND CHESS FOR BLOOD by Edward Lasker

This delightful book is crammed with telling anecdotes about chess and chessplayers. There are fascinating chapters on Chess Amenities, Checkmating Combinations, Endgame Play, Strategic Principles, Master Chess, Tournament Ethics, etc. Witty and instructive. Charminglly illustrated by Maximillian Mopp. Revised and augmented edition.

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Gary City Tournament. Second in the 14 man race was George Martinson of Chesterton, Ind., with 3½-1½.

**Maryland.** A highlight of Reshevsky's recent national tour was his simultaneous showing at the Baltimore Chess Club, where he piled up 48 wins and 8 draws, losing none.

**Massachusetts.** The Attleboro city championship went to Sven Brask, 6½-½, who allowed but one draw with D. Hudnut. The latter and A. C. Martin tied for second with 5½-1½ each. Ten players participated.

In the Newton YMCA Chess Club title event, William W. Parshley was successful with 9-1.

**Michigan.** A chess team from the University of Michigan's Chess Club drew a match with the King's Men Chess Club of Detroit, Michigan, late in March.

Michigan U.	King's Men
1 O'Keefe	Stolzenberg 0
½ Penquite	Eastman ½
1 Barry	Palmer 0
½ Hurst	Henkin ½
1 Harris	Wedenbaum 0
0 Schwartz	Jenkins 1
0 Ussery	Spitzley 1
0 Schmerl	Schecter 1
1 Gross	Gaba 0
0 Thackrey	Zemke 1
5	5

**New York.** The Rochester city championship culminated in a fine win by Dr. Max Herzberger, 8-0. Next among the leaders were Dr. Erich Marchand, 6½-1½; Dan Sullivan, 5-3; Rev. George Switzer, 4½-3½.

**South Dakota.** The fall-winter tournament of the Rapid City Chess Club ended in a triumph for R. B. Denu when he scored 7½-2½ against five others in a double round robin, M. F. Anderson, CHES REVIEW correspondent, was runner-up with 7-3. Third was E. M. Welling, 6½-3½.

**Texas.** The fine score of 10-1 gave Claude Freeman ascendancy over a 35 player field in a Swiss tournament for the championship of Fort Worth. He lost only to Robert Powelson. Next was Louis J. Dina, 8½-2½, followed in third and fourth places by Owen Burnet and Robert Powelson respectively, each with 8-3 but with Burnett ahead on S-B. totals.

We learn from Malcolm Sim that the Robert Byrne Chess Club has been organized in a town with the improbable name of Sugar Land. Leon Anhaizer gained a sweet 8-0 victory to become the club's first champion.

Victor in the Fort Worth 30-30 Tournament was Fred C. Tears of Dallas. William Janes of LeRoy was runner-up.

**Washington.** Ted Warner chalked up a 4-0 sweep in a round robin played at the fast 30-30 tempo. C. Rosburg and O. W. Manney tied for second with 2-2 each.

An 18 man Swiss for the championship of the Spokane Chess Club was credited to Gordon Cornelius with a perfect 6-0 tally. Ray Kromer was second with 4-2 and a better Solkoff showing than five other players with the same game score.

In a 30-30 tourney at the Seattle Chess Club, Dan Wade won a 4 man double round robin with 5-1, well ahead of Jim McCormick in second place with 3-3.

## CANADA

### British Columbia

Thirty-four wins and 3 draws were scored by Samuel Reshevsky in his simultaneous exhibition in Vancouver.

### Manitoba

At Winnipeg, Reshevsky, playing simultaneously, notched 31 victories and 2 draws.

### Ontario

The provincial titleholder, Geza Fuster, is now also champion of the strong Toronto Chess Club. The new honor came to him when he tallied 7½-1½, ahead of E. Rose and I. Suk, each 7-2. F. Siems, 6-3, finished third.

T. J. Kagetsu took a point from Reshevsky in the latter's simultaneous performance at Hart House, Toronto University.

### Texas—May 29-31

1954 Texas State Championship at the Nueces Hotel, Corpus Christi, open to Texas residents and military personnel stationed in Texas: 6 rd SS Tmt: EF \$5 plus membership in USCF and TCA: \$100 guaranteed for 1st, additional \$\$ and trophies. Write to H. D. Wilbur, 4217 Cambridge Drive, Corpus Christi, Texas.

### South Dakota—June 10-12

South Dakota Open Championship at Rapid City (probably in Montana—Dakota Utilities Hospitality Room): open to all with USCF membership cards: 6 rd SS Tmt with \$\$ from entry fees; write to M. F. Anderson, Box 1466, Rapid City, South Dakota.

### California—June 29 to July 9

National Junior Chess Championship at Long Beach under the auspices of the Lincoln Park Chess and Checkers Club. 1st 40 to apply may obtain housing accommodations without charge. Write to John Looney, Lincoln Park Chess & Checkers Club, Lincoln Park, Long Beach 2, California.

### Louisiana—August 2-14

USCF "Open" Championship at New Orleans at the Roosevelt Hotel: open to all USCF members, probably 12 rd SS Tmt: details on EF and \$\$ as yet unstated; for further information, write to A. L. McAuley, 4225 South Liberty St., New Orleans 15.

### Pennsylvania—September 4-6

Pennsylvania State Championship at the YMCA in Johnstown: 7 rd SS Tmt, open to state residents or members of chess clubs in state: EF \$2, plus \$6 for USCF and PSCF dues. For details, write to Dr. E. J. Gording, 1015 Graham Avenue, Windber, Pennsylvania.

For benefit of our readers, these items are printed if reported by authorized officials at least two months in advance.



### COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S. AND CANADA

Abbreviations—SS Tmt: Swiss System Tournament (in 1st round entries paired by lot or selection; in subsequent rounds players with similar scores paired). RR Tmt: Round Robin Tournament (each man plays every other man). KO Tmt: Knock-out Tournament (losers or low scorers eliminated). \$\$: Cash prizes. EF: Entry fee. CC: Chess Club. CF: Chess Federation. CA: Chess Association. CL: Chess League.

### Texas—May 1-2

1954 Buccaneer Open Tournament at the Nueces Hotel, Corpus Christi: 5 rd SS Tmt open to all: EF \$4 plus \$1 national rating fee: EF go to \$\$, 50 guaranteed for 1st & Buccaneer Trophy in connection with Corpus Christi's annual "Buccaneer Days." Write to H. D. Wilbur, 4217 Cambridge Drive, Corpus Christi, Texas.

### Indiana—May 15-16

Indiana State Championship at Barnes Hotel, Logansport: open to Indiana residents: 5 rd SS Tmt begins 7:00 PM Saturday: EF to be determined at state meeting: write to E. E. Rhead, 2715 Green Street, Gary, Indiana.

### Illinois—May 29-30

Great Lakes Open Championship, held by Austin Chess & Checkers Club, Austin Town Hall, 5610 West Lake Street, Chicago 44, Illinois (1st prize \$175 or paid trip to U. S. Open of 1954). For details, inquire of Austin C & C Club.



Sammy was held even in 3 games and put the remaining 35 into his winning column.

## Quebec

The Montreal Chess League title was gain hagged by the *En Passant* Chess Club, with the New Canadians placing second.

A university team competition in Montreal resulted in success for the University of Toronto, 10-6. McGill University was close behind with 9½-6½.

A 29-0 grand slam was scored by Reshevsky in his simultaneous display at Quebec City.

## FOREIGN

### Australia

D. Robson is Australian junior champion with the fine score of 10½-1½. The No. 2 player, J. Hortovanyi, drew with Robson and registered 9½-1½.

Both the Victorian championship and a first-place tie with A. Teters in the Pietzcker Tournament were credited to K. Ozols, who scored 9-2 and 6-1 respectively.

### France

The annual title tournament of the Caissa Chess Club in Paris was won by B. Simonovitch, with Baratz second and M. Raizman third.

### Germany

Easy victory in the interclub championship was gained by the Munich Chess Club.

### New Zealand

O. Sarapu continues his invincible way and for the third time in succession is titleholder. This latest triumph follows on the heels of his recent conquests in Auckland. Far behind Sarapu's score of 10½-1½ in the national championship were Lynch and Wagstaff, 7½-3½ each.

### Soviet Union

With many familiar names missing in the 21st championship of the USSR, Yuri Averbach took the crown with a score of 14½-4½. Other leading scores were as follows: V. Korchnoi and M. Taimanov, each 13-6; G. Lisitsyn and T. Petrosian, each 12½-6½; R. Holmov, 10½-8½; S. Furman, R. Nezmedtinov and A. Suetin, each 10-9.

### Spain

The only foreigner in an otherwise all-Spanish competition at Tarragona was the Dutch player Lodewijk Prins, winner of the event with 9½-1½. Roman Toran came in second with 9-2.

### Switzerland

Victor at Lucerne was Leepin with 5 points.

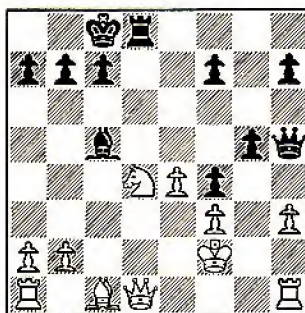
# Chess Caviar

## BRIGHTON, 1919

Sacrifices often terrorize. See White's 17th move, when he misses Q-K2, which might have held the position.

### KING BISHOP'S GAMBIT

Grover		A. W. Gyles	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	9 P-KR3	KN-K2
2 P-KB4	PxP	10 K-B2	BxN
3 B-B4	Q-R5†	11 PxB	O-O-O
4 K-B1	P-Q4	12 BxN	NxB
5 BxP	P-KN4	13 N-K2	B-B4!
6 N-KB3	Q-R4	14 P-B3	NxP!?
7 N-B3	N-QB3	15 PxN	RxP!?
8 P-Q4	B-KN5	16 NxR	R-Q1



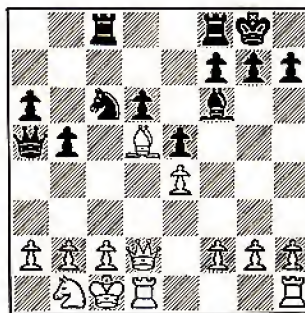
17 Q-N3? RxN 19 BxP R-Q7!  
18 K-N2 Q-R5 20 BxR Q-B7 mate

## SYDNEY, 1953

The books say that Bishops on opposite colors lead to a draw. Not in this game!

### SICILIAN DEFENSE

Hermann		Anderson	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	9 N/4-N5	O-O
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	10 B-KB4	P-K4
3 P-Q4	PxP	11 B-KN5	P-QR3
4 NxP	N-B3	12 N-R3	B-K3
5 N-QB3	P-Q3	13 N-B4	BxN
6 B-KN5	P-K3	14 BxB	P-N4
7 Q-Q2	B-K2	15 BxN	BxB
8 O-O-O	Q-R4	16 B-Q5	QR-B1
		17 N-N1?	....



17 .... N-Q5!!  
18 B-N3?? B-N4!!

Resigns

If 19 QxB, N-K7 mate!

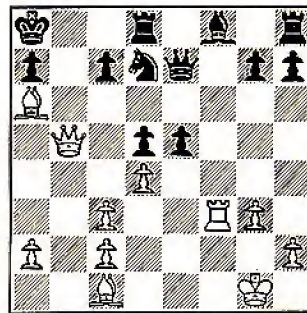
## OXFORDSHIRE, 1953

White's clever sacrifice is neutralized by an even more ingenious defense.

### VIENNA GAME

Norris		Newman	
1 P-K4	P-K4	9 B-Q3	B-K3
2 N-QB3	N-KB3	10 N-B3	N-Q2
3 P-B4	P-Q4	11 O-O	O-O-O
4 BPxP	NxP	12 Q-K2	B-N5
5 P-Q3	Q-R5†	13 R-N1!	BxN
6 P-N3	NxN	14 RxB	PxP
7 PxN	Q-K2	15 RxP!!	KxR
8 P-Q4	P-KB3	16 B-R6†	K-R1
		17 Q-N5	....

How does Black stop mate?



17 .... N-B4!!

If now 18 PxN? QxP† wins for Black; likewise after 18 B-R3? Q-Q2. White must be content with a perpetual check.

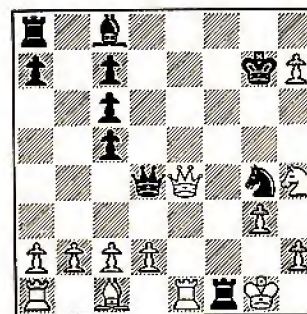
18 Q-B6† Drawn

## BELGRADE, 1953

Never underestimate the power of a double check.

### RUY LOPEZ

Matanovich		Janosevich	
1 P-K4	P-K4	9 NxB	PxQN
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	10 BxN	PxB
3 B-N5	P-B4	11 N-R4	P-N4!!
4 N-B3	N-B3	12 PxP e.p.	N-N5!
5 PxP	B-B4	13 PxP†	K-N2!
6 O-O	O-O	14 P-KN3	Q-Q5
7 R-K1	P-Q3	15 Q-K2	RxP
8 N-QR4	P-K5	16 QxP	R-B8‡!!



White resigns; mate is forced.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



# END-GAME OF THE MONTH

by DR. MAX EUWE

## THE THEMES

A FINE STUDY in the use of the advantage of the Exchange under very adverse factors: a Pawn minus and also a deficit in most of the positional considerations.

In Dr. Euwe's theories of chess-play, the value of the Exchange is somewhat less highly regarded than in the past, even the recent past. In the middle game, indeed, he has suggested that a minor piece may give battle to a Rook on equal or very nearly equal terms. (see *Devaluation of the Exchange?* in the September issue of *CHess REVIEW*, 1952, p. 268.) So this exposition of the winning power of the Exchange is highly significant, the more so that lesser side has so many other factors in its favor. The summary of the positional factors is in itself a worthwhile lesson. And the whole, with a generous coverage of both tactical and strategical features, is a valuable demonstration of what is vaguely called "technique"—and what may here be termed "the higher technique."

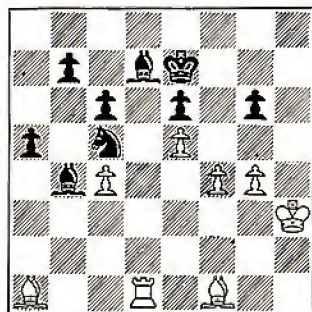
In all this, both players, as well as the commentator, exhibit some remarkably impressive chess.—Ed.

## END-GAME 6

Yugoslav Championship  
December, 1953

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE  
by transposition

Vasya Pirc White	Svetozar Gligorich Black
1 N-KB3 N-KB3	22 N-Q4 N-B1
2 P-KN3 P-Q3	23 P-QR4 P-QR4
3 P-Q4 QN-Q2	24 N/3-K2 B-Q2
4 B-N2 P-K4	25 N-B1 N-K3
5 O-O PXP	26 N-Q3 N-R1
6 NXP P-KN3	27 NxN PxN
7 P-N3 B-N2	28 P-B4 PxP
8 B-N2 O-O	29 PxP N-N3
9 N-QB3 R-K1	30 N-B5 B-QB1
10 P-K4 N-B4	31 B-KB1 B-B1
11 R-K1 P-B3	32 N-K4 NxRP
12 Q-Q2 Q-N3	33 N-B6† K-B2
13 P-KR3 B-Q2	34 NxR RxN
14 QR-Q1 QR-Q1	35 B-R1 B-N5
15 K-R2 QB-B1	36 R-K3 K-K2
16 P-B3 Q-B2	37 P-R4 B-Q2
17 Q-B2 Q-N3	38 P-R5 R-QR1
18 N/4-K2 N/4-Q2	39 PxP PxP
19 QxQ NxQ	40 P-N4 R-R1†
20 P-B4 P-Q4	41 R-R3 RxR†
21 P-K5 N/3-Q2	42 KxR N-B4



WHITE has the Exchange for a Pawn. From the purely materialistic point of

view, White therefore stands better. For the Exchange equals  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Pawns. That is, according to the old-fashioned way of assessing positions of this type. Only in special cases, must it be added, do positional factors compensate for a plus in material.

Yet, nowadays, opinions differ in regard to the Exchange, in this sense, that the emphasis is placed less on the factor of material than on that of position. As positional factors in the contest between Rook and minor piece, there are considered, among others: (1) the presence of passed Pawns; (2) the presence of other minor pieces; (3) the presence of strongholds (or outposts); (4) the Pawn configuration; and (5) the position of the King.

(1) The passed Pawns are important to the side with the minor piece especially because these can occupy the attention of the Rook to such extent as to eliminate the differential in values between the Rook and the minor piece.

(2) The presence of other minor pieces also has a neutralizing tendency. Conversely, in the contest between Rook and a single minor piece, the superiority of the Rook is so paramount that it can not be offset sometimes even by two Pawns.

(3) The presence of strongholds is indispensable to a proper development of the power of the minor piece. For a Knight which can be continually driven off by the Rook does not come into its own.

(4) The Pawn configuration may give the Rook occasion for going off on a foray. Pawns difficult to protect signify a serious handicap to the side with the minor piece.

(5) The position of the King is like-



DR. MAX EUWE

Former World Champion.

wise especially important to the weaker side. For the Rook, particularly in combination with other pieces (including a King), is a dangerous offensive weapon.

Examining the current position on the score of these positional factors, we must come to the conclusion that the majority of the factors are in Black's favor. He has a passed Pawn and threatens even to acquire still another. There are minor pieces on the board. And Black possesses strongholds for his minor pieces (QN5 and QB4 among others). In contrast, however, the position of Black's King is definitely insecure: shut in on the first and second ranks. Therefore, if White is to win, it is this factor which must decide. In fact, we shall observe the attack motif weaving throughout this entire end-game.

43 B-Q4

White's first step emphasizes the attack motif, for which he conveys his Bishop to the other wing.

His move, moreover, prevents the advance of Black's Rook Pawn. Consider: 43... P-R5? 44 R-R1 and

(1) 44... P-QN4 45 PxP, PxP 46 R-N1, N-R3 47 RxB! etc.

(2) 44... P-R6 45 R-N1, N-R3 46 RxB!

43....

44 B-B2

N-N6

....

Here White's Bishop stands very well for attacking purposes, 45 B-R4†, K-K1 46 B-Q3 is threatened, winning a Pawn. Consequently, Black still has no time for advancing his passed Pawn.

44....

N-B4

Black protects his Queen Bishop and also observes White's Q3.



45 R-N1

Again, White prevents . . . P-R5 and also threatens RxB!

45 . . .

N-K5

46 B-R4†

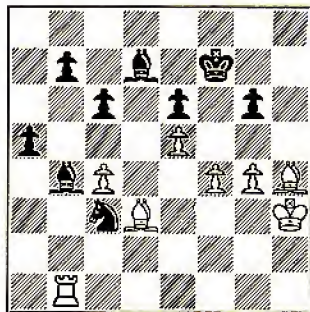
K-B2

46 . . . P-KN4 leads to a quick loss after 47 B-Q3! by which White gains a Pawn and establishes the needed passed Pawn.

47 B-Q3

N-B6

Black must remain active. After 47 . . . N-B4 48 B-QB2, he would be halted on the Queen-side, whereupon White would gain a free hand on the other wing.



White's strategy now could be to set up a mating attack by R-KR1, B-B6 and K-N3, except that Black, thanks to his last moves, holds just sufficient counter-measures in reserve. Note: 48 R-KR1, P-B4! 49 B-B6, B-B3! 50 R-R2, N-K5, and White gets no further.

In the original position given, if White's King stood on KN3, instead of KR3, this variation would have brought about a speedy decision.

48 R-QR1

P-B4

Black aims to follow up with . . . B-B3 and thus guard against a later execution of the attack just mentioned. A drawback of his last move, however, is that now the possibility of establishing connected passed Pawns is out of the picture.

49 B-K1

. . .

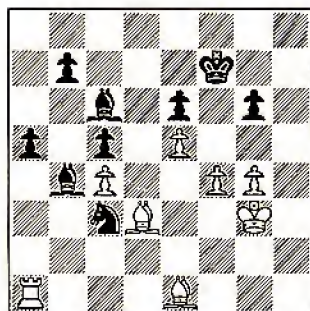
For the time being, White limits himself to the defense. He must first bring his King to the other wing, to lessen somewhat the power of Black's passed Rook Pawn.

49 . . .

B-B3

50 K-N3

. . .



It is instructive to investigate what effect the exchange of one or more of the minor pieces might have at this juncture.

Thus, Black might try: 50 . . . B-K5 51 BxB, NxB† 52 K-B3, but he stands to lose after 52 . . . N-B6 53 K-K3 because of the threat of losing a piece on 54 K-Q3. (53 . . . P-QN4 is no help in view of 54 BxN, BxB 55 PxP!) And, on 52 . . . N-Q7†, White wins a Pawn by 53 BxN, BxB 54 R-Q1 and 55 R-Q7†. Or, finally, 52 . . . BxB only loses a Pawn by either 53 KxN, B-N5 54 R-R1, K-N2 55 R-Q1—or 53 . . . B-B6 54 R-R1, K-N2 55 R-Q1, B-Q5 56 R-QN1.

And, on 50 . . . N-K5†, White can seize the occasion to exchange; for, after 51 BxN, BxKB 52 BxB, R-PxB 53 R-R5, he stands to accumulate Pawns by 53 . . . P-N6 54 R-N5, B-B7 55 RxP†—or 53 . . . P-N3 54 R-N5, B-Q6 55 RxP/6, BxP 56 R-B6 (also very strong is 56 R-N7†, K-K1 57 K-R4, followed by the advance of White's King), P-N6 57 Rx BP (for, on 57 . . . P-N7, White has 58 R-B7† and 59 R-QN7).

A number of these variations wind up in an end-game of Rook versus Bishop, with Pawns equal. Such present no special technical problem for White, for he can always, by bringing his King in closer, effect an exchange of Rook for Bishop and Pawn and then win the resulting end-game.

As a side-issue, it should be noted that 50 . . . P-R5 costs a Pawn: 51 K-B2, P-R6 (or this advance may be forced by 52 B-B2) 52 BxN, BxB 53 RxP.

50 . . .

N-R5

51 K-B2

. . .

White does not exchange Bishops as that results only in advancing and strengthening the passed Pawn.

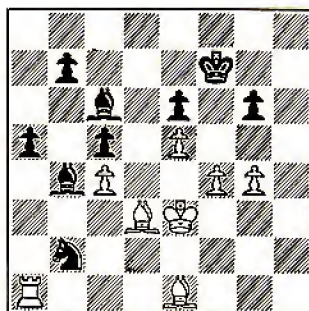
51 . . .

N-N7

Black stays on the offensive. He must; for, after 51 . . . N-N3, White continues the same way as in the game (K-K3 and B-Q2) and Black cannot make a single counter-blow count because of the inactive position of his Knight.

52 K-K3

. . .



52 . . .

P-R5!

Forward at last! And, indeed, what else? Exchanging Knight for Bishop here gains nothing at all. For, after 52 . . . NxB 53 KxN, White actually threatens 54 BxB, R-PxB 55 R-R5, and there is no adequate reply: e.g., 53 . . . BxB 54 RxB, P-R5 55 K-B3, B-B6 56 P-N5, B-B3 57 R-K2, B-B6 58 R-QR2, B-B3 59 R-R2, K-N2 60 R-Q2, K-B2 61 R-Q8, K-N2 62 R-QR8, K-B2 63 R-R5, and White wins a Pawn.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Or, on 61 . . . K-K2, Black lands in zugzwang after 62 R-KR8, K-B2 63 R-R7†, K-B1 (63 . . . K-N1 64 R-K7) 64 K-N2.

Or, if Black tries 53 . . . P-R5 (instead of 53 . . . BxB), he can be maneuvered out of position by 54 B-Q2, K-K2 (not 54 . . . P-R6? 55 B-B1) 55 R-QN1, B-R6 56 B-R5, K-B2 57 K-B3 and 58 R-QR1.

53 B-Q2!

. . .

To bring the Bishop to QB1.

53 . . .

P-R6

54 B-QB1

N-Q8†

A new resource again for Black.

55 K-K2

N-N7

After 55 . . . N-B6†, Black's Rook Pawn soon goes: 56 K-B1, P-R7 57 B-N2.

56 P-N5

. . .

White aims to reserve a tempo in case Black should ever try . . . B-KB6 later. It is remarkable that the text move detracts nothing from White's King-side Pawn majority. That is a fact since the move, P-KB5, will, under proper conditions, create a passed Pawn.

56 . . .

K-N2

Not best. Properly 56 . . . NxB 57 KxN, P-N4 transposes back into the actual game.

57 R-R2

. . .

But White returns the favor. He can win more quickly with 57 BxN, PxB 58 R-R8, P-N4 (else 59 R-QB8) 59 R-R7†, K-N1 60 BxP by virtue of his own passed Pawn. Apparently, fault begets fault!

57 . . .

NxB

On 57 . . . N-R5, there follows 58 K-B1, N-B6 59 R-R1, after which Black must lose his Rook Pawn.

58 KxN

P-N4!

Passed Pawns!

59 BxP

PxP†

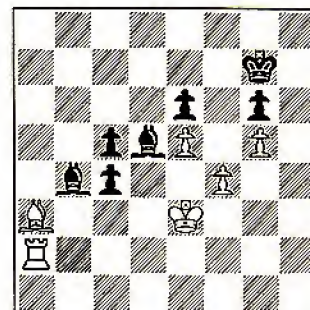
60 K-K3

. . .

Not 60 KxP?? B-Q4†.

60 . . .

B-Q4



An entirely different situation has now arisen in which both the Rook's capacity for the offensive and the compensating power of Black's passed Pawn have been heightened. The Pawn moreover is guarded by Bishops stationed at secure strongholds.

61 B-B1

. . .

Of course not 61 BxB, PxB. With two passed, connected Pawns for the Exchange, Black has no danger of losing.



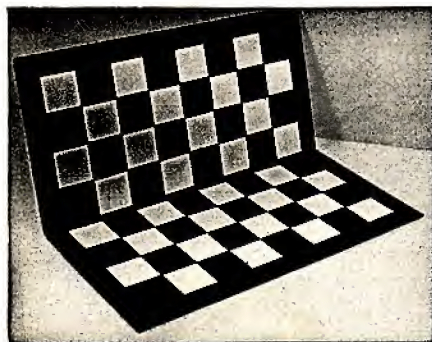
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61 . . . . . K-B1  
62 R-R7! . . . . .

For the Rook, the promised land: the seventh rank.

62 . . . . . B-QB6  
63 B-R3 . . . . . B-N5

The Black Bishop returns because, after the plausible 63 . . . B-Q5† 64 K-K2, P-B6, White wins a Pawn by 65 R-QB7.

64 B-N2 . . . . . K-N1

Perhaps here one might expect 64 . . . P-B6. Black rightly omits this advance since his King Bishop then loses its mobility. It cannot then, among other things—as happens in the game—come to the rescue via B6 to counter-act White's King-side operations.

65 R-Q7 . . . . .

White prepares the decisive breakthrough, P-B5.

65 . . . . . B-B3  
66 R-Q6 . . . . .

Here he forces the Bishop back.

66 . . . . . B-Q4  
67 R-Q8† . . . . . K-B2  
68 R-Q7† . . . . . K-N1

With an eye toward things to come, Black's King prefers to avoid the black squares. Note also 68 . . . K-K1 fails against 69 R-KN7.

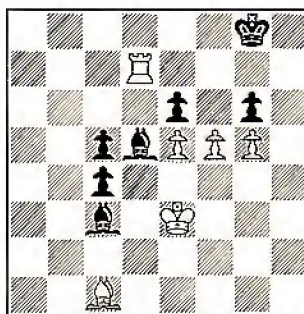
69 B-B1 . . . . .

A last preparatory measure. On 69 P-B5 at once, there follows 69 . . . NPxP 70 K-B4, B-Q7†.

69 . . . . . B-QB6

On 69 . . . B-B3 70 R-Q6, White gains a tempo by the same method as with moves 66-68. With the text move, Black's King Bishop can at least come to the support of the defense.

70 P-B5! . . . . .



A clear demonstration of the power of White's Pawn majority on the right wing. Upon 70 . . . NPxP 71 K-B4, to be followed by 72 P-N6, White's King marches in.

70 . . . . . BxP  
71 P-B6 . . . . .

Now White has a tremendous passed Pawn. It will sooner or later assert itself.

71 . . . . . B-Q5†!  
72 K-K2 . . . . . B-K5  
73 B-R3! . . . . .

A subtle threat: 74 P-B7†, K-N2 75 P-B8(Q)†, KxQ 76 RxB!

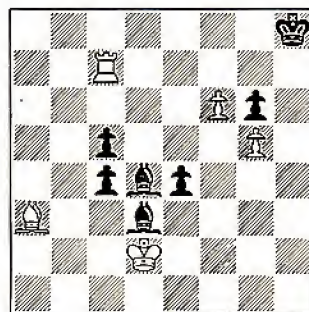
73 . . . . . B-Q6†  
74 K-Q2 . . . . . P-K4

By this extra protection of his King's Bishop, Black parries the threat mentioned (which would begin now with 75 P-B7†).

75 R-N7† . . . . . K-R1  
76 R-Q7 . . . . .

A little measure to gain time on the clock.

76 . . . . . K-N1  
77 R-N7† . . . . . K-R1  
78 R-QB7 . . . . . P-K5



Again, an extremely critical situation has come up. The Black passed Pawns may march on on all sides. A single tempo can decide the issue.

Just how much the initiative counts is clearly revealed here. Had White not made timely provision for a passed Pawn which carries attendant mating threats, his advantage of the Exchange would have become quite worthless. And he'd be faced now with a grim task of holding back Black's passed Pawns.

79 BxP . . . . .

White has no choice, but there is no need for one.

79 . . . . . P-K6†  
80 K-B1! . . . . .

80 K-K1? B-B6†! etc.

80 . . . . . P-K7  
81 B-N4 . . . . .

Again, the only move.

81 . . . . . B-K6†

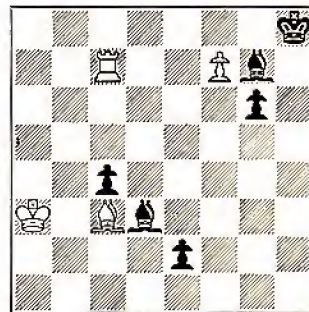
On 81 . . . P-B6, 82 R-K7, and thereafter 83 P-B7 decides the issue.

82 K-N2 . . . . . BxP  
83 P-B7 . . . . . B-B3†

Now Black's move is forced (83 . . . B-R3? 84 B-B3†, and White queens with check).

84 K-R3 . . . . . B-N2  
85 B-B3! . . . . .

Anyway!



85 . . . . . Resigns

An end-game rich in combinations, but one in which the strategical outlines are clearly defined, too.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



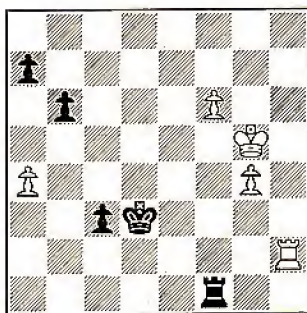
# ODDS and EVANS

**M**ODERN TOURNAMENT PLAYERS are no pushovers. The level of chess ability has risen steadily. The gap between Botvinnik and his competitors is not nearly so great as it was for Capablanca and Alekhine, who often looked so good by way of contrast. Nowadays, every wood-pusher has a sound knowledge of general principles. He develops pieces and makes "natural" moves, even though there be no strategy behind them. While this policy makes for automatic chess and stifles originality, it is nevertheless difficult to make headway against.

Most players, conversely, are alarmingly weak in the end-game. In fact, one of the stratagems of the master is to veer straight for the ending when facing weak opposition. When I tell beginners that the best way to improve is to study the end-game to exhaustion, they consider me frivolous and usually retort that there are a thousand ways of being slaughtered before they can even reach an ending, and therefore they will concentrate on the openings. To this, I can only reply that it is just as well they be slaughtered in the opening as that they reach an ending and misplay it. It is no fun to throw away a hard earned win after hours of gruelling play.

THE FOLLOWING POSITION, which has a bit of history behind it, is a good example of just how discouraging this can be. White has played 55 P-N4.

Evans (U. S. A.)



Plater (Poland)

Position after 55 P-N4

This game was played in the preliminaries of the International Team Tournament at Helsinki, 1952, and was the one which broke my spirit as well as my heart. Because of it—and this is no alibi—I failed to win another game in the finals!

The position was reached after I decided to convert an opening advantage into an end-game advantage. White managed to get a lot of counter-play, and soon I was confronted with this deceptive Rook and Pawn ending, in which I had (apparently) two winning lines from which to choose.

The first was 55 . . . P-R3! 56 K-N6, P-N4 57 PxP, PxP 58 P-B7, P-N5 59 K-N7, P-N6 60 P-B8(Q), RxQ 61 KxR, P-

N7, and White hasn't got a prayer. Why I chose the second "winning" line, I'll never know.

55 . . . P-B7?

No sooner had I made the move than I was in for a severe jolt!

56 RxP KxR  
57 K-N6 P-R3

At this stage, I realized that Black could do no more than draw. I rose and circled the playing room in despair. Reshevsky, who had been kibitzing the game, laid his hand on my shoulder and told me that I had just blundered, that 57 . . . K-Q6, instead, would have won "with ease."

Now this was just the move I had been considering and which I had rejected after a half-hour analysis. I told him that he was wrong, that it would only have drawn. He insisted that it would have won. On the spot I bet him \$20, and we agreed to play it out after this game.

58 P-N5 P-N4  
59 PxP PxP  
60 K-B7! . . .

The fly in the ointment! White gains several tempi by this maneuver. Originally, I had counted only on 60 P-B7? P-N5 61 K-N7, P-N6 62 P-B8(Q), RxQ 63 KxR, P-N7, and Black wins with ease.

60 . . . P-N5  
61 P-N6 P-N6  
62 P-N7 P-N7

Or 62 . . . R-KN8 63 P-N8(Q), RxQ 64 KxR, P-N7 65 P-B7, drawing.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



by LARRY EVANS

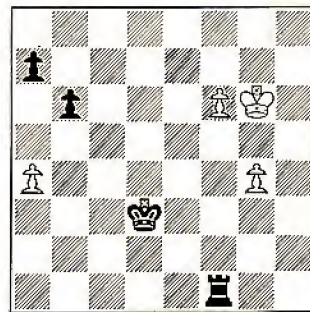
U. S. Chess  
Champion

63 P-N8(Q)  
Drawn

P-N8(Q)

White can now play 64 Q-N6†, K-B6 65 QxQ, and he draws easily.

BUT let us return to the bet.



Position after hypothetical 57 . . . K-Q6

Reshevsky had considered only 58 K-N7, K-K5 59 P-N5? K-B4!! 60 P-N6, K-N4! and Black wins.

Again, if 58 P-N5, K-K5 59 P-B7, R-B4! puts White in Zugzwang!

Finally, if 58 K-B7, R-KN8 puts an end to White's misery.

White has a star move, however:

58 P-B7! . . .

He can also transpose above in the first variation with 58 P-B7, instead of 59 P-N5?

Variation 1

58 . . . K-K5  
59 K-N7! . . .

Not 59 P-N5? R-B4!

59 . . . P-R3

If 59 . . . RxP† 60 KxR, K-B5, 61 K-K7 draws; and, if 59 K-K4, White draws handily after 60 P-N5, K-K3 61 P-B8(Q), RxQ 62 KxR, K-B4 63 K-K7.

60 P-N5 P-N4  
61 PxP PxP  
62 P-N6! . . .

Not 62 P-B8(Q), RxQ 63 KxR, K-B5, as Black wins.

62 . . . P-N5 65 P-N7 P-N7  
63 P-B8(Q) RxQ 66 P-N8(Q)  
64 KxR P-N6 P-N8(Q)  
67 Q-R7† . . .

And White is the one who wins because of Black's greed!

Variation 2

Finally, to round off with another plausible try, after 58 P-B7!

58 . . . P-R3 60 PxP PxP  
59 K-N7 P-N4 61 P-N5 . . .

White draws even with 61 P-B8(Q), RxQ 62 KxR, K-K5 63 K-B7! K-B5 64 K-B6! KxP 63 K-K5, as the White King is within the queening square.

61 . . . P-N5 63 P-B8(Q) RxQ  
62 P-N6 P-N6 64 KxR P-N7  
65 P-N7 Draw

This is but a fraction of the variations which run through a master's head while he is playing.

Somehow, though, even Sammy's \$20 was small consolation for not having won this game!



# A STRANGE SIMULTANEOUS DISPLAY

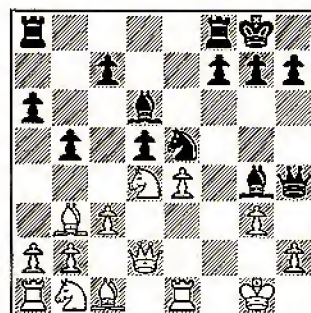
by MARC BENOIT

word had been passed around the "clubroom" that I was in trouble.

Still playing moves, I started to think rapidly. How could I get out of this difficulty and beat these two— Slowly, I was getting into the sparkling Breslau Variation of the Ruy Lopez.\*

It was then that a brilliant idea came to my mind. If it worked, I could win both games. Indeed I was fortunate and yet, at times, I think that it was all part of good sound logical deduction.

Reaching move fifteen, (13 P×N, B-KN5, 14 Q-Q2, Q-R5) I played 15 P-N3, instead of the usual book continuation. This move is one of my own innovations and is surprisingly effective for White. The amateur would do well to analyze its potentialities.



Position after 15 P-N3

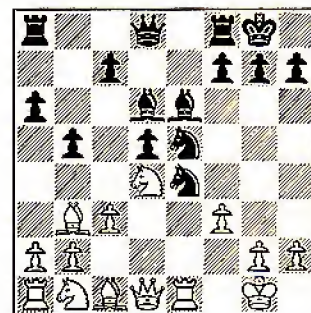
My opponent at board two, of course, imitated my move.

After playing *Black's* 15 . . . Q-R6 on board two, I moved to board one and played 16 R-KB2 with decision. The atmosphere was just right. Everyone was too stunned to speak quickly. This gave me my one chance, and I moved swiftly to board two where my opponent, electrified by the general tension, also played 16 R-KB2. The cat was in the bag!

From the corner of my eye, I could see agitation around board one; I knew what it meant: they had realized the impossibility of the move.

Then I politely informed my opponent of board two that he had played an impossible move and that he should retract it and play another. He placed back his

\* The Breslau Variation: 1 P-K4, P-K4 2 N-KB3, N-QB3 3 B-N5, P-QR3 4 B-R4, N-B3 5 O-O, N×P 6 P-Q4, P-QN4 7 B-N3, P-Q4 8 P×P, B-K3 9 P-B3, B-K2 10 R-K1, O-O 11 N-Q4, N×KP 12 P-B3, B-Q3!



On the fringe of the chess corner, and indeed encroaching on it, were two ping-pong tables, in constant use, and one pool table where local sharks missed a pocket with terrific language, cursing the thick smoke that prevented them from seeing their objective. I will not describe the chessboards and much less (that is what they were: less!) the chessmen.

However distasteful the room, to say nothing of its atmosphere, the newly acquired ten dollar bill persuaded me to stay, and the play was organized. I was informed that only two players were good enough to play against me. A ridiculous statement since I am still convinced none present was *that* good. Next I was asked if I would oblige by tossing for colors in view of the fact that my opponents were so few—and so weak.

This was highly irregular; for normally the master, and much more so a grand master, in a simultaneous exhibition always plays White. I agreed to toss. Could not I, the great grand master Holz Schieber, afford Black even in simultaneous play? I drew White on board one and Black on board two, and the games commenced.

I fully intended to trounce these—within the next fifteen minutes. Thinking back to what happened that night, I find no words to describe these—

I know a fair number of traps in the Ruy Lopez opening and, in view of this, I started on board one with: 1 P-K4. It did not take many moves before the awful truth dawned upon me. There was no escape! The moves I played on board one were copied on board two and the move I replied with on board two was in turn copied on board one. *I was playing against myself on both boards!*

I played a few more moves but these only confirmed the fact. I fully realized that there were only two possible alternatives. I could either draw both games or win one and lose the other. I could also imagine the reaction of the chess world if I were to only draw. The prospect was even worse if I were to lose a game.

At this point, the bouncing ping-pong balls started to annoy me, and I suggested that, if they were not stopped, I would stop playing. Unfortunately, they were stopped. At any rate, most of the noise had ceased beforehand since more and more people had gathered around the chessboards. I later suspected that the

I am determined today to tell the following story of how I, the great Holz Schieber, who so brilliantly defeated the Russian world champion, Tolkaï Derevyachkou, is said to have had some difficulty with two vulgar wood-pushers in the small town of Poussebois in northern Canada. Unless the true facts of this foul encounter are brought to light, admirers might be led to believe that my proficiency is slowly declining, while in reality I was the victim of the lowest and dirtiest scheme of trickery.

As it happened, my personal business brought me to Poussebois one day, and as usual, when I am planning to stay one night in a small town, I let it be known by talking casually to the hotel manager that I was *the* Holz Schieber, world famous chess player. I was confident this introduction would produce the desired result as it always had in the past. And rightly so, for as I was sipping my coffee following a gourmet dinner for which I intended the local chess kibitzers to pay, two louts approached my table awkwardly. I knew exactly what they would ask, and yet—it is like that with me—I did not try to help them come out with it.

"Beg your pardon, sir," said the one who appeared to be the younger, "we heard that you are grand master Holz Schieber and, as Secretary of the Poussebois Chess Club, I have come with our President to ask if you would be kind enough to give a small simultaneous display at the Club?"

"Well, gentlemen, I intended to spend a quiet evening and, in case you are not aware of the fact, such exhibitions are usually performed for a fee."

"We are aware of that," said the President, "but our club is very small and all we are able to offer is ten dollars."

"I usually don't play for so small a sum (the fact is that it was more than I expected in such a little place), however, I'll accept this amount as a token gesture and spend an hour or so at your Club for the pleasure of your members."

I arose and we all walked out.

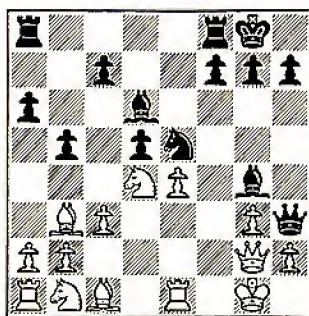
The Club consisted of a dozen cracked wooden folding chairs and four tables, all embellished with the story of three generations in hieroglyphics, carved school-boy fashion in the varnish. They were disposed in an ill-ventilated, poorly lighted corner of a dingy, low-ceilinged room.





"I fully intended to trounce these —"

Rook on the King square and played instead 16 Q-N2.



Position after 16 Q-N2

I did not speak any more. My psychology and my chess mastership were finally getting the best out of the lowest trick ever played on a chess grand master. I was the only calm person in the room. Taking my time, then I answered on board two: 16 . . . KR-K1.

It was then that, coming back to board one, I hit upon the strangest experience in all my chess career. For, after analyzing the position thoroughly (the Rook had been placed back to K1). I realized that, for White, the only good move was 16 Q-N2 which was the move played by my opponent on board two. I was forced to copy him!

Nevertheless, I felt certain it was just one of those turns in a game and, sooner or later, this woodpusher of board two would falter. Thus, we played a few more moves, I always copying from the joker on board two, the white moves which I played on board one.

I was fully aware of all the mocking smiles around me. The great Holz Schieber taking his cue from the rooster of a wormy chess club!

I could not endure this torment any longer. Besides, both games were approaching the stage where a win on board one would only equalize against my loss

on board two. And all these grinning faces around me! It would be such a shame to have succeeded in a splendid ruse to diversify the games only to become, myself, the copy-cat.

There was only one thing to do; show them the sparkling play of Holz Schieber. So, around move nineteen, I saw what I thought was an opportunity. On board one, it was possible for White to play another move—a *second* best move and thus diversify the play once and for all. I played it.

Following this incident, the two games were different and every subsequent move made kept increasing this discrepancy. However, these tactics had put me in a difficult position in both games, although at the time I was not unduly worried. More important than this temporary discomfort was the fact that I had cracked this low scheme successfully. Ten or fifteen more moves, and I would mechanically win both games.

Nevertheless, the difficulties proved more troublesome and, after ten moves on board two, I was mated. To add insult to injury, after a longer struggle on board one, I was forced to resign!

The fact that I lost both games cannot be denied, but the publicity that these—gave to the encounter should be viewed in the light of proper circumstances. The reason for writing this explanation is to enable my fans and admirers to defend me among their friends with arguments based on true facts, and to emphasize my sparkling and brilliant play in effectively beating the most difficult combination ever to confront a chess master.

At any rate, if this defense is not enough, I can always boast of having won the title of being "the first grand master chessplayer who has lost the *maximum* number of games in the *smallest* simultaneous display possible."

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### Truth and Fiction

The uses of illegal moves, like that one in author Benoit's tale, have been strange, indeed, and the rules have not caught up with all possibilities even yet. Consider, for example: (Ed.)

"A. Steiner, playing against Colle at Budapest, 1926, inadvertently knocked over his King with his sleeve and erroneously replaced it at KN1 (instead of KR1, where it belonged). During the game, he played a combination which would not have been sound with his King at KR1.

"Unfortunately for Colle, he did not realize the discrepancy until the game was over. His protest to the committee was turned down, as the rules did not cover such a situation. This accident relegated Colle to seventh place instead of third."

—Chernev's Curious Chess Facts





# Spotlight on Openings

## A MATTER OF SEMANTICS

**W**HEN Semantics are thought of in connection with the *spoken* word, a natural chess association with this title might be that with the Oratory, originated by the European coffee-house player: his movements of the jaw co-incide so intimately with those on the chessboard. For short, these may better be called "antics." They comprise a peculiar vocabulary of their own; and yet how enjoyable this sort of by-play can be!

Within the field of Semantics in chess, however, there is quite another class, that of Terminology. It displays such peculiar facets that one may sometimes ask whether Chess is a freakish language rather than a social game. There was a time when it was considered quite intellectual to say *Weltanschauung* for "philosophy of life," although the simple word, *outlook*, designates any co-ordinated system of values equally well. In Chess, likewise, we often adore a special lingo. But what is this *Zugzwang*, this *Zwischenzug*, this *Sitzfleisch*, this *Tempo*, and the like?

Once it was explained to the English what *Zugzwang* stood for in terms of a co-ercive situation on the chessboard, that mental picture was established, and the word became an untranslatable symbol. But who could possibly derive from this word the linguistic flavor it imparts to a native German? Why not then use some basic English word in order to circumscribe the same chess technicality and thus bring its meaning nearer to our senses?

There is some practical importance in these seemingly moot points about Semantics in Chess. Outmoded expressions tend to keep the mind in the bondage of the outmoded thinking which coined them, whereas clearer rhetoric opens the mind to more lucid vistas. Proper contemplation, finally, will take us right back to the true semantics, the true language of chess, namely its moves, its mental processes and its Psychology.

### Zwischenzug

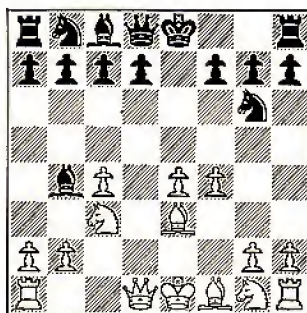
However one tries to pronounce this monstrosity, he will be wrong. Yet it means simply "an intermediary move." Such a move may be undertaken for various reasons. For instance, as a weakening *intermezzo* like that in the *Budapest Defense* (MCO: page 205, column 25e).

1 P-Q4	N-KB3	4 P-K4	NxKP
2 P-QB4	P-K4	5 P-B4	N-N3
3 PxP	N-N5	6 B-K3	B-N5†
	7 N-B3	....	

(See diagram, next column.)

7 .... Q-R5†!

Interposing a check (one might say a *Zwischenschach!*), 7 ... Q-K2 8 B-Q3, P-Q3 9 N-B3, P-KB4 is possible; but the text is still stronger. It further weakens White's bulwark of Pawns.



Position after 7 N-B3

8 P-N3	Q-K2
9 B-Q3	P-Q3

Now, if 10 N-B3, B-N5 11 O-O, KBxN 12 PxP, P-KB4, Black threatens ... P-KR4 with an overwhelming attack.

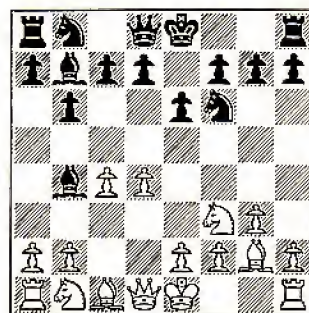
† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

No better, however, is 10 Q-B3, N-B3 11 N-K2, N/N-K4! 12 PxN, NxP, after which Black wins the King Bishop and later the game.

**ANOTHER PURPOSE** of an intermediary maneuver is either to force the opponent into blocking a path for his own forces or to interrupt his natural line of attack.

The first variety is illustrated in the *Queen's Indian Defense* (MCO: p. 120, col. 16).

1 P-Q4	N-KB3	3 N-KB3	P-QN3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	4 P-KN3	B-N2
		5 B-N2	B-N5†



6 B-Q2 ....

6 QN-Q2 poses no problem for Black.

6 .... B-K2

Alekhine suggested this retreat.

The merits of the intermediary maneuver lie in the fact that the White Bishop on Q2 has no scope and obstructs other White forces. After 7 O-O, O-O 8 N-B3, P-Q4 9 PxP, PxP 10 Q-B2, QN-Q2 11 QR-B1, R-K1 12 B-B4, the Bishop moves at last to a better square, meanwhile having lost a *tempo* (a term which we shall take up presently), however, and so Black holds his own readily after 12 ... P-B3.

A close parallel occurs in the *Bogolyubov Variation* (MCO: p. 123, col. 35).

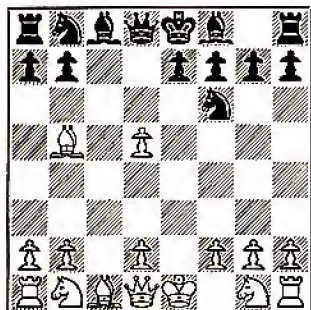
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	3 N-KB3	B-N5†
2 P-QB4	P-K3	4 B-Q2	B-K2

Paradoxically, Black actually wins a move by playing ... B-N5† first and then ... B-K2; and he loses time on 3 ... B-K2 at once!

An instance of the second variety . . . the interruption of a line of attack by an intervening check in the *Caro-Kann Defense*.



1 P-K4 P-QB3 3 KPxP PxP  
2 P-QB4 P-Q4 4 PxP N-KB3  
5 B-N5† . . . .



This is the ominous interpolation (note, incidentally, yet another alternative to the term, *Zwischenzug*) which gives White the edge after both (1) 5 . . . QN-Q2 6 N-QB3, P-QR3! 7 BxN†, QxB 8 Q-N3, Q-N5 9 KN-K2, P-QN4 10 O-O and (2) 5 . . . B-Q2 6 B-B4, P-QN4 7 B-N3, B-B4 8 Q-K2.

For the record, 5 Q-R4† also is good.

## Tempo

One of the earliest occasions for an intermediary move is the now common 3 . . . P-QR3 in the *Ruy Lopez*. Another like example occurs in the *Lasker Defense* to the *Queen's Gambit*: 1 P-Q4, P-Q4 2 P-QB4, P-K3 3 N-QB3, N-KB3 4 B-N5, B-K2 5 P-K3, O-O 6 N-B3. In this position, 6 . . . P-KR3 (followed by 7 B-R4, N-K5) provides among other things a useful escape square for Black's King if need for that should arise. It does so virtually without the cost of a move since White's Bishop retreats. There is often this close affinity between the intermediary move and that vague term, *Tempo*.

*Tempo* merely means "time." In plain language, we can win or lose time, or, concretely, win or lose a move.

We can gain time in one sense: e.g., (1) 1 P-K4, P-K3 2 P-Q4, P-Q4 3 N-QB3, PxP 4 NxP, N-Q2 5 B-Q3, KN-B3 6 NxN, NxN 7 N-B3 gives us precisely the same position as (2) 1 P-K4, P-K3 2 P-Q4, P-Q4 3 N-QB3, N-KB3 4 B-Q3, PxP 5 NxP, NxN 6 BxN, N-Q2 7 N-B3, N-B3 8 B-Q3. But the second line has taken an additional move for both White and Black. Hence it is a good device by which to save time on the clock!

A different matter is the time involved in the following variations of the *Caro-Kann Defense* (MCO: pp. 12 & 13)

### Variation 1

1 P-K4	P-QB3	6 N-B3	B-K2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	7 B-Q3	PxP
3 PxP	PxP	8 BxBP	O-O
4 P-QB4	N-KB3	9 O-O	N-B3
5 N-QB3	P-K3	10 B-KN5	. . . .

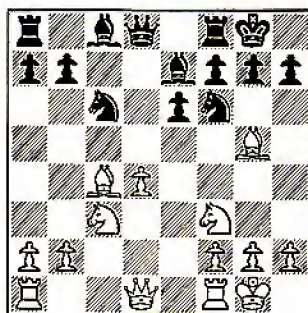
Played by Alekhine vs. Richter, Munich, 1943.

### Variation 2

1 P-K4	P-QB3	5 N-QB3	N-B3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	6 B-N5	P-K3
3 PxP	PxP	7 N-B3	PxP
4 P-QB4	N-KB3	8 BxBP	B-K2
		9 O-O	O-O

Played by Botvinnik vs. Euwe, Hastings, 1934-5.

Both variations lead to the position in the diagram.



But there is an important difference in Variation 2. White still has his tenth move in hand and becomes one move to the good after Botvinnik's 10 R-B1.

It is interesting to note that, in both variations, White's strategy is strong enough, or rather Black's is passive enough to leave White with a slight edge. Even in variation 1 in which he is comparatively a move behind. It follows that the merely strategical loss of *tempo* is no longer viewed so tragically by the moderns, although it was a dreaded obsession with our elders. For them, the abstraction, *tempo*, denoted, often illogically, a rigid and unalterable fact of ultimate gain or loss. Today, we have a school of thought that maintains, to the contrary, that noncommittal maneuvering is correct strategy: that it is wise to wait for the opponent to declare himself, loosen up his own position, weaken his defense barrier and, perhaps, run himself into our next topic.

## Zugzwang

This is an incomprehensible word which can more plainly be transcribed as "squeeze." In sports, in Bridge and in life, we generally understand "squeeze" as meaning a state of duress. We are of course not Purists and realize that the cosmopolitan game of chess should retain a universally understandable code. Only where this is not essential, do we contemplate any change in philology. We do not therefore advocate replacing *en passant* with "in passing."

Even our own usage is sometime intriguing, as when we have to distinguish between a "drawn" game (where apparently we still hope for a losing move by the opponent) and a "dead-drawn" game with only the Kings left. Or when we adopt a new unit of measuring time (as overheard at a club): "I have time for two more games."

But a tongue is not only logical. It tries also to be descriptive and effective. So these reflections lead us into another field, given next.

## Psychology

It certainly seems to have been misapplied Psychology which led to Bronstein's loss to Alexander at Hastings, 1953-4.

1 P-Q4!!! . . . .

A perfectly good move. Yet, if we dare enter the treacherous twilight of psychology in chess openings (treacherous because every argument can be turned both ways), Bronstein's 1 P-Q4 may possibly be the first point in Alexander's favor. When Alexander is White, he invariably plays 1 P-K4. Against an opponent thus inclined, the logical course seems to be to adopt the same opening. The opponent believes it is stronger; hence he will dread it.

1 . . . . P-KB4!

Is Alexander half-winning the battle of nerves by playing the *Dutch Defense*—which he likes, anyway? In the Botvinnik-Bronstein World Championship Match, Bronstein replied with 1 . . . P-KB4 in the first, seventh and ninth games, drawing two and losing one. Bronstein himself believed at that time that the *Dutch* is good and should be played against Botvinnik who himself favors it. Alexander also plays it, therefore (?), against Bronstein. There is, however, some shock therapy in it also. For, in the latter part of the Botvinnik-Bronstein match, Bronstein abandoned the *Dutch*, and then Botvinnik adopted it himself! He drew two and lost one in the tenth, twelfth and sixteenth games, but he won with it in the twenty-second and crucial one.

2 P-K4!?? . . . .

The typical re-action, Bronstein becomes over-aggressive, a trend which he frequently shows. If he wishes to be adventurous, why not with 2 P-KN4! PxP 3 P-KR3 (3 P-K4, P-K4!), P-Q4 (3 . . . PxP 4 P-K4!) 4 PxP, BxP 5 Q-Q3, N-KB3 6 B-R3, BxP 7 NxP, with a good position for White. The question remains, however, whether it was not paramount to apply "safety first" since Hastings was such a short tournament that one loss could be so determinate.

2 . . . . PxP  
3 N-QB3 N-KB3  
4 P-B3 . . . .

Again, the "sharpest" move, instead of the conventional 4 B-KN5. If White has decided to commit himself to sacrificing the Pawn, this is admittedly the best moment for doing so, Black, usually desirous of retaining caution, replies with 4 . . . P-Q4 or 4 . . . N-B3; or he can play 4 . . . P-K6!

Alexander nonchalantly takes the Pawn and shows that Black can safely "ride the storm."

4 . . . .	PxP	9 BxB	KxB
5 NxP	P-KN3	10 O-O-O?	B-B4
6 B-KB4	B-N2	11 B-Q3	BxB
7 Q-Q2	O-O	12 QxB	N-B3
8 B-R6	P-Q4	13 QR-K1	Q-Q3
		14 K-N1	P-QR3

The comment has appeared in a British magazine that, after 2 P-K4, Bronstein jocularly remarked that he played the *Staunton Gambit* (2 P-K4) in deference to the great British master after whom it is named. If that story is true, it shows that anything but chessic considerations dictated the choice of opening: that a lighthearted approach lost an important encounter.



# Games from Recent Events

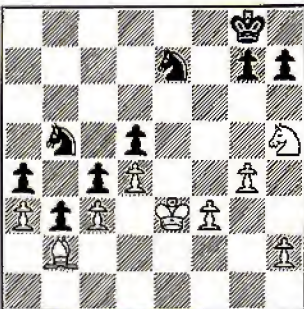
## INTERNATIONAL

### WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP 1953 Challengers' Tournament The Opened Door

The following game is remarkable for Black's victorious breakthrough in the end-game.

Had White foreseen the combination in time, he could have kept the door shut and most likely held a draw in spite of the serious difficulties in his position.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE			
Dr. M. Euwe		Yuri Averbach	
Holland		Soviet Union	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	17 Q-Q2	P-N6
2 P-QB4	P-K3	18 B-N1	P-R5
3 N-QB3	B-N5	19 P-K4	N-K2
4 P-K3	O-O	20 N-N3	K-R1
5 B-Q3	P-Q4	21 R-K2	N/3-N1
6 N-B3	P-B4	22 N-R5	P-B4
7 O-O	N-B3	23 Q-N5	R-B2
8 P-QR3	BxN	24 PxBP	BxP
9 PxB	P-QN3	25 BxB	NxB
10 PxQP	KPxP	26 QR-K1	Q-Q1
11 N-Q2	B-K3	27 QxQ	RxQ
12 B-N2	P-B5	28 R-K8	RxR
13 B-B2	P-QN4	29 RxR	R-K2
14 P-B3	P-QR4	30 RxR	N/1xR
15 R-K1	Q-N3	31 K-B2	K-N1
16 N-B1	P-N5	32 P-N4	N-Q3
		33 K-K3	N-N4



This is the critical position. White is in bad shape, it seems, because of the situation on the Queen-side.

He can hardly lose, however, if he keeps the doors to his territory shut. On the Queen-side, he must watch out only for a possible ... NxRP, followed by an immediate ... N-QN4. For such gives Black two irresistible passed Pawns.

On the King-side, White must use his Pawn majority defensively, first of all,

keeping his Pawn at KB3 so that Black can never penetrate with ... N-K5.

At the moment, Black has no direct threat. For 34 ... N-B1 can be sufficiently met with 35 N-B4: e.g., 35 ... N/1-Q3 36 NxP, NxRP 37 BxN, N-N4 38 N-N6, NxB 39 NxRP.

White must move, however, and he must, in view of the above, bring his Knight to Q2, to anticipate any combinations starting with ... NxRP: e.g., 34 N-N3, N-B1 35 N-B1! N/1-Q3 36 N-Q2 (36 ... NxRP?? 37 BxN, N-N4 38 N-N1!)

Dr. Euwe, most likely, was too short of time to consider the situation with appropriate care.

34 P-B4 . . . . .

The losing move.

34 . . . . . N-B1!

The winning move.

35 P-B5 . . . . .

35 K-Q2, N/1-Q3 36 N-N3 loses to 36 ... P-R4! e.g., (1) 37 P-R3 or 37 P-N5, P-R5! followed by 38 ... N-K5†; (2) 37 NxP, N-K5† (3) 37 PxP, K-B2 38 N-K2, K-K3 39 K-K3, N-K5 40 P-R3, K-B4, and White lacks a playable move (41 K-B3; N-Q7† and 42 ... N-N8); or (4) 39 N-N3, N-K5† 40 NxN, PxN 41 K-K3, K-B4 42 P-Q5 (42 P-R3, N-B2!), N-Q3 43 B-B1, N-K1 44 B-N2, N-B3 45 P-Q6, K-K3.

35 . . . . . N/1-Q3

36 N-B4 NxRP!

The breakthrough to which there is no defense.

37 BxN N-N4

38 B-B1 . . . . .

After 38 NxP, NxB, the Knight Pawn Queens. The same after 38 B-N2, P-R6.

38 . . . . . NxBP!

39 N-K2 N-N8!

Resigns

### WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP 1953 Challengers' Tournament A Bishop Reprieved

In the following game, Black plays ... N-QR4 more or less per custom but omits the consistent follow-up of ... NxB. In consequence, White creates a beautiful complication, in the course of which he drives Black to play ... N-KR4 also. Then, with Knights on the rim, Black gets a trim—by a brilliant sortie of the unexchanged Bishop!

SICILIAN DEFENSE			
Yuri Averbach		Mark Taimanov	
Soviet Union		Soviet Union	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	4 NxP	N-B3
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	5 N-QB3	P-Q3
3 P-Q4	PxP	6 B-QB4	. . . .

An old move, which has recently been revived by Simagin of Russia and has been mentioned in this department: p. 310, CHESS REVIEW, October, 1952.

6 . . . . . P-K3

7 O-O P-QR3

8 B-K3 Q-B2

9 B-N3 B-K2

This game was played in Round 21. In Round 29, Taimanov showed how Black can do better: Keres—Taimanov: 9 ... N-QR4 10 P-B4, P-QN4 11 P-B5, NxB 12 BPxN, B-K2 13 R-B1, Q-Q2 14 PxP, PxP 15 P-QN4, O-O 16 Q-N3, K-R1 17 P-KR3, P-K4 18 N-B5, B-N2 19 NxB, QxN 20 B-N5, P-R3 21 BxN, RxB 22 RxR, QxR 23 R-B1, Q-N3 24 Q-Q1, R-QB1 25 Q-B3, R-B5 26 R-Q1, K-R2 27 P-R3, BxP 28 NxB, RxN 29 RxP, R-K8† 30 K-B2, QxR 31 KxR, Q-KN3 32 K-Q2, P-K5 33 Q-B2, Q-N4† 34 K-K2, Q-Q4 35 K-K3, Q-Q6† 36 K-B4, P-N4† 37 K-K5, Drawn. White was just able to keep the balance.

10 P-B4 N-QR4

11 Q-B3 P-QN4

A serious error. Instead, 11 ... NxB 12 BPxN, O-O is necessary.

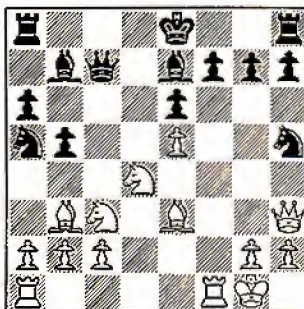
12 P-K5! B-N2

13 Q-N3 PxP

And Black's last makes things worse. Chances for survival, if any, lie only in 13 ... N-R4 14 Q-R3, P-N3.

14 PxP N-R4

15 Q-R3 . . . . .



15 . . . . . QxP

Evidently, both White and Black visualized 15 ... P-N3 16 BxP, PxP 17 QxP, with a winning attack for White.



16 BxP! . . . .

Anyway! This is the devastating sortie of the pardoned Bishop. Since both 17 BxP† and 17 R-B5 are threatened, Black has nothing better than to accept the sacrifice.

16 . . . . PxB  
17 NxBP . . . .

Now White has many powerful threats: e.g., he can win the King Knight by either 18 QxN†! or 18 B-Q4! Black's position is entirely hopeless, largely so because of the straying of his Knights.

The annotator may safely quit at this juncture.

17 . . . .	B-QB1	27 P-QN3	N-R6
18 QxN†!	QxQ	28 R-K5	N-N4
19 NxP†	K-Q2	29 B-K3	N-B6
20 NxQ	N-B5	30 N-B8	R-N2
21 B-Q4	R-KN1	31 R-B6†	K-B2
22 N-Q5	R-N4	32 B-R6!	R-N5
23 N/R-B6†	BxN	33 R-K7†	K-Q1
24 NxB†	K-B3	34 R-KR7	R-QN1
25 NxP	R-N3	35 N-K6†	BxN
26 QR-K1	P-N5	36 R-B8 mate	

## GREAT BRITAIN, 1953-4

### Hastings Christmas Tournament

#### Ambition's Reward

Complications in the opening and first part of the middle game make the following interesting. They also lead to approximate equality. But Black will have none of that. Obviously playing for a win, he creates new complications which soon take a decisive turn in White's favor.

#### NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

R. G. Wade	A. Tolush
New Zealand	Soviet Union
White	Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
	3 N-QB3
	4 Q-B2
	5 PxP
	N-R3

Black's last is inferior to 5 . . . BxP or 5 . . . N-B3.

6 N-B3 . . . .

White obtains a promising game with this move. His best, however, is considered to be 6 P-QR3.

6 . . . .	NxP
7 B-Q2	P-QN3
8 N-QN5	. . . .

White has a dangerous attack.

8 . . . .	BxB†
9 NxB	P-Q4
10 P-QN4	N-R3

Black must guard against 11 PxP, followed by 11 N-B7†.

11 P-K4 . . . .

A little surprise. 11 . . . NxNP fails against 12 Q-R4 as White wins a decisive tempo.

11 . . . .	O-O
12 P-QR3	B-N2
13 B-Q3	R-B1!
14 O-O!	. . . .

White sees the trap: 14 NxP? R-R1! 15 N-N5, NxNP, with a great advantage for Black.

14 . . . .  
15 NxBP

PxBP  
Q-Q2

At this point, 15 . . . Q-K2 gives White time for 16 Q-K2, whereas now he must save his attacked Knight and also take measures against the pin on his other Knight.

16 N-K5! . . . .

Solving the problem.

16 . . . . Q-K2

16 . . . RxQ 17 NxQ, R-Q7 18 NxN†! PxN 19 KR-Q1 rather favors White.

17 Q-K2 B-R1

Black essays a little combination.

18 NxRP	QxN
19 BxN	R-B6!

The point. Black recovers the Pawn since 20 P-B3 fails against 20 . . . P-N4\$, followed by 21 . . . QxB.

20 B-Q3 Q-B2

Here Black takes chances and plays for a win. Instead, 20 . . . RxP leads to approximate equality.

21 P-B4	R-Q1
22 KR-Q1	P-KN4
23 PxP!	QxN
24 PxN	. . . .

Black cannot gain a piece (25 . . . RxB 26 Q-N4†!).

24 . . . .	K-R1
25 QR-B1	Q-Q5†
26 K-B1	. . . .

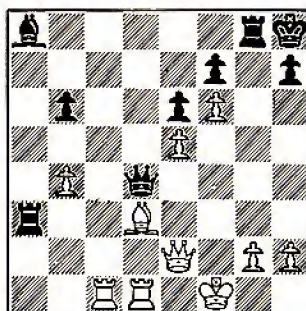
26 K-R1 seems a little better. Black's best chance then is 26 . . . RxR 27 RxR, QxBP. He cannot play 26 . . . RxP because of 27 B-N1, QxBP 28 RxR†, QxR 29 Q-N2†.

26 . . . . RxP

26 . . . QxP† is necessary.

27 P-K5 R-KN1

Apparently, Black thought this combined attack on KN7 would be hard to meet. Indeed, White is in a difficult spot, it seems.



28 R-B4!! . . . .

But this rejoinder is crushing. It wins a piece at least: e.g., 28 . . . BxP† 29 QxB, RxQ 30 RxQ—or 28 . . . RxP 29 RxQ.

28 . . . .	Q-Q4
29 R-N4!	R-KB1

After 29 . . . RxR 30 QxR, Black has nothing better than 30 . . . QxP† to stave off mate temporarily.

30 R-N7	RxB
31 RxP†!	Resigns

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

## GREAT BRITAIN, 1953-4

### Hastings Christmas Tournament

#### Defense of a Defense

This game is remarkable chiefly for its first part in which Black successfully defends his favored defense against fine counter-play, conceding White only a tiny advantage. (Side lines of this opening are illustrated from other games in the notes.)

The long end-game is quite interesting, too, but marred by a blunder on Black's part.

#### RUY LOPEZ

David Bronstein	O'Kelly de Galway
Soviet Union	Belgium
White	Black

1 P-K4	P-K4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3
3 B-N5	B-B4

This defense appeared so early as in the so-called Manuscript of Gottingen (circa 1475). Steinitz and Alekhine experimented with it (the latter with the interpolation of 3 . . . P-QR3). Some sixty years ago, it was thoroughly analyzed by Oscar Cordel. Hence its German name: Cordel Defense.

In recent years, O'Kelly has become its leading exponent. The line, though much distrusted, seems to be perfectly playable.

4 P-B3	N-B3
--------	------

4 . . . KN-K2 leads to another branch of this defense. O'Kelly uses this one.

5 P-Q4	. . . .
--------	---------

5 O-O, O-O leads to a transposition of moves.

5 . . . .	B-N3
-----------	------

Best. It is in this line that O'Kelly has improved on Cordel's findings.



6 O-O	. . . .
-------	---------

6 BxN, NPxB 7 NxP, O-O 8 B-N5 seems strong but it is frustrated by 8 . . . Q-K1!! e.g., (1) 9 P-B3, NxP! 10 PxN, P-B3 with a fine game for Black (Piinik—O'Kelly, Belgrade, 1951); (2) 9 BxN, PxP 10 Q-N4†, K-R1 11 Q-B4! PxN 12 Q-B6† with perpetual check (Yanofsky—Alexander, British Championship, 1953).

6 . . . .	O-O
7 PxP	. . . .

As for 7 B-N5, we have Reshevsky—O'Kelly, International Team Tournament, Dubrovnik, 1950: 7 . . . P-KR3 8 B-KR4, P-Q3 9 QN-Q2 (a dubious attempt to get something out of nothing),



PxP 10 KBxN, PxP! 11 PxP, PxB 12 Q-R4, R-K1 13 KR-K1, P-N4 14 B-N3, B-Q2 15 P-KR3, P-Q4 16 N-K5, R-K3 17 QR-Q1, Q-K2 18 PxP, PxP 19 Q-B2, QR-K1 20 QN-B3, B-N4 21 P-QR4, B-R3 22 P-R5, B-B4 23 N-B6, RxR† 24 RxR, Q-Q2 25 N/6-K5, Q-Q3 26 NxNP (the best chance), PxN 27 Q-B5, R-K3 28 QxP†, K-R2 29 Q-B5†, K-N1 Drawn.

7 . . . . KNxP 9 B-N5 N-K2  
8 Q-Q5 N-B4 10 Q-Q1 N-K5  
11 B-KR4 P-Q4!

A neat finesse: 12 BxN, QxB 13 QxP? NxKBp! 14 RxN, P-QB3 with a winning advantage for Black.

12 QN-Q2 P-QB3 20 B-N5 Q-Q3  
13 B-Q3 P-KB4 21 P-KN3 QR-K1  
14 PxP e.p. NxP/3 22 P-QR3 N-K5  
15 Q-B2! P-KN3 23 B-B4 Q-Q1  
16 QR-K1 B-KB4 24 NxN PxN  
17 N-Q4 BxN 25 RxP RxR  
18 PxB BxB 26 QxR QxP  
19 QxB N-B4 27 Q-K6† R-B2  
28 Q-N3! . . . .

White has succeeded in maintaining a slight advantage—a remarkable feat in this opening. Having weakened the Black King-side, he now threatens to obtain a dangerous attack with 29 R-Q1.

28 . . . . Q-Q4

So Black, at the cost of an organic weakness, parries the threat.

29 QxQ PxQ

Now the immediate danger has been quelled, but Black has a slightly inferior game, with an isolated Pawn and against a Bishop stronger than his Knight. (White's Pawns being mobile can be removed from squares of the same color as his Bishop.)

30 R-Q1 R-Q2 35 B-B4 N-K3  
31 K-B1 N-N2 36 B-N8 P-QR3  
32 K-K2 K-B2 37 R-QB1 K-B3  
33 K-Q3 N-K3 38 P-QN4 P-KR4  
34 B-K5 N-Q1 39 P-B4 P-KN4

Black's last is a dubious counter-action. He emerges with another isolated Pawn and has trouble defending it. A waiting move, such as 39 . . . N-Q1, is preferable.

40 PxP† NxP 48 P-KR4 P-Q5  
41 R-B2 N-K3 49 R-N5 R-R2  
42 R-B2† K-N3 50 B-Q6 R-Q2  
43 R-K2 N-Q1 51 R-B5† K-N5  
44 B-B4 N-B3 52 R-N5† K-B6  
45 R-K6† K-B4 53 B-B4 R-R2  
46 R-R6 K-N5 54 R-Q5 K-N5  
47 R-N6† K-B6 55 K-K2 R-N2  
56 K-B2 N-K2!

Black's position has become critical. But O'Kelly still manages to hold his own, skilfully balancing on the edge of disaster. He is going to operate with counter-attacks on White's King-side Pawns.

57 RxQP N-B4 59 R-B3 K-N5  
58 R-B4 K-R6 60 R-B4 K-R6  
61 R-B8 . . . .

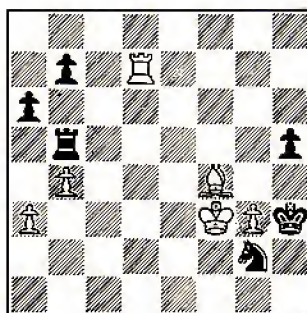
61 R-B7, RxR 62 BxR, K-N5 leads to a draw as White's King remains tied to the King-side.

61 . . . . R-KB2

Of course not 61 . . . NxNP as White wins the Knight after 62 R-B3.

62 R-KN8 NxRP 64 R-N7 N-N7  
63 R-N5 R-B4! 65 K-B3 R-QN4  
66 R-Q7 . . . .

Here Black overlooks White's simple, strong threat.



66 . . . . P-R4

A grave blunder. With 66 . . . NxB, Black most likely can hold the game.

67 R-Q1! . . . .

Conclusive. Black probably saw this mating threat but not the following pin.

67 . . . . K-R7

68 R-Q2 . . . .

White wins the Knight. Black, in his precalculation may have considered only 68 P-N4§? NxB.

68 . . . . PxP

69 RxN† K-R6

70 R-N1 Resigns

For mate follows after 70 . . . K-R7 71 R-N1, P-N6 72 P-N4§.

## YUGOSLAVIA

Opatija, 1953

### Remarkable System of Attack

White's system of attack in this game is remarkable, all the more so in that it works against no one else than the leading expert in Black's system of defense.

### YUGOSLAV DEFENSE

(Also called Pirc Defense)

Wolfgang Unzicker Vasya Pirc  
West Germany Yugoslavia  
White Black

1 P-K4 P-Q3

2 P-Q4 N-KB3

3 N-QB3 P-KN3

4 B-KN5 . . . .

This move, in combination with White's next, constitutes the system. Generally, White's best line is considered to be 4 P-B4.

4 . . . . B-N2

5 P-B4 O-O

6 P-K5 N-K1

6 . . . KN-Q2 7 B-B4, N-N3 8 B-N3 makes little difference. Black has a hard game. His position calls for action against White's center with . . . P-QB4, but there is not a chance for carrying out such action with appropriate speed.

7 N-B3 N-Q2

8 B-B4 N-N3

8 . . . P-QB4 loses to 9 N-Q5: e.g., 9 . . . Q-R4† 10 P-QN4, PxNP 11 BxP.

9 B-N3 P-Q4

Black's last is a necessary inconsistency. He establishes a stronghold in the center which he needs to complete his development, but he thus puts his fianchettoed Bishop out of action. This basically good Bishop may come into its own in the end-game. In the midd game, however, it will remain a handicap, aggravating Black's task on the King-side.

10 O-O P-QB3

11 P-QR4 N-B2

12 N-K2 N-B5

Black hopes to obtain fine activity for his other Knight after 13 BxN, PxB, followed by . . . N-Q4. But this hope is not realized.

12 . . . B-N5 offers better chances with the idea of exchanging off the Bishop, posting his Knights on Q2 and K3 and playing . . . P-B3. He thus gains freedom for his King Rook. The order of moves depends on White's counter-play.

13 Q-B1 B-B4

14 N-N3 N-K3

Black's plan is very similar to that just described. His way of doing it, however, involves a change of the Pawn formation which seriously weakens his King position.

15 NxB PxN

16 P-B3 P-B3

17 B-R4 B-R3

18 BxN! PxB

18 . . . BxP 19 Q-B2, PxB 20 PxP (or QxP) also leads to a great advantage for White.

On 18 . . . NxBP, White can proceed favorably not only with 19 Q-B2, PxB, 20 QxP (to which the game leads by transposition) but also with 19 PxP, N-R6† 20 PxN, BxQ 21 PxP, B-K6† 22 K-R1, Q-Q2 23 PxR(Q)†, RxQ 24 B-Q3.

19 Q-B2 NxBP

20 QxP Q-Q4

20 . . . PxP 21 Q-N4†, followed by 22 NxP, also leads to a great advantage for White.

Black never gets a chance to obtain relief with . . . PxKP. For one thing, his King Pawn therefore remains backward and hopelessly weak.

21 QR-K1 N-N3

22 Q-N4 B-N2

23 B-N3 QR-K1

24 P-R4 . . . .

Threat: 25 P-R5 and 26 P-R6.

24 . . . . P-KB4

Now most of Black's pieces are out of action. There is no choice, however. After 24 . . . K-R1 25 P-R5, his Knight has no retreat.

25 Q-R5 . . . .

Threatening 26 N-N5. Black's reply is forced.

25 . . . . N-R1

26 N-N5 P-KR3

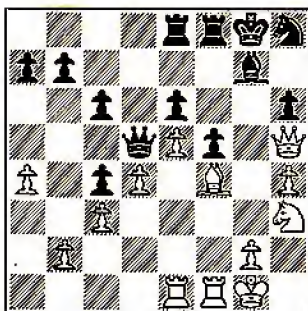
27 N-R3! P-K3

28 B-B4! . . . .

This is the end. Black cannot save the King Rook Pawn.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.





28 . . . . R-K2

28 . . . K-R2 is useless because of 29 R-K3, 30 R-N3, 31 BxP and 32 N-N5†.

29 R-K3 . . . .

White is in no hurry to win the Pawn. By first strengthening his attack, he wins in a walk.

29 . . . . Q-Q2 32 P-R5 R/1-K1  
30 R-N3 Q-K1 33 Q-N5 K-R2  
31 QxRP Q-B2 34 P-R6 B-B1  
35 Q-R4 Resigns

## UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, 1954

Manhattan C. C. Championship

### A One-sided Affair

The curious thing about Allen Kaufman is that he frequently plays above his normal strength but likewise below it. Hence he scores as many glorious victories as inglorious defeats.

In the following game, however, all the glory goes to former U. S. Champion Arnold Denker. The game distinctly avoids regular patterns, but White perceives at once his chance to open the position and institute the winning attack when that chance arises.

#### DUTCH DEFENSE

Arnold S. Denker Allen Kaufman  
White Black

1 P-Q4 P-K3  
2 P-KN3 P-KB4  
3 B-N2 N-KB3  
4 N-Q2 N-B3

Both sides have avoided the regular lines.

5 P-K3 P-Q3  
6 P-N3 P-K4  
7 B-N2 P-K5  
8 N-R3 B-K2

Once Black has played . . . P-K5, he must proceed with (8) . . . P-Q4. Now he soon gets into a frightfully cramped position.

9 O-O O-O  
10 P-R3 Q-K1  
11 P-QB4 Q-N3

It is hard to guess what Black had in mind when making his last move. For White wants to play N-B4, anyhow.

12 N-B4 Q-B2  
13 P-B3! . . . .

Here White snatches the opportunity to pry open the position. Because of his superior development, he thus obtains a murderous attack.

13 . . . . PxP  
14 NxP B-Q1  
15 P-Q5 N-N1  
16 N-N5 Q-K2  
17 N/5-K6 . . . .

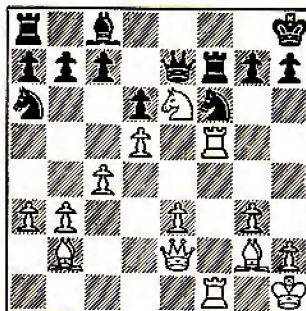
And now the issue is settled.

17 . . . . R-B2  
18 K-R1 N-N5  
19 Q-K2 N-KB3  
20 NxB QxN  
21 N-K6 . . . .

White wins a Pawn. Black cannot play 21 . . . BxN because of 22 PxP, followed by 23 BxP.

21 . . . . Q-K2  
22 RxP K-R1  
23 QR-KB1 N-R3

Now the position is ripe for the finishing touch.



24 NxNP! . . . .

The previous breakthrough with a Pawn is now followed by a breakthrough with a piece. There can be no doubt about the efficacy of this (very small!) sacrifice. Denker uses his advantage with great vigor.

24 . . . . BxR  
25 NxB Q-B1  
26 Q-R5 P-R3

Black is completely helpless: e.g., 26 . . . N-B4, and White can win even with 27 QxR, QxQ 28 N-R6, Q any 29 BxN† or 29 RxN—or of course simply 27 N-R6.

27 NxRP K-R2  
28 QxR† Resigns

## NEW YORK, 1954 National Intercollegiate Championship

### Faulty Concept

Having chosen a system which requires action on the King-side, White fails to establish the premises for such action. His faulty concept confines him to passivity while Black gets the chance for a powerful counter-attack via the center.

#### SICILIAN DEFENSE

Hans Berliner Karl Burger  
G. Washington U. Columbia U.  
White Black

1 P-K4 P-QB4 4 B-N2 B-N2  
2 N-QB3 N-QB3 5 P-Q3 P-Q3  
3 P-KN3 P-KN3 6 P-B4 B-Q2  
7 N-B3 . . . .

Usually, White develops his King Knight at K2. But Smyslov prefers this

text move, partly with the idea of QN-K2 to follow, sooner or later.

7 . . . . N-R3

Under the circumstances, very good. Black wishes to proceed with . . . P-B4. So he stops White from an early P-KN4, a key move, and also obtains maneuvering space for his pieces on the King-side.

8 O-O R-QN1  
9 P-KR3 P-B4!  
10 R-K1 . . . .

Here White starts his faulty plan. To be sure, an immediate attempt to get in P-KN4 is faulty, too: 10 N-R2, P-K4 11 P-KN4? PxNP 12 PxNP, PxP 13 BxP, Q-R5, with a great advantage for Black.

There are several reasonable continuations, however, which offers about even chances: e.g., 10 N-K2 or 10 N-KN5.

10 . . . . O-O  
11 P-K5 . . . .

White's Pawn push is consistent enough with his plan, but it definitely ruins his game. Any other, non-committal move is better and saves two tempi; for his King Rook is needed on the King Bishop file and must return to KB1 sooner rather than later.

11 . . . . PxP  
12 PxP P-K3  
13 B-B4 N-B2

Black now has a far superior position, thanks to his Pawn majority on the King-side, his control of the Queen file and the mortal weakness of White's isolated King Pawn.

14 Q-Q2 N-Q5  
15 Q-B2 B-QB3  
16 NxN . . . .

White is fishing for counter-chances in complications as appears by move 18.

16 . . . . PxN  
17 N-K2 BxB  
18 NxP . . . .

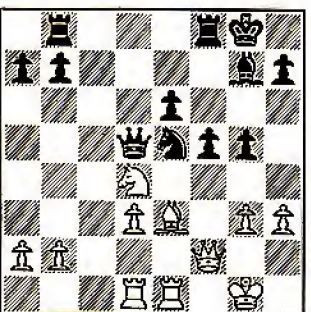
White is completely lost if he recaptures the Bishop: e.g., 18 KxB, Q-Q4† 19 K-N1, P-KN4 20 B-Q2, NxP—or 18 QxB, P-KN4 19 B-Q2, NxP.

18 . . . . B-Q4  
19 P-B4 P-KN4  
20 PxP QxP!

Simple and convincing. In refraining from trying to hold the extra piece, Black does maintain a clean, winning advantage.

21 B-K3 NxP  
22 QR-Q1 . . . .

White's game must collapse whatever he plays.



22 . . . . P-B5!



The finishing touch to win a piece.

23 PXP	PXP
24 BXP	QXN

24 ... N-N3 is just as good.

25 QxQ	N-B6†	32 P-QR4	B-R4
26 K-R1	BxQ	33 K-N2	P-N3
27 BxR	NxR	34 P-Q4	R-KB1
28 RxN	RxB	35 P-Q5	R-B2
29 RxP	BxP	36 R-Q8†	K-N2
30 R-K7	B-Q5	37 P-Q6	P-N4
31 R-Q7	B-N3	Resigns	

## ILLINOIS, 1953

### Open Championship

#### Charming Consistency

Taking advantage of the zig-zag Pawn formation on Black's King-side, White starts an attack there which he carries out with charming consistency and great vigor. A fine game, this.

#### SICILIAN DEFENSE

Hugh E. Myers	John Penquite
White	Black

1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 P-KN3	....

A rarely played system which is of considerable promise unless Black proceeds with 2 ... P-Q4.

2 ....	N-QB3
--------	-------

Playable, as are several other moves such as 2 ... P-Q3 and 2 ... P-K3. Best, however, is 2 ... P-Q4! White then lacks a comfortable continuation. Hence 2 P-KN3 is rarely played.

3 B-N2	P-KN3
4 N-KB3	....

4 N-QB3, followed by either 5 KN-K2 or 5 P-B4 and 6 N-B3, leads to the Closed Sicilian.

4 ....	B-N2
5 O-O	P-K3

Black's last is slightly illogical. He chooses a system of development based on the possibility of ... N-Q5 in combination with ... KN-K2-QB3. It depends, however, on White's playing N-QB3 and, in this case, is ineffective as White can play P-QB3, instead.

5 ... N-B3 is better. Black then has a satisfactory game: e.g., 6 N-B3 (the move White intended to play) and (1) 6 ... O-O! after which 7 P-Q4, PxP 8 NxP, NxP! favors Black; and (2) 6 ... P-Q3 is playable, too; but it allows 7 P-Q4, PxP 8 NxP; for 8 ... NxP?! loses the Exchange for hardly sufficient compensation: 9 KNxN, NxN 10 PxN! PxN 11 BxP†, B-Q2 12 BxR.

6 P-Q3	KN-K2
7 P-B3	....

White's last move constitutes the basic difference between this line and the Closed Sicilian.

7 ....	P-Q4
8 QN-Q2	O-O
9 R-K1	P-N3
10 N-B1	B-QR3

10 ... PxP offers better chances for counter-play, though, after 11 PxP, White has a slight edge whether the Queens are exchanged or not.

11 P-K5

Q-B2

Attacking the King Pawn has no effect. Rather, Black ought to proceed with 11 ... P-R3, 12 ... K-R2, 13 ... N-KN1 and 14 ... Q-K2, thus strengthening the weak squares, KB3 and KR3, before White gets control of them.

12 B-B4	QR-B1	15 N/1-R2	P-Q5
13 P-KR4	KR-Q1	16 N-N4	N-Q4
14 Q-K2	P-QN4	17 B-N5	R-Q2

So far, Black might have missed some better moves, but he still has shown great energy in creating counter-chances on the Queen-side.

At this point, however, his energy fails. He ought to play 17 ... PxP 18 BxR, QxB. This sacrifice of the Exchange for a Pawn offers Black strong counter-chances as it gives him control of the Queen file on which there is a Pawn to attack.

18 PxP!

....

White now closes the Queen file.

18 ....

PXP

Again, a second rate move. Correct is 18 ... NxQP so as to exchange a minor piece, thus reducing White's attacking strength on the King-side.

19 QR-B1

Q-N3

20 B-B6!!

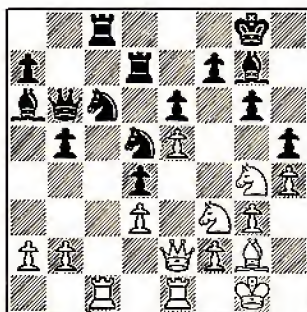
....

A very fine move, as will be seen.

20 ....

P-R4

Seemingly embarrassing for White in view of 21 N/4-R2, NxB—or 21 BxB, PxN! What else is there to do?



21 N/3-R2!!

....

The brilliant point of White's preceding move—a charmingly consistent combination designed to maintain the attack against the weak squares on the King-side.

21 ....

PxN

22 NxP

....

White threatens 23 Q-Q2, followed by either BxB and Q-R6† or Q-N5 and P-R5. White has a very powerful attack which leads most likely to victory in all ramifications.

22 ....

N/3-K2

Neither 22 ... NxB 23 PxN, B-B1 24 P-R5 (24 ... PxP 25 Q-Q2!) nor 22 ... BxB 23 PxB, K-B1 24 Q-Q2 offers Black relief.

Best of all seems to be 22 ... Q-R4 so as to prevent 23 Q-Q2.

23 RxR†

BxR

24 Q-Q2!

N-B4

25 B-K4!

....

White threatens 26 BxN.

25 ....

N/Q-K2

26 Q-N5

K-B1

27 P-R5!

N-N1

Or 27 ... PxP 28 KBxN, NxB 29 BxB†, NxB 30 N-B6, with the irremediable threat of 31 Q-R6, 32 Q-R8† and 33 QxN.

28 BxN

KPxB

29 P-R6

BxB

Or 29 ... PxN 30 BxB†, K-K1 31 P-R7.

30 PxB

....

Now there is no defense to the threat of 31 P-R7.

30 ....

Q-R4

31 R-QB1

B-N2

32 P-R7

Resigns



## FOREIGN

### GREAT BRITAIN, 1953

#### National Championship at Hastings

#### Once Again: Retarded Development

The following game repeats a tale told to our readers under the heading: "Retarded Development" (Smyslov—Golombek, CHESS REVIEW, p. 47, February, 1951). With the same opportunity, Champion Yanofsky performs as well as did Smyslov in the previous game.

#### CARO-KANN DEFENSE

D. A. Yanofsky

G. R. Wade

Canada

New Zealand

White

Black

1 P-K4

P-QB3

2 N-QB3

P-Q4

3 N-B3

PxP

3 ... B-N5 4 P-KR3, BxN is better. Black ought to play ... B-N5 at least at his next turn.

4 NxP

N-Q2?

5 B-B4

KN-B3

6 N/4-N5!

P-K3

7 Q-K2!

....

White threatens 8 NxBP. Note that 7 ... N-N3 fails against 8 N-K5.

7 ....

N-Q4

8 P-Q4

B-K2

As for 8 ... P-KR3, see the Smyslov—Golombek game. Black faces trouble, anyhow.

9 B-Q3

....

White threatens 10 BxP.

9 ....

N/2-B3

It is much more desirable to leave this Knight at Q2 to control K4. 9 N/4-B3, however, fails against 10 NxBP, KxN 11 N-N5†, K-K1 12 QxP (even stronger than 12 NxKP), R-B1 13 NxP.

Black can play 9 ... P-KR3, though, setting a trap inasmuch as 10 NxKP, PxN 11 B-N6†, K-B1 12 QxP is refuted by 12 ... B-N5† 13 P-QB3, Q-K2.

10 O-O

O-O

The first round is over, and White has won on points. He has a well developed game with strong attacking chances on the King-side, while Black faces the problem of how to develop his Queen Bishop, presumably via QN2 or QR3 after ... P-QN3.



11 P-B4 N-N3 13 Q-Q3 P-KN3  
 12 B-B2 Q-B2 14 N-K5 N/N-Q2  
 15 Q-K2 . . . .

White threatens 16 N/KxBP, RxN 17 QxP. Black has no time for 15 . . . P-N3.

15 . . . . B-Q3

So as to refute 16 N/KxBP, RxN 17 QxP, with 17 . . . N-K4.

If 15 . . . NxN 16 PxN, N-Q2 17 R-K1, Black still cannot play 17 . . . P-N3 in view of the threat of 18 NxRP, KxN 19 Q-R5†, K-N1 20 BxP, PxN 21 QxP†, K-R1 22 R-K3.

16 P-B4 P-B4

At this moment, 16 . . . P-N3 is not exactly faulty, but the text move offers a better chance for relief.

17 B-K3 . . . .

17 PxP is not so good because of 17 . . . QxP† after which 18 K-R1 loses a Pawn, (to 18 . . . NxN), while 18 B-K3 leads to the exchange of Queens (18 . . . QxB† 19 QxQ, B-B4) with relief for Black.

17 . . . . PxP 20 K-R1 P-KR3  
 18 BxQP B-B4 21 N/N-B3 P-N3  
 19 BxB QxB† 22 QR-Q1 . . . .

Now White prevents 22 . . . B-N2, leaving Black without a good move.

22 . . . . NxN  
 23 PxN N-N5

Black's Knight lacks a better square. 23 . . . N-Q2 loses to 24 BxP, PxN 25 Q-K4, R-N1 26 QxP†, K-R1 27 QxP†, K-N1 28 Q-N6†, K-R1 29 N-N5.

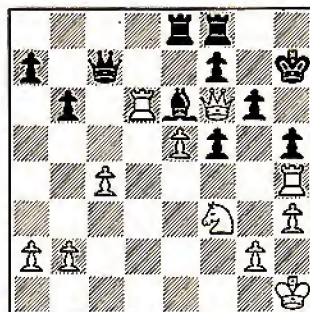
White presses with forcing moves now:

4 R-Q4 P-KR4 27 R-R4 N-B4  
 25 P-KR3 N-R3 28 BxN KPxB  
 26 Q-Q2 K-R2 29 Q-N5 . . . .

White threatens 30 RxP†, PxR 31 QxRP†, K-N2 32 Q-N5†! and soon mates.

29 . . . . Q-B3  
 30 R-Q1 B-K3  
 31 R-Q6 B-B2  
 32 Q-B6 QR-K1

Or 32 . . . BxP? 33 RxP†, PxR 34 Q-R6†, K-N1 35 Q-N5†, K-R2 36 R-R6 mate.



33 RxP†! . . . .

33 N-N5†, K-N1 34 NxB also wins, but this combination is stronger as it more thoroughly disrupts Black's Pawn formation.

33 . . . . PxR 37 QxQ† KxQ  
 † N-N5† K-N1 38 NxR† RxN  
 35 Q-R6 P-B3 39 RxBP RxR  
 36 NxB Q-R2 40 PxR Resigns

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

# Solitaire Chess

## STAY IN LINE, PLEASE!

ENDOWED with the first move, White is usually the aggressor. At Groningen, 1946, however, Czech master Cenek Kottbauer (Black) usurps the prerogative with ideas of his own. But do they boomerang! USSR grandmaster Vassily Smyslov lets loose with a barrage of piercing brilliancies to render his opponent hopeless. The opening, a Sicilian Defense, begins with 1 P-K4, P-QB4 2 N-KB3, P-Q3 3 P-Q4, PxP 4 NxP.

Cover the scoring table at the line indicated. Set up the position and make Black's fourth move (exposing table just enough to read it). Guess White's next move, then expose the next line. Score par if your move agrees; if not, score zero. Make the move given and opponent's reply. Then guess White's next move. Continue thus to end of game.

## COVER WHITE MOVES IN TABLE BELOW. EXPOSE ONE LINE AT A TIME

White Played	Par Score	Black Played	Your Selection for White's move	Your Score
		4 . . . . N-KB3	-----	-----
5 N-QB3	3	5 . . . . P-QR3	-----	-----
6 B-K2	4	6 . . . . P-K3	-----	-----
7 O-O	4	7 . . . . P-QN4 (a)	-----	-----
8 B-B3	5	8 . . . . R-R2	-----	-----
9 Q-K2	6	9 . . . . R-B2	-----	-----
10 R-Q1	6	10 . . . . QN-Q2	-----	-----
11 P-QR4 (b)	7	11 . . . . PxP (c)	-----	-----
12 NxRP	3	12 . . . . B-N2	-----	-----
13 P-K5! (d)	8	13 . . . . NxP	-----	-----
14 BxB	4	14 . . . . RxB	-----	-----
15 QxP	5	15 . . . . Q-N1	-----	-----
16 N-B6	6	16 . . . . NxN	-----	-----
17 QxN†	5	17 . . . . N-Q2*	-----	-----
18 N-B5!!	10	18 . . . . PxN	-----	-----
19 B-B4!!!	11	19 . . . . B-Q3 (e)	-----	-----
20 BxB	5	20 . . . . R-N3	-----	-----
21 QxN†!!	8	. . . . Resigns	-----	-----
Total Score	100	Your percentage	-----	-----

SCALE: 75-100—Excellent; 55-74—Superior; 40-54—Good; 25-39—Fair

## NOTES TO THE GAME

a) A risky demonstration so long as the King-side remains undeveloped.

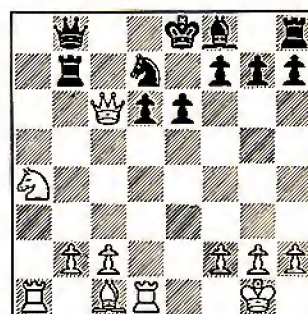
b) Exploiting the weakness of the early Pawn advance.

c) If 11 . . . P-N5, White gets a big plus with 12 N-R2, P-QR4 13 N-N5.

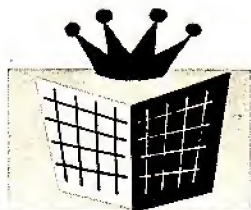
d) Beginning a piercing assault.

e) The real point. If 19 . . . QxB 20 Q-B8†, K-K2 21 QxR, Black becomes hopelessly bound.

\*Position after 17 . . . N-Q2







by I. A. HOROWITZ

# How to win in the Middle Game

## STRATEGY in the MIDDLE GAME

THE MIDDLE GAME is only a fraction of the game of chess. Sometimes it is the greater part of the whole; sometimes, the lesser. It is apt, however, to be the significant part.

The middle game ranges over a wide variety of actions, from the purely scientific and logical, embodied in strategy and tactics (the planning and the execution of plans), to the psychological, or the creation of impressions which in fact do not count.

Strategy—the formulation of plans—it has been said, plays a much lesser role in the result of an over-the-board contest than its concomitant part—tactics—the execution of plans. That a plan is subsidiary to its execution is indeed odd. Yet chessmasters agree that more than 90% of games are decided by tactics. This appraisal undoubtedly can be tempered. For all positions clearly are the result of strategy, good or bad, and certain ones lend themselves to something other than perfect management because of their strategic base. A tactical blunder, therefore, may superficially be chargeable to tactics, whereas in reality it is the background condition which prompts the blunder.

As an example of the latter thought, think of a position in which one side is deficient in material and nearly hopelessly lost. The prospective loser in an act of desperation launches a sudden, unsound onslaught. In so doing, he injects a note of insecurity

AN EXAMPLE bearing on points made above may be helpful since too generalized a statement may not register or may even be suspect.

### Applied Psychology

Logical strategy, as mentioned in paragraph 2, may be readily understood. The psychological, happily, is well illustrated from an actual game.

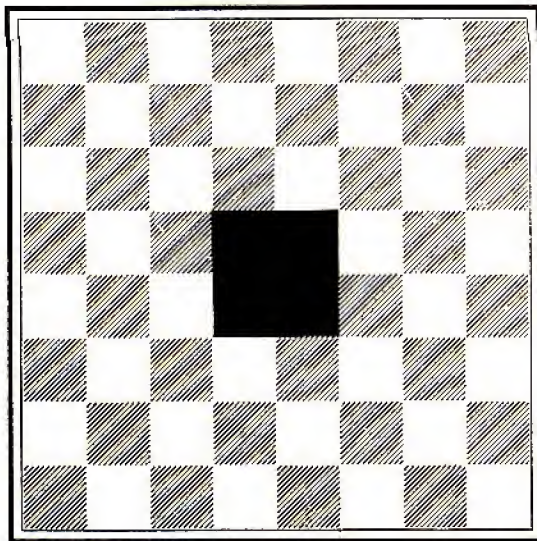
Black is a Pawn behind and should lose against grandmaster Flohr. But he sets up a threat of mate in one, supplemented by an attack on White's King Bishop (see diagram in next column). H. Grob played.

1 . . . .  
Resigns

Q-N4

Lo and behold! Mesmerized by the threat, Flohr resigns. He could have saved everything with one simple move (Do you see it?) but succumbed to an impression which in fact did not count.

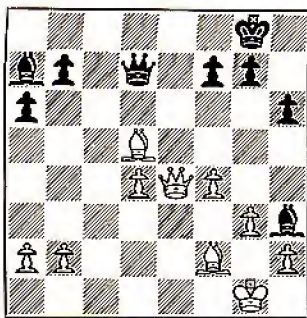
BLACK



WHITE

*Strategically, the central hub of the chessboard is the most important part. The control of the center, therefore, is the first principle of middle game strategy (cf. The Center).*

into the mind of the prospective winner. And things happen. The prospective winner loses his composure, errs and boots the game. The tactical error here is the overt, losing action. The strategic concept, however, is the desperate attack which is the inducing action. To ignore the role of strategy in such a case is to draw a false conclusion.



### Prerequisites of Planning

Plans are conceived ideas evolving from experience or drawing upon imagination. They fall into various categories, grand and subordinate, general and specific. A grand and specific plan, for example, is the adoption of an opening which leads to a certain favorable pattern. In the execution of this plan, obstacles may have to be surmounted which call for supporting or subordinate plans. In contradistinction, a general plan might be the conformation to some general principle, such as development promote position or it is important to control the center.

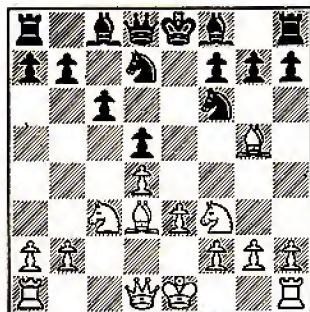
There are plans which may be identified only with the middle game. Other



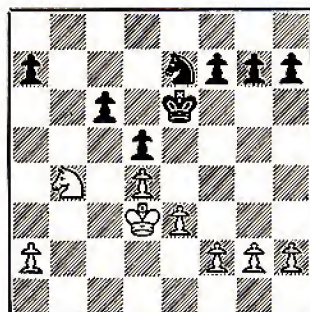
plans begin actually in the opening, course through the middle game and wind up in the end-game. Since the middle game is the connecting link of opening to end-game, an academic knowledge of all branches of the game is required for successful middle game planning.

Emphasis should be laid particularly on the end-game. For, in the middle game, any number of opportunities arise to reduce the forces, to set up an end-game. These opportunities must be by-passed unless the player knows how to determine with reasonable certitude that he will be working into a favorable end-game, not into an unfavorable one. Knowledge of the end-game is foresight in the middle game.

A Grand and Specific Plan

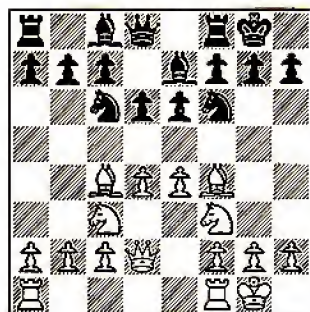


The Exchange Variation of the Queen's Gambit Declined may readily lead to the position in the next diagram.



Note Black's weak and backward Pawn. The plan began in the opening, coursed through the middle game and wound up in the ending. A game of this type and its consequences will be discussed later in this series.

A General Plan



White conforms to general principles, brings out his men, controls the center.

## Strategic Principles

There are about a dozen broad principles of middle game strategy, and many lesser ones. The scope of this work will

be to outline the major plans with suggestions and recommendations for continued study of the plans less frequently encountered.

Topical headings will cover:

1. The Center
2. Better Development
3. Advantage in Space
4. King-side Attack
5. King in the Center
6. Queen-side Attack
7. Pawn Majorities
8. Weak Pawns
9. Strong Squares
10. Material Advantage
11. Sundries

## THE CENTER

When chessmasters play against each other, the odds are that neither will present the other gratis with a Queen, a Rook, a Knight or even a Pawn. For the difference of one puny Pawn, all other things being equal, is sufficient to determine the outcome of the game. How then does one master proceed to defeat the other? The answer lies in a fight for squares. For it is not humanly possible in a game of chess, in which every move is give and take, to maintain an even balance of all the factors, particularly the squares.

There are 64 squares on the board. Half are white, and half, black. Except for that distinction of color, to all appearances, they are very much alike. Yet some squares are more valuable than others. Which are the more important squares, and why?

As indicated on the diagram at the beginning of this article, the squares in the center of the board are the more important ones. The reason they are becomes apparent when the squares are considered in terms of a network of interlinked paths. It is clear that the player who controls the hub of the network can send his men from one side of the board, directly through that hub, to the other side with ease. On the other hand, the player who does not control the hub must traverse devious routes, time-consuming routes. As time is an important factor in chess—that is, it is important to reach objectives in the least number of moves—it follows that it is important to control the central squares.

Such control of the center is the first positional advantage of opening play. What is its significance in the middle game? What is its true worth in terms of material? How does one capitalize on it in the middle game?

To assay the value of the control of the center in terms of material is indeed difficult. For one thing, the value is relative, affected by many considerations. The reader may, however, draw an inference from the numerous gambits in which one side offers a Pawn in return for control of the center. As a rule, the offer is speculative and, in most cases, with perfect play, unsound. Hence it seems that, at best, control of the center is worth no more than one Pawn. Generally, it is worth less.

This appraisal is essential to condition the thinking processes in evaluating alternative lines which may follow from a position in the middle game. It is a *modus operandi*.

Because the ultimate goal of the game is checkmate, or the gain of material which may ultimately be translated into checkmate, any factor which bears on that goal is important. Control of the center is such a factor. It is not an end in itself; it is a means toward an end. As such, it enjoys relative values. If that control can be exchanged, say, for the gain of a Pawn with no other and untoward considerations in the offing, the exchange should be viewed favorably.

In order to capitalize on control of the center, it is generally necessary to effect such an exchange as the game progresses. Thus it is a mistaken notion to regard control of the center as an end in itself. Most often, it is only the beginning of a chain reaction, each step of which is intended to add an infinitesimal plus to one's position. The cumulative total of all the small pluses often prove to be decisive.

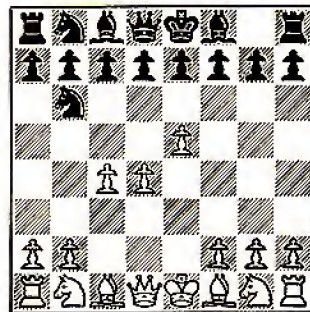
What generally derives from the control of the center? Material gain, the launching of sound wing demonstrations, occasionally even mating attacks, and a host of intangible advantages. It is far beyond the scope of this work to outline all in detail. In the examples which follow, however, these advantages will be pointed up as they occur.

## A Rarer Example

Hardly ever is control of the center the beginning and the end of the game. Yet one cannot say never. Below, a few deft moves monopolize the center, and the game is over.

### ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 1 P-K4  | N-KB3 |
| 2 P-K5  | N-Q4  |
| 3 P-QB4 | N-N3  |
| 4 P-Q4  | ....  |



This position is typical of hyper-modern openings in which Black purposely cedes the center. The idea is double-edged, however, as Black discovers on his very next move.

- |        |       |
|--------|-------|
| 4 .... | N-B3? |
|--------|-------|

Correct is 4 ... P-Q3 with a view to hacking away at White's center.

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| 5 P-Q5 | QNxP   |
| 6 P-B5 | N/3-B5 |
| 7 Q-Q4 | ....   |

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



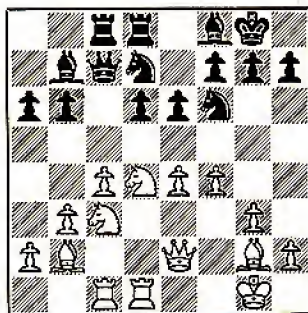
White must win a piece. He threatens 8 BxN, as well as 8 P-QN3. The game is over for all practical purposes.

## A Typical Example

The following game was played in the final round of the world's team championship at Prague, 1931. It is typical of the step by step processes essential for converting dominance in the center into final victory.

### RETI OPENING

I. A. Horowitz				D. Przepiorka			
White				Black			
1 N-KB3	N-KB3	9 R-Q1	P-B4				
2 P-B4	P-K3	10 P-K4	Q-N1				
3 P-KN3	P-QN3	11 P-QN3	PxP				
4 B-N2	B-N2	12 NxP	P-QR3				
5 O-O	B-K2	13 B-N2	Q-B2				
6 P-Q4	P-Q3	14 P-B4	QR-B1				
7 N-B3	O-O	15 Q-K2	KR-Q1				
8 Q-B2	QN-Q2	16 QR-B1	B-B1				



White's position is ideal. He has complete control of the center, ceded him by Black who is following a "hold the line" and "come and get me" plan. Observe that nearly every one of White's men bears on the center.

Still the position is not a "pianola." It will not play itself. How is White to progress? As he does control the center, he can amass his forces in any direction—in the center, on the Queen-side or on the King-side—much more rapidly than Black. Where shall he strike? Is there any clue in the position?

Black's Pawn position is almost entirely sound, structurally. His Queen Pawn is backward on a half-open file. Yet, if White gangs up on it, by doubling Rooks on the Queen file, it avails him nothing; for the backward Pawn is adequately defended now and, if necessary, can be defended further. The Queen Knight Pawn is also backward; but White has no ready avenue of approach to it, does not even have it under surveillance at the moment.

Black's King-side seems to offer the greatest prospects for White since Black's main forces are clustered on the Queen-side. And it is difficult for Black to regroup them.

Hence, the King-side it is. But what is the next step there? White can attempt a breakthrough by a Pawn assault, beginning with 17 P-KN4 and 18 P-N5. But Black can counter 17 P-KN4 with 17 . . . P-K4; and, since White's King Bishop Pawn is unprotected, 18 PxP necessarily follows. But then Black opens up his game by 18 . . . PxP, rids

himself of his backward Queen Pawn, and White will have left no lasting impression on the vulnerable wing.

If White wishes, he can most likely re-organize his forces to effect the breakthrough by P-KN4-5. For Black meanwhile can do nothing better than bide his time.

Instead, White determines to play for an immediate breach in the Black King-side.

### 17 P-KB5

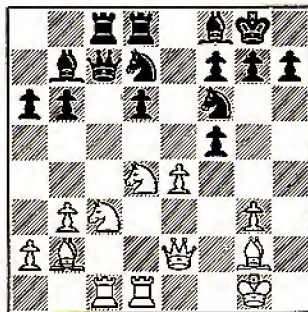
Here is the first step in the process of translating and attempting to add to small advantages. White's move, to be sure, grants Black control of his K4, which had been contested before. But it is hardly possible to make headway without relinquishing something. White is giving and White is taking. The question to consider is "Is White getting more than he is giving?"

The text move poses a pressing problem for Black. His King Pawn is under direct attack. Since he cannot well defend it, he must exchange or advance it. Each alternative has its pros and cons. Yet, since Black has no way to build up from the occupation of his K4 and White can persist in his assault, White is deriving the greater benefit from his move.

### 17 . . .

### PxP

On 17 . . . P-K4 18 N-B2, followed by 19 N-K3, Black is reduced to marking time, while White continues with the Pawn assault, P-KN4-5, eventually exposing the Black Monarch to painful threats. Moreover, a gaping hole remains at Black's Q4.



### 18 N-Q5

A Zwischenzug (in-between move). As Black's Queen is under fire, White is not jeopardizing the Pawn which he has temporarily omitted recapturing.

White's purpose is to open the line of his Queen Bishop, bearing in the direction of the Black Monarch, and, at the same time, to remove some of the Monarch's defenders so he will become an easier target.

### 18 . . .

### BxN

Black is loathe to part with his King Knight and weaken his forces on the King-side. He is comparatively happy to trade off his feeble Queen Bishop. But there is more involved in the transaction than is immediately apparent.

Black has given up a Bishop for a Knight. A Bishop is infinitesimally more valuable than a Knight. So White has drawn blood in the first tangible step of the transition from control of the center to slight material plus.

### 19 BPxP

A continuing Zwischenzug: as White opens an attack on Black's Queen, he assures the recovery of his Pawn.

### 19 . . .

### Q-N2

### 20 NxP

### N-K4

Now the center is locked, and Black has staved off any seriously disastrous result. The next step is for White to translate the advantage of having the two Bishops into something more tangible, if possible.

### 21 B-QR3

### N-K1

### 22 Q-K3

### R-Q2

### 23 B-R3

### . . . .

White operates by training his sights on heterogeneous Black weaknesses.

### 23 . . .

### RxR

### 24 RxR

### R-B2

By swapping down, Black takes the sting out of any prospective attack. But he must still reckon with White's edge in having the two Bishops.

### 25 K-N2

### . . . .

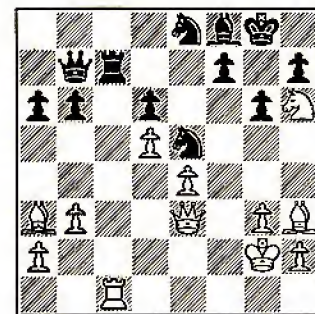
White aims to avoid a Knight fork in the event of Q-N5.

### 25 . . .

### P-N3

### 26 N-R6†

### . . . .



### 26 . . .

### BxN

Here Black cedes another Bishop for a Knight, adding to White's infinitesimal plus. In positions with fixed Pawns, however, as against mobile Pawns, Knights often are superior to Bishops, and Black is prompted by that idea. On the other hand, moreover, 26 . . . K-R1 27 B-N2 sets an annoying pin on Black's Knight at K4. And, if Black breaks the pin by . . . P-B3, the mobility of his minor pieces is practically nil.

### 27 QxB

### N-Q6

### 28 RxR

### QxR

### 29 Q-Q2

### N-K4

### 30 Q-B1

### . . . .

White challenges the only open file.

### 30 . . .

### QxQ

If Black refuses to exchange, White can continue favorably with 31 Q-B8, allowing for possibilities similar to those which actually occur.

### 31 BxQ

### N-KB3

Now it seems that White is going to lose a Pawn. But—the Bishops to the rescue.

### 32 B-B8

### P-QR4

### 33 B-K3

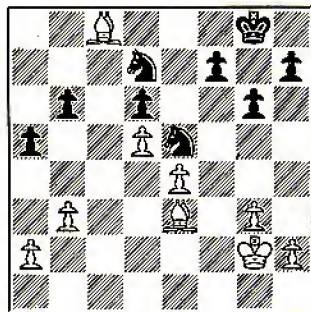
### N/3-Q2

Black cannot afford to capture the King Pawn and give White a Pawn

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



majority on the Queen-side. Such a majority, supported by the two Bishops, is easily enough to decide.



34 B-Q4

The next step is to translate the advantage of the two Bishops against two Knights into something still more tangible.

34 . . . . . K-B1  
35 K-B2 K-K2  
36 K-K2 K-Q1  
37 BxN/7 . . . . .

The beginning of that translation. Note that Black's Knights have been virtually immobilized since 34 B-Q4 and 35 K-B2.

37 . . . . . NxB

Forced. If 37 . . . KxB, 30 BxP.

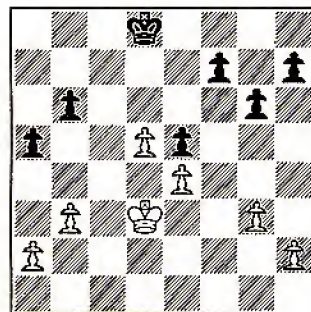
38 K-Q3 N-K4†

Otherwise, White's King heads for QN5, and Black's game must fall.

39 BxN . . . . .

Now the second Bishop goes, but White has a winning Pawn ending.

39 . . . . . PxB



One of the earmarks of the position is that White has a protected passed Pawn.

40 P-KN4 . . . . .

White prevents Black from breaking through with an eventual . . . P-KB4 which could lead to Black's having a protected passed Pawn, too.

40 . . . . . P-B3

41 P-KR4 . . . . .

White is angling for P-N5. For then, if Black exchanges, White's one Pawn on the King's wing will hold two of Black's. Or, if Black by-passes with . . . P-KB4, White can capture and then soon establishes two passed Pawns, one of which must march through to victory.

41 . . . . . P-R4

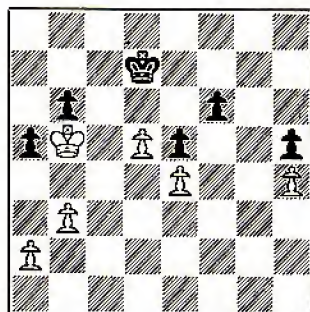
42 PxP PxP

Has Black now secured the draw? Or can White still make progress?

43 K-B4 K-Q2

44 K-N5 K-Q3

If 44 . . . K-B2 45 P-R3, K-N2 46 P-Q6, Black loses.



Now, in view of Black's threat to break through with . . . P-B4, does White dare to capture the Knight Pawn?

45 KxP! P-B4

Otherwise White captures the Rook Pawn, too, and returns with his King to the center for an easy win.

46 PxP P-K5

The tempting 46 . . . KxP loses: 47 P-B6, K-K3 48 KxP, and White is able to return to Q2 with his King in time to stop Black's Pawn from queening. Then his two Queen-side Pawns decide.

47 P-B6 P-K6

48 P-B7 K-K2

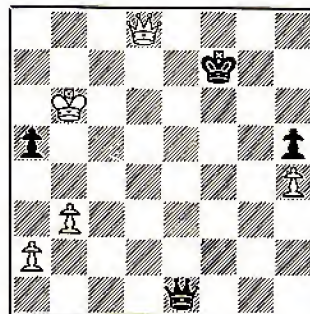
49 P-Q6† . . . . .

White's Pawns are jockeying their way down. This is a close race.

49 . . . . . KxBP

50 P-Q7 P-K7

51 P-Q8(Q) P-K8(Q)



Now the task begins anew. White is a Pawn plus. With Queens on the board in a wide open field, the danger of perpetual check is imminent.

52 Q-Q5† K-N2

53 QxKRP . . . . .

If 53 QxQRP, Black may play for a perpetual or for capture of the King Rook Pawn. In the latter case, Black's single passed Pawn is just as menacing as White's two.

53 . . . . . Q-B7†

54 K-N5 QxQRP

55 Q-N4† K-R2

56 Q-QB4 . . . . .

This way, White holds on to his advantage. But how can he progress?

56 . . . . . K-N2

Black marks time.

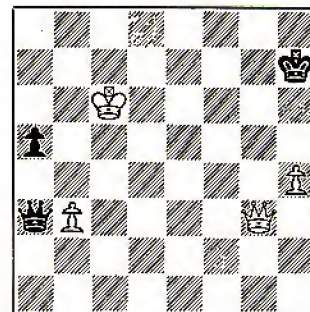
57 Q-B3† K-R2

58 Q-KN3 Q-R6

Now Black plays either for perpetual check or to dissolve out his Rook Pawn by an exchange.

59 K-B6

White's plan is a long drawn out one. It is to attempt to force the exchange of Queens by marching his King into the vicinity of the Black King. Then, by mating threats, he hopes to embarrass Black into a position in which he cannot avoid the exchange of Queens.



59 . . . . . Q-N5?

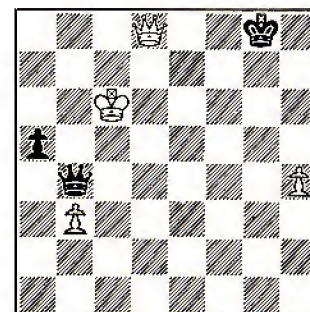
A blunder. It is to be noted, however, that Black cannot dissolve the Pawns by 59 . . . P-R5. For then follows 60 Q-Q3† and eventually White forks Black's King and Queen Rook Pawn and wins it. The process is possible only because Black's King cannot closely approach White's Rook Pawn: e.g., 60 . . . K-R3 61 Q-K3†, and Black cannot play 61 . . . K-R4 on account of 62 Q-N5 mate.

Now White forces the exchange of Queens.

60 Q-Q3† K-N1

Not 60 . . . K-R3 61 Q-Q6†.

61 Q-Q8† Resigns



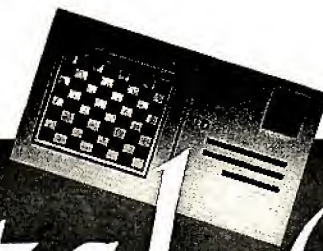
For now the exchange can be forced by the Queen zigzag: 61 . . . K-B2 62 Q-Q7†, K-N1 63 Q-B8†, K-B2 64 Q-N7†.

Thus the contest ends. The final denouement is a far cry from the original subject matter, that control of the center wins games. Yet the transitions from the beginning may be observed, step by step: (1) control of the center; (2) King-side assault; (3) gain of Bishop for Knight; 4) gain of second Bishop for Knight; (5) better Pawn end-game. These all began with the control of the center.

## Look First!

Planning alone, as has been said, will not win games. For the tactical execution or a deficiency in it can upset the best laid strategy. But it is certainly foolhardy to pursue a "strategy" which sets up a loss! And to drift without a plan at all is nothing more than foolsofty.





# Postal Chess

## POSTAL SCRIPTS

### TOURNAMENT NOTES

#### Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

##### 3rd Annual Championship—1947-8

No game results have been reported for this month. We have written to all those with unreported games, expect complete finish soon.

##### 4th Annual Championship—1949

No Finals section has completed play on game results for this month, and the last Finals to start in this tournament still has a great many games to be reported.

##### 5th Annual Championship—1950

We have written to all semi-finalists in this tournament who have unreported games. Practically all, except those in 50-Ns 43, which began play about one year ago, should be finished by now. When results in 50-Ns 43 are cleared, we shall start the last Semi-finals sections.

##### 6th Annual Championship—1951

Few results have come in in this tournament this month. We still need four more qualifiers before another Finals section can be assigned.

##### 7th Annual Championship—1952-3

Dr. I. Farber is the first to qualify for the Finals.

For the Semi-finals, the following have qualified on results reported for this month: A. Levitt, A. L. Bowen, B. Clareus, S. Winitski, V. Paanamen, G. M. Banker, H. Rosenzweig, D. Smith, H. Rothe, R. O. Wilson, E. Godbold, J. E. Bricher, F. Ekstrom, G. Trotsuk, E. O. Talmage, H. G. Cramer, E. Anderson, V. Berzzarin (2), J. Karalaitis, D. Burg, R. T. Neel, R. Moehrmann, L. G. Craig, J. F. Shaw, H. V. Knight, J. B. Grafa, A. S. Neal, S. N. Yarmak, H. Gerstein, J. Christman, B. Rosenblum, R. McLellan, R. H. De Cracker, M. E. Gibson, D. D. Fish, L. Bevier and L. C. Noderer.

### FORFEITS AND RATINGS

Rules 10 and 16 do not conflict. Any player winning on a forfeit or default gets a full point in that tournament but not rating credit on that game unless it is adjudicated a win for him.

He gets the tournament point because that can do no harm, he deserves some sort of credit as against that defaulting opponent and it could be that cancellation of the game would actually be unfair. On the last point, any game in the Golden Knights must count for a tournament point (and its weighted points for final standings). Else it could be that a player winning seventeen of his eighteen games would miss his eighteenth through no fault of his own: by an opponent defaulting.

For quite another reason, we do not give rating points just for a forfeit. A player's rating is our measure of how good he is, for purposes of matching him fairly in Class or Prize Tournaments. A number of postalites carry as many as thirty or forty games at a time, some even more. If such won, say, ten games on forfeits, they would be carried far above their true, earned, ratings (the chances are fair that, if the games were played out, they'd break even). Hence, on such ratings, they'd be playing next in two classes above their true ability. The effect would be possibly distressing for them, and boring for their under-matched opponents.

For those who have a sure win in hand when an opponent withdraws, however, the situation is different. There the "earned" rating is at least partially established. As many a "won" game has been lost, however, we require the claimant to show he does know how to go about winning it. For procedures on adjudications, see further on page 125 of this issue.

### NEW POSTALITES

The following new players starting Postal Chess during February, commence with these initial ratings:

**Class A at 1300:** S. Cacossa, R. Erps, E. H. Mueller and G. W. Zurovski;

**Class B at 1200:** T. L. Austin, J. Beagham, K. Black, J. B. Hughes, M. Kaner, J. D. Robinson, D. Rosman, R. Rodriguez, B. Sheinker, H. L. Shelley, N. Slonim, Dr. S. T. Spurr, J. P. Taylor, J. F. Volpe, A. Wachs, W. V. Webbs and P. Weiss;

**Class C at 900:** Dr. J. Abramson, R. B. Agnos, S. Aisenberg, J. E. Lane, T. C. Calery, R. Cartwright, H. L. Emerson, K. K. Eustace, D. S. Folsom, P. J. Gans, D. Gibson, J. Gordon, R. C. Hull, B. C. Kenny, R. Lenhart, W. G. Martin, B. McDonald, P. Meyer, C. H. Miller, P. B. Oseroff, E. Raepple, H. M. Remick, E. Richards, A. R. Riley, J. H. Rogers, A. L. Schreiber, R. C. Siesbittel, G. R. Smith, G. Soules, Bertha Spargur, Dr. N. Spritz, G. Sturges, H. R. Topkin, E. Tuchmann, W. Tuerck, G. Turner, T. Volpe and R. Yodice;

**Class D at 600:** L. Alter, Edith Andt, L. Andt, D. E. Bates, A. Berenson, E. Bridges, W. Bridges, M. E. Caro, J. M. Cockburn, W. A. Cockburn, F. Da Sacco, Mrs. J. D. Day, W. Dodson, M. Fisch, F. A. Fischer, T. J. Goodwin, L. L. Harrington, H. T. Hesseloff, Nancy Hudson, C. D. Johnson, Mrs. S. Kaner, K. C. Kelly, D. Landman, M. E. Lyman, C. Malone, Dr. N. Marcus, E. Montrose, Gertrude Orbanowski, C. Perez, A. Rousseas, M. Ruddick, D. R. St. Villiers, R. Seferian, Mrs. Martha Shafer, O. H. Smith, W. R. Swartworth, R. Valuch and R. H. Werner.

### RETURN POSTS

Old-timers who resumed play in February with ratings at which they had left:

F. M. Alpiser 892, M. L. Bender 1108, L. Kahn 1532, J. N. Nienalt 998 and W. H. Phillips 1218.

### POSTALMIGHTIES!

#### Prize Winners

The following postalites have won prizes in 1951, 1952 and 1953 Prize Tournaments as a result of current Postal Mortems.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
51-P127	J. D. Robb	1st	6 - 0
52-P	9 R. T. Neel	1st	5½ - 1
	70 J. R. Hufnagel	1-2	5 - 1
	R. McLellan	1-2	5 - 1
	114 F. E. Vandemark	1st	4½ - 1½
	136 N. A. Jacobs	1st	5 - 1
	139 Edith Grosz	1st	4½ - 1½
	160 E. R. Strady	1st	5 - 1
	195 S. Farber	1st	5 - 1
	207 V. Wildt	1st	5½ - 1
53-P	1 R. W. Lane	1st	5 - 1
	5 Rosalie Rahmi	1st	5 - 1
	16 A. C. Berry	1st	5½ - 1
	33 R. D. Coggeshall	1st	5 - 1
	71 D. Day	1st	6 - 0

#### Certificate Winners

The following postalites have qualified for Victory Certificates in 1951, 1952 and 1953 Class Tournaments as a result of current Postal Mortems. Certificates cannot be sent until all tourney results have been reported and scored, for certificate cross-tables.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
51-C161	R. J. Bloomfield	1st	6 - 0
52-C	21 R. W. Wiecking	1st	6 - 0
	134 F. A. Feeley	1st	4 - 2
	226 W. P. Miller	1st	5 - 1
	231 R. McLellan	1st	6 - 0
	266 S. Frankel	1st	4½ - 1½
	333 F. W. Hammett	1st	5½ - 1
	355 C. J. Mall	1st	5 - 1
53-C	19 J. D. Chapman	1st	4 - 2
	21 O. C. Blade	1st	5 - 1
	23 M. Goldinger	1st	5½ - 1
	35 V. R. Baildon	1st	5 - 1
	47 K. B. Thomas	1st	5½ - 1
	62 L. T. Douglas	1-2	4 - 2
	H. H. Trotti	1-2	4 - 2
	66 C. Lynch	1st	6 - 0
	76 R. J. Robertson	1st	6 - 0
	87 V. Laurie	1st	5 - 1
	97 A. G. Robinson	1st	5 - 1
	132 F. Okola	1st	5½ - 1
	147 J. G. Culver	1st	5½ - 1



# POSTAL MORTEMS

Game reports received  
during February, 1954.

To report your results, all you need give is section number, full names of both players and the outcome of the game—but, for Class and Prize Tournaments in 4 man sections, state also if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent.

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording:

54-C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek 0 (1st)  
54-P 401: A. Halprin 1 H. N. Pillsbury 1 (2)  
54-Nf 13: F. J. Marshall 1 H. E. Atkins 0.

In these, the year (54), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tourneys, the first or second game is indicated in the final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so. A postcard is ideal for size, easy to send.

**Please note:** Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (e.g., 54-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1954) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication; df marks a double-forfeit when both players failed to submit round-closing adjudication reports.

## CLASS TOURNAENTS

Tourneys graded by rating classes

### Started in 1951 (Key: 51-C)

Tourneys 1-173: 155 Larsen, Marston win (a) from Wyller; Marston tops (f) Larsen. 160 Hayes, Vano tie. 161 Bloomfield licks Larsen.

### Started in 1952 (Key: 52-C)

**Notice:** With two years of play, results in these Class Tournaments become over-due. For Tourneys 52-C 119 to 52-C 143, started in March, 1952, this factor is of immediate importance. (Tourneys 144 to 178, started in April, come next.)

Players who were March starters must report results now (within one month) or apply for settlement by adjudication. For the latter, send (1) record of moves made (2) diagram of position reached and (3) statement of how you propose to win or to draw (being a piece ahead, or demonstrating forced mate or forced win of a piece, is sufficient for item 3; otherwise state in detail). If you cannot hope to win or to draw, kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work.

If you are not sure all your results have been reported, give a full list of wins, draws and losses with names of opponents as a final report.

Tourneys 1-362: 21 Wiecking tops Berent twice. 72 Beveridge withdraws. 134 Keith fells Feeley. 150 Gode tops Johnson twice. 187 Underwood whips Willis. 195 Stuppeler withdraws. 231 McLellan clips Schooley. 236 Goe conks O'Connell. 254 Leather withdraws. 257 Bloomfield nips Nearing. 266 Champin, Frankel tie. 285 Williams tops (f) Bergquist. 305 Van Gemert bests Cramer; correction: Schulze won two from Van Gemert, not from Cramer. 310 Stuppeler withdraws. 312 Rains rips Wyller. 330 Ostermann bests Bregar. 333 Hammett halts Austin. 339 Hartigan, Williams tie. 344 Paul defeats Finch, Hussin; Hussin downs Hartigan twice. 346 Herman bests Bergamo, Offenhauser. 348 Dykes jolts Jones. 355 Mali

tops Schwerer. 358 Wark, Engel halt Hill. 360 Willford bests Williams. (1f & 1a) Rosenbloom; Bergquist withdraws.

### Started in 1953 (Key: 53-C)

**Notice:** With more than a year in play, most 53-C Tourney games should be over and reported. Judging from nasty gaps in 51-C and 52-C reports, however, reports are not being sent in and many games are going to result in double forfeits. Be sure to report your results and to check to see if they are published here in Postal Mortems. File a summary of your results now, if you are uncertain of their having been either reported by you or published by us. And get after tardy opponents now left playing.

Tourneys 1-90: 12 Bokma, Williams split two. 15 Gary tops Patton twice. 19 Stevens, Stradley tie twice. 21 Blade bests Mayer, bows to Falardeau. 23 Goldinger downs Adickes twice. 24 Greenberg tops Thorn. 31 Schroeder, (2) Triplett beat Austin. 35 Baildon downs Fribourg. 37 Houston halts Hewes. 40 Heuchert tops (2f) Ebarp. 41 Kumpf trips Trotsuk. 45 Wyller bows to Spade, bests Penkoff. 47 Dyer, Thomas tie. 52 Urquiza bests Cook twice. 56 De Leve tops Miller, Ryan; Miller rips Ryan. 60 Duncombe halts Hoglund. 62 Trotti trips Gleason. 65 Yates tops (1f) Schuize. 66 Lynch licks Towle. 67 Magee, (2) Johnson jolt Larson. 68 Wyller wins (2f) from Bergquist, Davison. 76 Roberson rips Muecke. 87 Gawler, Nardine tie twice. 88 Kelley rips Reardan. 89 Walker, Wolfram split two.

Tourneys 91-120: 91 Reardan overcomes Ostermann. 94 Wilson, (2) Hinman defeat Marjon; Stevenson stops Wilson. 98 Wax whips Steen. 102 Keith bows to Cooley, splits two with Collinson; Kotehon tops Collinson twice. 103 Kinnaman conks Yates. 104 Groat rips Robinson twice; Robinson, Engel each top Liguori twice. 106 Bass, Lucas split two. 107 Del Bourgo, Jacobson best Shapiro; Osofsky tops Shapiro, ties Jacobson. 110 Del Bourgo beats Bass. 111 Heard halts Mayer, Wittmann. 113 Marmorato bests Greenberg twice. 114 Kinnaman beats Rippel, bows to Weber. 115 Robinson clips Kleber. 117 Lowenfels licks Gorfy. 118 Rerick overcomes Goldberg, Plieger. 119 Graham defeats Fattel, Hson. (2) Bauman, 120 Glusman, Underwood tie; Stuppeler withdraws.

Tourneys 121-150: 121 Okraszewski bests Mills. 124 Muecke conks Koffman. 125 Carlyle withdrawn. 126 Gilson tops Zitz. 127 Stuppeler withdraws. 128 Franks defeats Michaels. 129 Keplinger, Tudor tie. 130 Timmer tops Chapman, Rubin, loses to Chapman. 132 Decker bows to Okola, beats Rusch twice. 135 Appleton tops Milana. 136 Stuppeler withdraws. 137 Clark bows to Heinrich, bests Hunt. 138 Chew beats Marjon. 142 Rose withdraws. 143 Younger tops Vicinus; Peddicord bests Vicinus, Mowry. 145 Miller beats Barrister. 146 Bitzer downs Donaldson. 147 Culver, Wilkerson tie; Kelly withdrawn, loses (1a) to Culver. 149 Joyce jolts Wolfram; Cha tops Soule, ties Joyce. 150 Hausman tops (2f) Hooley.

Tourneys 151-190: 151 Dishaw does for Ashley. 153 Segall tops (2f) Lee. 156 McCoubrey, Kisch each down Davis twice. 159 Norman nips Scott, Sherwin; Toor tops Scott. 163 Hannold tops Williams, ties White. 166 Kalogeras wins twice from Toenies who withdraws. 168 Rubin routs Chapman. 169 Kahn clips Kleinschmidt. 173 Mitchell fells MacFadden; Williamson withdraws. 176 Villalvazo jolts Jansky twice. 178 Owers tops Grady. 179 Lounsberry tops Morris (2). Graham, 181 Marston, Sherbno each top Ward twice. 182 Keresey, Freese each best Vlar twice. 183 Nehin nips Ingraham twice. 184 Rabin rips Everitt twice. 185 Reynolds routs Sheller, Ross. 186 Koffman conks Sherman. 187 Burchett bows to Roehl, bests Wild. 190 Daly downs Andrews twice.

Tourneys 191-303: 191 Lovegren defeats Southard. 192 Binderwald wallops Bancroft. 197 Bilton, Downs each top Price twice. 198 Oliver bests Flodquist, Pavlik; Heath halts Flodquist; Pavlik withdraws. 205 Mueller flips Flodquist. 207 Kahn tops, then ties Rhodes. 208 Summerill downs Des Champs

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75 CASH PRIZES, amounting to a total of \$1000.00, will be awarded to the 75 contestants who finish with the highest scores in CHESS REVIEW's 8th Annual Golden

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who withdraws. 212 Scott tops Fenn twice. 221 Taylor conks Karch. 222 Gabriele defeats Fry. 229 Wisner whips Glasco. 231 Lattot tops Garwood twice. 233 Farrell defeats Moore. 234 Kahn tops Summers-Gill. 242 Williams tops (2) Oscar. 243 Smith smites Gifford. 245 Stuppler withdraws. 248 McConkie tops (2f) Gilbert. 259 Oglesby bests Schiff. 263 Wilkerson rips Reardan; Chapman fells Fischer. 264 Friedman tops Major. 274 Lieshout halts Hurley. 284 Phipps withdraws. 294 McPherson withdraws.

## Started in 1954 (Key: 54-C)

Tourneys 1-54: 5 Putinier defeats Price. 11 Hardy halts Indrieri.

## PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tourneys for Premiums

## Started in 1951 (Key: 51-P)

Tourneys 1-149: 123 Alvord withdraws.

## Started in 1952 (Key: 52-P)

Notice: With two years of play, results in these Prize Tournaments become over-due. For Tourneys 52-P 46 to 52-P 62, started in March, 1952, this factor is of immediate importance. (Tourneys 63 to 84, started in April, come next.)

Players who were March starters must report results now (within one month) or apply for settlement by adjudication. For the latter, send (1) record of moves made (2) diagram of position reached and (3) statement of how you propose to win or to draw (being a piece ahead, or demonstrating forced mate or forced win of a piece, is sufficient for item 3; otherwise state in detail). If you cannot hope to win or to draw, kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work.

If you are not sure all your results have been reported, give a full list of wins, draws and losses with names of opponents as a final report.

Tourneys 1-207: 9 Neal conks Kellner. 45 Mauer, Mosemann tie. 70 Hufnagel, McLellan tie twice; Simmons withdraw. 82 Weil tops Gross. 92 Harrah halts Boehm. 96 Engelhardt withdrawn. 97 Howell halts Roark. 98 Engelhardt withdrawn. 113 Draughton tops Koffman twice. 136 Jacobs jolts Mangan. 139 Pliskoff rips Rasche twice. 159 Engelhardt withdrawn. 172 Bishop, Gifford tie. 191 Cooley overcomes Laine. 195 Klar clips Farber. (2) Haudek. 205 Cleveland bests Burbank twice. 207 Wildt whips Van Patten; McKenna withdraws.

## Started in 1953 (Key: 53-P)

Notice: With more than a year in play, most 53-P Tourney games should be over and reported. Judging from gaps in 51-P and 52-P reports, however, some reports never were sent in and those games will result in double forfeits. Be sure to report your results and to check to see if they are published here in Postal Mortems. File a summary of your results now, if you are uncertain of their having been either reported by you or published by us. And get after tardy opponents now left playing.

Tourneys 1-50: 1 Lane, Lankhurst tie. 5 Raimi tops Bowman twice. 6 Phillips. Weiner tie. 7 Harris tops (2f) Garland. 11 Peterson, Werner tie. 16 Berry bests Allen twice. 18 Bullockus, Chick tie. 22 Fowler, Goldell tie. 23 Christiansen, Muir tie twice. 25 Poulin tops Zindell twice. 27 Huffman defeats Sill twice. 32 Coggeshall conks Graf. 36 Warner tops Distefano. Abarno, then ties Abarno. 39 Franz bests Michaels. 40 Leigh licks Laine; correction: Leigh won from Doan twice. 42 Halliwell, Potschuch tie. 46 Shannon withdraws. 49 Booher licks Killian, loses to Mook. 50 Distefano ties Parker, tops Newell; Lee bests Parker, bows to Newell twice.

Tourneys 51-100: 55 Wall withdraws. 56 Molloy tops Sharsky twice. 57 Allen ties Covington, tops Pizza. 58 Wildt, Jany nip Arnov. 59 Hammitt halts Pratt. 63 Mitchell bests Boehm. 66 Perlmutter withdraws; Robertson beats Beal. 69 Kooistra defeats Culpepper twice. 71 Day downs Martinez;

Gallagher withdraws. 73 Goodman rips Raimi. 77 Kohlhaas, Kornhauser tie. 79 Mason tops (2f) Keidan. 85 Kohlhaas, Distefano best Goldfarb. 90 Lewis licks Cha. Blake; Cha wins from Blake. 91 Cordts, Edwards down Druet. 92 Roberson rips Dundatscheck. 93 Ashley licks Charlesworth. 94 Silver conks Cowan. 95 Roszkowski bests Babcock. 96 Draughton, Bohac each for Pathakis twice.

Tourneys 101-178: 109 Grosz wins from Silver. 112 Williams whips Foster. 113 Okola rips Raduazzo twice. 114 Engelhardt withdrawn. 117 Curdo licks Landon. 121 Preston tops Zawacki. 123 Ashley defeats Connor. 125 Doorenbos tops Seewald. 126 Huffman bests Mitchell who withdraws. 128 Sachs withdrawn. 130 Weston withdrawn. 132 Farrell tops Morrison twice; correction: Cha won from Farrell, not Ferrandiz. 139 Mitchell withdraws, loses (2a) to Huffman. 140 Garner masters Monlour. 144 Freeman, Spry best Pierson; Werner whips Spry. 151 Hunt halts Matthews. 155 Chris wallops Welch. 161 Engelhardt withdrawn. 172 Johnson jolts Mitchell twice. 175 Mitchell withdraws.

## Started in 1954 (Key: 54-P)

Tourneys 1-20: 2 Rhoads tops Price.

## GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive qualification championships

## 3d Annual Championship—1947-8

FINALS (Key: 47-Nf)

Sections 1-32: No games reported for this issue, but several still are to be reported. We are writing to ask for results.

## 4th Annual Championship—1949

FINALS (Key: 47-Nf)

Sections 1-18: 12 Holmes halts Heisig. 14 Magerkurth, Platz tie. 17 Bender bests Blackburne. 18 Sansome tops (f) Reilly.

## 5th Annual Championship—1950

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 50-Ns)

Sections 1-43: 43 Williams jolts Jepson.

FINALS (Key: 50-Nf)

Sections 1-15: 9 Hansen halts Braun. 11 Taber tops Wilbur.

## 6th Annual Championship—1951

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 51-Ns)

Sections 1-33: 28 Sullivan sinks Shaw. 29 Weininger downs Draughton. 31 Pife bows to Zoudlik, bests Wilson. 32 Wallace whips Shaw; Davidson conks Conway. 33 Bueters beats Skarsten; Thompson, Weil tie.

FINALS (Key: 51-Nf)

Sections 1-10: 3 Levi, Ruys tie. 5 Thompson tops Scholtz; Maclean halts Henriksen. 6 Lateiner licks Kaufman.

## 7th Annual Championship—1952-3

Sections 1-70: 6 Richter, Willas tie. 7 Bevier bests Capillon. 8 Hammond withdrawn. 15 Fuchs, Schachter tie. 20 Graf nips Namson. 21 Pullum fells Kaye, Milana. 24 Shaw rips Nunnally, Roberts. 29 Anderson tops Talla. 31 Boehm downs Danielson. 33 Joseph loses to Laine, licks Nickel. 40 Wilbur whips Robb. 43 Cabaniss, Churchill tie; Alden, Cunningham tie. 46 Craig tops (f) Josephson. 57 Cowa conks Barnhiser. 58 Brodeur bests (a) Halsey. 59 Christman, Hulbirt tie; Jepson jolts Conrad, Yopp. 61 Gerstein downs Duykers, Farewell. 62 Madison bests Beck. 64 Wilson, Namson, Coleman beat Bentley; Christman nips Namson. 70 Jensen, Semb tie; McLellan licks Cody.

Sections 71-100: 73 Bohlen, Robert tie. 76 Chappuis tops Cramer, ties Self; Cramer McAninch crack Lagerstrom. 80 Grav Rosenzweig, Wylder fell Fixler; Rosenzweig whips Wylder. 81 Lozano, Ostergaard tie; Lestarge jolts Johnson; Malt masters Ostergaard. 82 Ekstrom ties Smith, tops LeClerc. 85 Lambert bests Racatis. 87 Linder tops



Kunitz, ties Scoville, 188 Correction: Konhorst, Maclean tied, 90 Stevens licks Hurley, loses to Oakes, 94 Ouellette withdrawn, 96 Trotzkuk trips McNutt, 100 Knight nips Kalleberg.

**Sections 101-125:** 105 Marston tops Glass, 108 Berzzarin bests Birsten, Danon, 114 Roberts bows to Smith, bests Longstreet, 115 Gibson clips Clawson, 117 Karalaitis calls Snyder, Hoke, 118 Burg rips Ruehl, 119 Mitchell tops Flo, ties Jackson, 120 De Cracker loses to Banker, licks Middleton, Franks; Hall withdraws, 121 Roberts rips Jacobsen; Parrish tops Ostrum, 122 Fish fells Franz, Hanin; correction: Moehrman won from Fish, 123 Nearing, Vassilakos, Gordon smite Goldsmith, 124 Bowen, Burt best Ringle; Bowen beats Prentzel, (a) Smith, 125 Nyman nips Taylor.

**Sections 126-150:** 126 Levitt wins from Carter, Vozech; Funk trips Trull; Carter, Vozech withdrawn, 127 Olmsted stops Coggeshall, 128 Frilling tops (f) Hoge, 129 Wurl whips Taylor, Appelman, 130 Baker, Mitchell tie; Noderer nips Bistram, Mitchell, 132 Godbold tops Thies, 133 Wurl tops Duncombe, ties Kellner; Mitchell tops (f) Vandemark, 135 Schafer wins from Winitzki; correction: Winitzki fells Feinson, 136 Wiecking conks Kirkish, 137 Rothe rips Rider, 138 Moser tops Turnbull, Spivey, 140 Gets whips Morris, Watson, 142 Shay bows to Clareus, bests Gries; Gries conks Capillon, 143 Lawrence loses to Marcus, tops (a) Terry, 146 Fuglie, Clayton fell Wall; Caldwell smites Smith, 147 Bricher bests Gibbs, More, 148 Neal tops Pearce; correction: Holmquist, Neal tied, 149 Jolly, Youngman jolt Sims, 150 Talmage nips Neel.

**Sections 151-153:** 152 Koluch defeats Danielson; Venesaar downs Van Durmen, 153 Ribowsky, Berzzarin halt Handler; Yarmak rips Ribowsky, Handler, Curtis, MacManus; Berzzarin bests Krugloff.

#### SEMI-FINALS (Key: 52-Ns)

**Section 1-40:** 1 Lynch licks Goodman, 3 Daly downs Matzke; Farber fells Pullum, Richter, 4 Simirenko bows to Kellner, bests Cowan, 5 Rider ties Lovejoy, tops Shaw, 6 Muir masters Houk, Stephens, 9 Mitchell Prosser, 11 Ross rips McInturff, 17 Lozano licks Blizard, 20 Skema fells Faber.

### 8th Annual Championship—1954

**Sections 1-16:** 1 Curtis bests Bennett.

## ADJUDICATIONS

Roughly speaking, there are two, different occasions for adjudications in Postal Chess tournaments. First, the adjudication may follow after on a game already won by forfeit or default, for the purpose of allowing the winner his due in rating credit—if he feels he has "earned" such. Second, when Class and Prize Tournaments run over two years, or when the stragglers are holding up the progress of Golden Knights qualification rounds, the games may have to be terminated by adjudication, to clear the way for prize awards, or for the next round in the Golden Knights.

In the case of round-closing adjudications, the adjudication is in itself an integral part of the whole round-closing process. Hence we adjudicate to determine the outcome whether it be a win for one player, or a draw. In the adjudications following a win by forfeit, the question of a draw is obviated already, and rating credit is given only for a win, by the forfeit winner. Otherwise, the process is the same in both instances—except indeed we ask for and expect both players to apply for adjudication in a round-closing process.

To apply for adjudication, we ask that you give (1) the moves made (2) a

diagram of the position reached and (3) a statement of how you propose to win (or, in a round-closing adjudication, to draw if that is what you are holding out for in a difficult position).

In a round-closing adjudication where presumably you were willing to play the game out, we will work hard ourselves to settle the issue fairly. But you do protect your own interests by giving a careful analysis of your plans.

In a claim for rating credit following upon a win by forfeit, the burden of the proof is on you. You have been given a win in the tournament; if you are also to gain rating credit, you must establish your right to it. As we stated earlier (page 122), we feel there are good reasons for this.

First, you have already gained something on the forfeit win: the point in the tournament, which is all that you'd get, say, in a forfeit in an over-the-board game in your local club tournament. In a Prize Tournament, that win may count toward your winning the prize. In the Golden Knights, it definitely counts toward your qualifying for the next round and toward your final standing in total, weighted points.

Second and more important, the ratings are not a reward (or punishment) for behavior. It would be a futile sort of punishment for a player who has simply dropped out of Postal Chess. And many who forfeit do so because they cannot help themselves. Quite a number each year come about through the deaths of players. Others occur for less drastic but still perfectly legitimate reasons.

No, the ratings are not a reward or punishment. They are a measure of the playing ability of the players, always with the aim of placing those players in their proper classes for matching with others in Class and Prize Tournaments. The ratings come about as a result of performances by the players, but they thereby reflect—so far as is practicable—what the players will be able to do.

To this end, therefore, we require adjudications before we will give any rating credit on a game won by default. Further, we also require the player claiming rating credit to demonstrate that he at least knows how to go about clinching his win.

We could work out the win; but then the claimant would not have proved that he "earned" his rating.

On the whole, though, we are lenient with the claimant who has already won by forfeit or default. We assume that a decided edge in material is enough. So, if you can prove you can win that much (or, of course, if you can prove you can mate) and don't appear to be overlooking drawing tricks (stalemate or perpetual check), we credit you on your rating. If you already have a good material advantage, that is sufficient in itself.

But to state that you have the better position or even a promising attack is not enough. Many such a game has been lost in the playing.

## SOLUTIONS

To CHESS QUIZ on page 98

- 1 White mates with 1 N-N4†, K-R4 2 R-R7† and 2 . . . B-R3 3 Q-N5—or 2 . . . KxN 3 Q-Q7.
- 2 White mates with 1 Q-B7†, K-R1 2 Q-B8†, R-N1 3 QxR.
- 3 Black mates with 1 . . . RxP† 2 KxR, Q-B7† 3 R-N2 (or K-R1), R-R1† 4 R-R5, RxR—or 3 K-R3, R-R1† 4 R-R5, RxR† 5 K-N4, Q-R5.
- 4 Black mates with 1 . . . N-B6† 2 K-K1, Q-Q8.
- 5 Black mated with 1 . . . N-Q5† 2 K-N2, N-Q6. On 2 PxN, Black mates with 2 . . . Q-N4† 3 B-N4, QxB. Or 2 K-R4, Q-N4.
- 6 White mates with 1 Q-R6! PxQ 2 NxP. Or 1 . . . N-B4 2 PxN and either 3 QxP or 2 . . . PxQ 3 NxP. Or 1 . . . PxB 2 NxP†, K-R1 3 QxP.
- 7 The game went 1 R-R7†! KxR 2 Q-K7†, Resigns (mate in two follows). It can be mate in as much as five on 1 . . . K-N1 2 Q-K6†, etc.
- 8 Black mates with 1 . . . B-N5†! 2 KxB, Q-R5† 3 K-B3 (3 K-B5, P-N3 mate), P-KR4! 4 any, Q-N5.
- 9 White mates with 1 QxP†! and 2 R-K6.
- 10 Black mated with 1 . . . R-R8†! 2 K-N2 (holding out for the longest line), Q-N4† 3 KxR, Q-R5† 4 K-N2, QxP† 5 K-R1, Q-R5† 6 K-N2, Q-N6† 7 K-R1, Q-R6.

## ANSWERS TO CHERNEY

On the Quiz:

1. Schwarz of Steinitz, during the Vienna Tournament of 1882.
2. Julius Breyer in a monograph on hypermodern chess.
3. Pillsbury, before the great Hastings Tournament of 1895, which he won.
4. Lasker, speaking of Charousek.
5. Lasker to Fine after losing to him in the Nottingham Tournament of 1936.
6. Tarrasch, after a poor showing in the Leipzig Tournament of 1888.
7. Bogolyubov.
8. Maroczy while watching young Tartakover play in 1905.
9. Najdorf in an interview in 1947.
10. Reuben Fine.
11. Vidmar of Botvinnik, during the Nottingham Tournament of 1936.
12. Anderssen after his defeat by Paul Morphy in 1858.
13. Pollock.
14. Janowsky, referring to his game with the prodigy Reshevsky. P. S. Reshevsky won the game.
15. Lasker of Capablanca after the latter beat him in a ten game match at lightning chess.

On the Problems

Remove	N (B7)	1 NxP mate
"	N (N6)	2 NxN mate
"	P (B4)	3 PxBP mate
"	P (B4)	4 P-B4 mate
"	P (B4)	5 P-B4 mate
"	P (B4)	6 RxN mate
"	R (B5)	7 PxP mate
"	P (Q4)	8 P-Q4 mate
"	P (Q4)	9 P-Q4 mate
"	P (Q4)	10 B-B4 mate
"	B (B4)	11 RxR mate
"	R	12 Q-K4 mate



# POSTAL GAMES

from CHESS REVIEW tourneys

annotated by

JOHN W. COLLINS

Our Postal players are invited to submit their **BEST** games for this department. To be considered, the moves of each game must be written on a standard score sheet, or typed on a single sheet of paper, and marked "for publication."

## Eureka!

White follows in Capablanca's footsteps for twelve moves and then finds an improvement on the former Champion's play!

### GRUENFELD DEFENSE

Mary Clayton A. M. Wall  
White Black

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 3 N-QB3 P-Q4  
2 P-QB4 P-KN3 4 B-B4 . . . .

4 PxP and 4 N-B3 are at least as strong.

4 . . . . B-N2  
5 P-K3 O-O  
6 N-B3 . . . .

On 6 PxP, NxP 7 NxN, QxN 8 BxP, N-B3, Black obtains quite enough play to compensate for a Pawn.

6 . . . . P-B4

Or 6 . . . P-B3 7 Q-N3, Q-R4! 8 B-K2, PxP 9 BxP, P-QN4 10 B-K2, B-K3 11 Q-B2, P-N5 12 Q-R4, Q-N3 13 N-Q1, QN-Q2 14 O-O, P-B4! with a good game for Black.

7 Q-N3 PxQP  
8 KNxP . . . .

Rubinstein—Honlinger, Vienna, 1933, continued: 8 KPXP, PxP 9 BxP, N-B3 10 Q-Q1, B-N5 11 P-Q5, BxN 12 QxB, N-Q5.

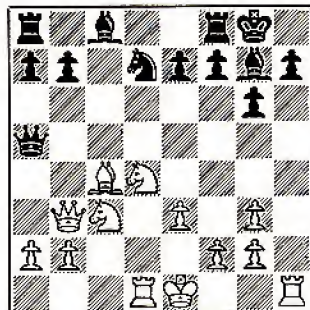
8 . . . . PxP  
9 BxP QN-Q2

Black threatens 10 . . . P-K4.

10 B-N3 N-R4  
11 R-Q1 NxN

Black wins the minor exchange and White secures an open King Rook file—plus and minus.

12 RPxN Q-R4



13 K-K2! . . . .

A path to the open King Rook file is cleared for the Queen Rook. White is ambitious! Capablanca — Botvinnik,

AVRO, 1938, continued less purposefully with 13 O-O, N-N3 14 B-Q5, R-N1 (after 14 . . . NxN 15 NxN, the White Knights are beautifully posted) 15 P-R3, P-K3 16 B-B3, P-QR3 17 N/4-K2, N-Q2 18 N-K4, N-K4 19 R-B1, B-Q2, and a draw soon resulted.

13 . . . . N-B4

This natural looking move gives Black a poor, if not a lost, position. It is bad because it does not drive the White Bishop from its commanding diagonal and because it exposes the Queen and Knight to a Pawn fork.

Best is 13 . . . N-N3 14 B-Q5, P-K3 15 B-B3, R-N1.

14 Q-B2 P-QR3

Better is 14 . . . P-K3.

15 N-Q5! . . . .

Threatening a mating attack and 16 P-QN4.

15 . . . . P-K3

Now Black loses by force. The only chance is 15 . . . Q-Q1.

16 N-K7† K-R1  
17 NxP†! BPxN

If 17 . . . K-N1, White has 18 N-K7†, K-R1 19 QxP mate.

18 QxP P-R3

If 18 . . . K-N1 White forces mate by 19 RxP, R-B2 (if 19 . . . Q-B2 20 R/1-KR1 wins) 20 N-B5, Q-B2 21 R-Q8†!

19 RxP†! BxR

If 19 . . . K-N1 20 R-R7, White wins in the way given in the previous note.

20 QxB† K-N1  
21 Q-N6† K-R1  
22 R-R1 mate

A pretty game by one of our lady postal chess enthusiasts.

## From Worst to Win

Black gets the worst of the opening, but eventually comes out on the right side of a mate.

### MAX LANGE ATTACK

R. Orlando E. F. Mehling  
White Black

1 P-K4 P-K4  
2 N-KB3 N-QB3  
3 B-B4 B-B4  
4 O-O . . . .

4 P-B3, to build a dynamic Pawn center, is the main line in the Giuoco Piano.

4 . . . . N-B3  
5 P-Q4 PxP  
6 P-K5 P-Q4

As often happens, the Piano has transposed into a Max Lange Attack.

7 PxN PxN  
8 R-K1† B-K3  
9 N-N5 . . . .

White threatens to win a piece with 10 NxN, PxN 11 Q-R5†, P-N3 12 QxB.

9 . . . . Q-Q3

Now Black gets the worst of the opening. Correct is 9 . . . Q-Q4 with about even chances.

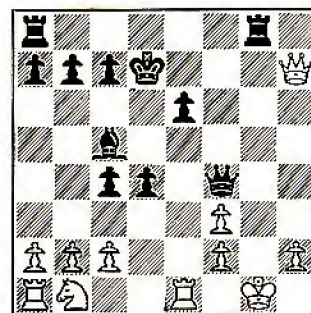
10 NxN PxN  
11 PxP . . . .

11 Q-N4 deserves consideration.  
11 . . . . KR-N1  
12 Q-R5† K-Q2  
13 QxP . . . .

Or 13 B-R6.  
13 . . . . N-K4  
14 B-B4 . . . .

This one move turns the picture upside-down. 14 N-Q2, followed by 15 N-K4, is the procedure to maintain White's advantage.

14 . . . . N-B6†!  
15 PxN QxB



And suddenly it is Black who has the winning position. The threats are 16 . . . Q-N4† and 16 . . . QxP.

16 Q-N6 QR-K1

Black protects the King Pawn (17 QxP† with mate soon to follow was menaced) and prepares to pick off the ripe King Knight Pawn.

17 P-B3 . . . .

The game can be prolonged with 17 Q-N4. After the text, White gets mated or loses his Queen.

17 . . . . R-K2  
18 Q-K4 R/2xP†  
19 K-R1 . . . .

If 19 K-B1, R-N8† 20 K-K2, RxR† 21 KxR, Q-B8† 22 K-K2, P-Q6†, only sacrifice of White's Queen delays the mate.

19 . . . . QxRP†!  
20 KxQ R-R1†  
21 Q-R4 RxQ mate

## Schliemann Fails

This game does nothing to dispel the widespread opinion that the Schliemann Defense is theoretically inadequate.

### RUY LOPEZ

J. N. Schmitt R. Hagedorn  
White Black

1 P-K4 P-K4  
2 N-KB3 N-QB3  
3 B-N5 P-B4

The Schliemann.

4 N-B3! . . . .

White's program is to develop quickly and exploit Black's weakened King-side. Weak are 4 PxP, 4 P-Q3 and 4 P-Q4.

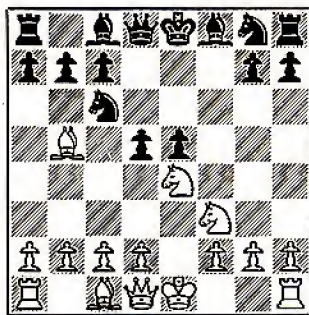
4 . . . . PxP

Preferable is 4 . . . N-B3.

5 QNxP P-Q4



Also in White's favor is 5 . . . B-K2  
6 P-Q4. PxP 7 O-O.



6 NxP!  
7 NxN

PxN  
PxN

Now White gets a Rook, three Pawns, and an angry attack for a Bishop and Knight. A better try is 7 . . . Q-Q4.

8 BxP†  
9 Q-R5†

B-Q2  
....

White gets in two damaging blows with the Queen before removing the Queen Rook.

9 . . . . K-K2

If 9 . . . P-N3 10 Q-K5†, Q-K2 11 BxB†, KxB 12 Q-Q5†, Q-Q3 13 QxR, White wins.

10 Q-K5†  
11 BxR

B-K3  
....

Or 11 P-Q4, adding the threats of 12 P-Q5 and 12 B-N5† to those in being.

11 . . . . QxB  
12 QxBP†  
13 O-O

K-K1  
N-B3

As we say in the fraternity, "Black is busted."

14 P-Q4  
15 P-QB4

B-K2  
....

White orders an infantry charge that carries the day.

15 . . . . B-Q1  
16 Q-K5  
17 P-Q5

K-B2  
B-Q2

A mite better is 17 . . . B-N5.

18 B-K3 R-K1 20 KR-Q1 N-N5  
19 Q-Q4 P-QR3 21 Q-R7 Q-B1

After 21 . . . QxQ 22 BxQ, B-KB3, Black can hold out longer, but the White passed Pawns finally win.

22 P-B5

....

Also good is 22 B-Q4.

22 . . . . K-N1

Black is not helped by 22 . . . NxR 23 PxN.

23 P-B6 B-B4

Or 23 . . . BxP 24 PxR, QxP 25 QR-B1, and White has a win.

24 QR-B1

....

Or 24 B-B5.

24 . . . . B-B3

If 24 . . . N-K4 25 P-Q6, NxP 26 P-Q7! (threatening 27 PxR(Q) mate), BxP 27 QxB, QxQ 28 RxQ, again White wins.

25 P-Q6 Resigns

Black must part with at least one piece to stop the onrushing White Pawns. And the prospects are even worse.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

## Wild and Woolly

This is a wild and woolly affair with both sides taking great risks, leaving pieces en prise, and playing for mates.

### CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS DEFENSE

E. Godbold

G. Kashin

White

Black

1 P-Q4 P-Q4 4 B-N5 QN-Q2  
2 P-QB4 P-K3 5 P-K3 P-B3  
3 N-QB3 N-KB3 6 N-B3 Q-R4

The Cambridge Springs Defense to the Queen's Gambit.

7 N-Q2!

....

Preferable to 7 PxP and 7 BxN.

7 . . . . B-N5  
8 Q-B2 O-O

Also sufficient to equalize is 8 . . . PxP 9 BxN, NxB 10 NxP, Q-B2.

9 B-K2

....

In addition to this move, 9 B-R4 and 9 BxN have been tried. None of the three secures an advantage.

9 . . . . P-K4!

Good too is 9 . . . PxP.

10 O-O

....

If 10 QPxP, N-K5! 11 N/2xN, PxN 12 O-O, BxN 13 PxR, NxP 14 QxP, N-N3, Black has a slight edge.

10 . . . . KPxP  
11 N-N3 Q-B2  
12 N/NxP B-Q3

Black's last is a bad move. Correct is 12 . . . PxP 13 BxP, Q-R4.

13 P-B4 P-KR3

And moving the Pawns in front of the castled King is usually a dubious business.

14 B-R4 R-K1  
15 R-B3 N-N5

Added to the twelfth and thirteenth moves, this putting the Knight out on a limb amounts to a loss, although the remaining play is very complicated. Still correct (relatively) is 15 . . . PxP.



16 N-B5!

....

Very strong. The King Pawn is defended, 17 R-N3 is threatened and a sharp attack is launched.

16 . . . . N/2-B3

If 16 . . . NxKP!? 17 RxN, RxR 18 NxR, P-Q5 19 N-B5, PxN 20 QxP, White should win: e.g., 20 . . . P-B3 21 Q-KN3, B-B1 (if 21 . . . P-KN4, 22 NxP† wins) 22 NxP†, K-R1 23 B-Q3, and White wins. Or 20 . . . B-B1 21 Q-KN3, K-R1 22 B-K7! P-KN3 (22 . . . BxB? 23 QxP mate) 23 BxB, NxB 24 NxP, Q-N3† 25 K-B1, QxP 26 R-Q1 with a strong attack.

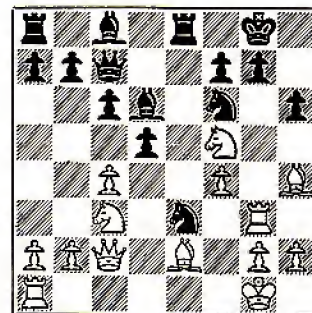
17 R-N3!

....

Threatening 18 KBxN, NxB 19 RxN and 18 QBxN, NxB 19 RxP†.

17 . . . . NxKP

If 17 . . . BxN 18 QxB, P-KN3 19 RxN, White wins. And, if 17 . . . P-KN4, the game is won for White after 18 NxP†, NxN 19 BxP.



18 N-NP!

....

A clever move which evokes long exchanging variations. White leaves his Queen en prise in order to set Black the insoluble problem of protecting his King, Queen, King Rook and both Knights.

18 . . . . N/3-N5

If 18 . . . NxQ 19 NxR§, K-B1 20 NxQ, BxN 21 R-QB1, White wins.

19 NxR Q-N3

Now Black threatens to win with 20 . . . NxQ§.

20 N-R4!

....

White must avoid 20 N-B6†? K-B1 21 Q-R7, N-Q§! 22 K-R1, N/8-B7† 23 K-N1, N-R6† 24 K-R1, Q-N3†! 25 RxQ, N/6-B7 mate.

20 . . . . NxQ§

On 20 . . . Q-Q5, White wins by 21 Q-B3.

21 NxQ B-B4†

If 21 . . . PxN, 22 NxR wins. And, if 21 . . . NxR, 22 NxR wins.

22 K-R1 K-B1

Last try! The idea is 23 . . . N-B7† 24 K-N1, N-K5†! 25 K-R1 (25 K-B1?? N-Q7 mate!) N-B7† with a perpetual check.

23 BxN BxN  
24 BxB NxR

If 24 . . . RxB, 25 N-B6 wins; if 24 . . . B-B7, 25 R-QB1 wins; and, if 24 . . . KxN, 25 R-N8 mate.

25 N-B6 RxB  
26 R-N8† Resigns

White has a Rook plus after 26 . . . K-K2 27 RxR.

No tea party this!

### CORRESPONDENCE COURSE

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# Past Masterpieces

Annotated by **FRED REINFELD**

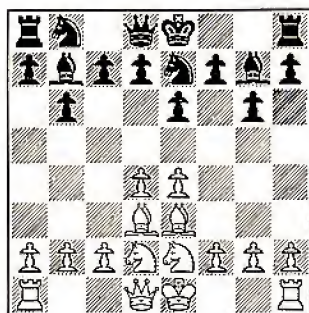
WHILE the modern master is thoroughly at home in close positions, he generally feels uneasy in the open game.

Morphy's attitude was, of course, just the reverse. When he found himself in a close position, he grappled with it energetically (and sometimes desperately) to give the game the kind of character and possibilities with which he was most familiar. It did not take Morphy long to discover that against players like Meek (who seems to have based his style on his name), the time-bomb system was the best method of opening up the game.

First U. S. Championship  
New York, 1857

**FRENCH DEFENSE**

P. Morphy White	A. B. Meek Black
1 P-K4	P-K3
2 P-Q4	P-KN3?
3 B-Q3	B-N2
4 B-K3	N-K2
5 N-K2	P-N3
6 N-Q2	B-N2



Meek has created a serious weakness on the black squares with his second move, and given himself a cramped position with no future. The disposition of White's minor pieces is, on the other hand, deceptively conservative: he has the makings of a powerful attack.

7 O-O	P-Q4
8 P-K5	O-O
9 P-KB4	P-KB4
10 P-KR3	N-Q2

White undoubtedly has much the better game, but the position is barricaded. Morphy's problem is: how can he open up the position sufficiently to come to grips with the Black King? His solution is to open the King Knight file.

11 K-R2	P-B4
12 P-B3	P-B5
13 B-QB2	P-QR3

Black's Queen-side advance is definitely a case of too little and too late.

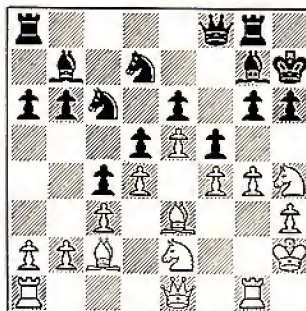
14 N-B3	P-R3
15 P-KN4	K-R2
16 KR-N1	KR-N1
17 Q-K1	N-QB3?

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Bad: the Knight is needed to guard the crucial points KN3 and KB4.

18 N-R4 Q-KB1

Playing by rote: 18 . . . N-B1 (guarding KN3) makes up somewhat for the other Knight's defection.



19 NxNP!! KxN

Or 19 . . . Q-B2 20 PxP, PxP 21 N-R4, N-K2 22 NxP, NxN 23 N-N3, and White wins.

20 PxP† K-B2

If 20 . . . K-R2 21 PxP§, Black can resign.

21 PxP† KxP

22 P-B5† K-K2

Morphy is in his element!

23 Q-R4† K-K1

24 P-B6 BxP

Or 24 . . . B-R1 25 RxR, QxR 26 R-KN1, Q-B1 27 BxP, and White wins easily.

25 PxB RxR

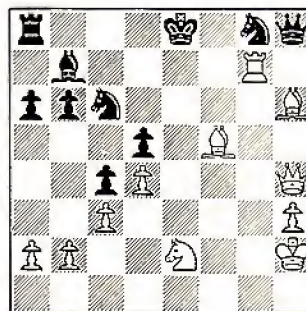
26 RxR NxBP

27 B-N6† K-Q2

28 B-B5† K-K1

29 BxP Q-R1

30 R-N7 N-KN1



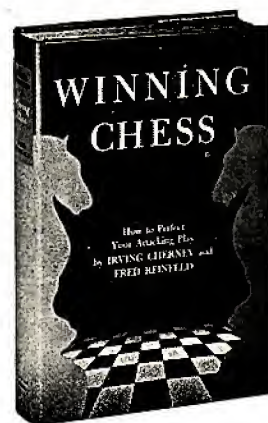
Morphy announced mate in three: 31 B-N6†, K-B1 32 Q-B4†, etc. This game lasted an hour and three-quarters!

## AIN'T IT THE TRUTH?

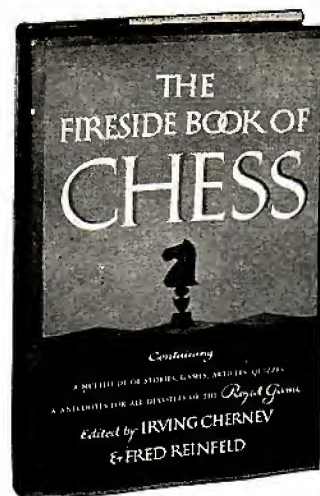
"When he found I liked to play chess and talk religion and politics, he hired me to go on trips with him to buy cattle. Then he made me learn to play chess endings in my head—without a board or chesspieces—because we couldn't carry them on horseback. We must have sounded like fools, riding through the sagebrush. 'Queen's knight to bishop's rook.'"

—Night Raid by Frank Bonham

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**SEE SPECIAL RULES, MARCH, PAGE 93.**

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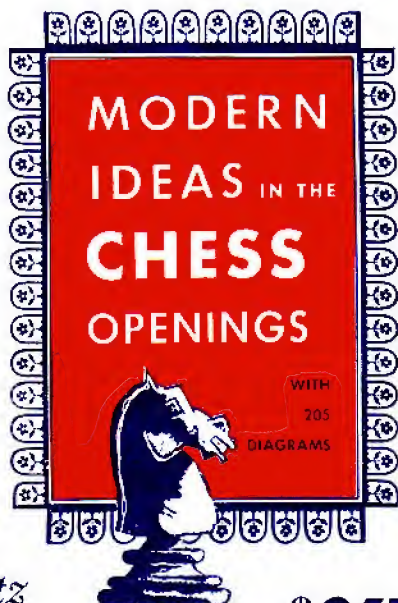
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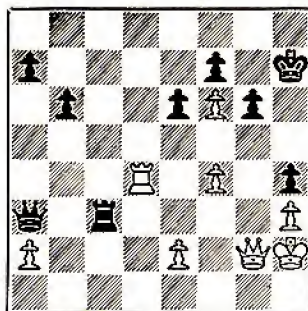


# chess Quiz<sup>2</sup>

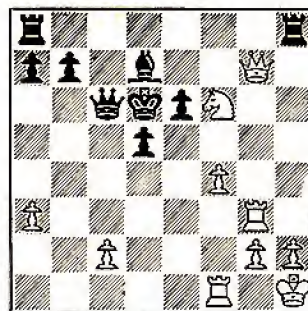
## IT MIGHT BE MATE!

ALWAYS CHECK! Scan the position, that is, to be sure what may be there. It may be mate or, we warn you, it may be just the win of a lowly Pawn. It is much harder to perceive what to play for in such circumstances than if benign directions tell you to mate in so many moves. But then that is chess. Rate yourself excellent for 10 correct solutions; good for eight; fair for 6.

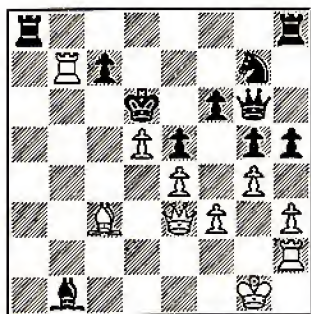
*Solutions on page 157.*



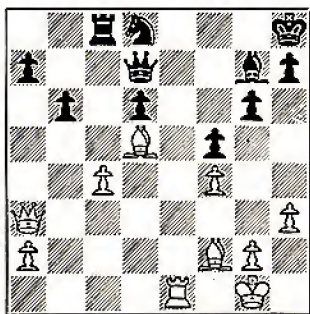
1 White to move and win  
"Chess is a hard game!" as Alvin G. Cass used to sigh in pondering a difficult position. His opponent would take heart at this token of distress—just in time to be thoroughly demoralized by the ensuing move. Despite your isolated Pawns, you can emulate him here.



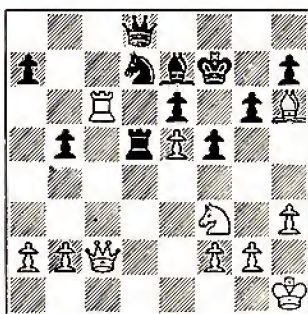
2 White to move and win  
A Pawn advantage is not always decisive. So, though you have one here, you can not afford to overlook any cute resources. Always consider what your opponent can and cannot do. That process may provide you with a useful clue, for your winning move.



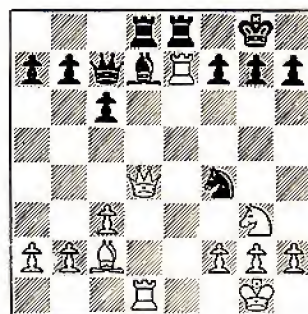
3 White to move and win  
Presumably, White has sacrificed a piece to obtain the position above. For, although materially behind, he has an advantage in *active* pieces. 1 RxB, to be sure, redresses the balance, even indeed to some advantage for White. But can you spot a still better move?



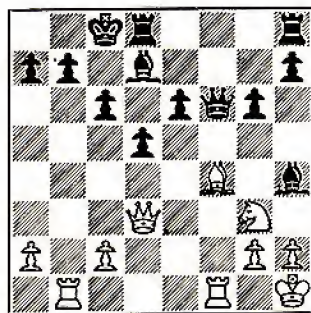
4 White to move and win  
For those who *will* try for cute moves, there are mean snares. In fact, there is precisely such a snare in the above position. "If at first you don't succeed," however, "try, try again!" For you do have a cute move which ensures a win. Patience and fortitude! Go to it.



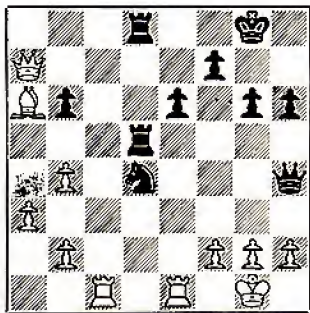
5 White to move and win  
"Patience and fortitude" is truly the motto for this position, before, during and after the combination which you are to find. To say more would be to give too much of a clue. Diabolically but truthfully, we may add this is not precisely a "little combination."



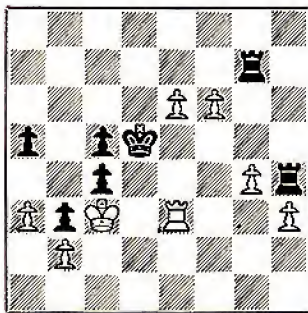
6 White to move and win  
In quite a different sense, the combination which you are to find in the above position is diabolical, too. You can win all right. In fact, you may see how in a glance. Then again, in time pressure, for example, you might go entirely wrong, in more than one way. How do you win?



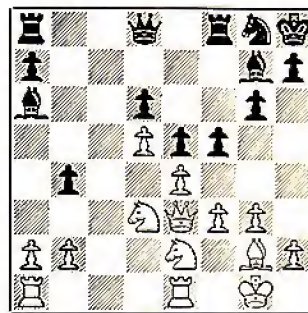
7 White to move and win  
It is safe to admit now that example 5 is technically a "little combination," with small gain in few moves. In its justification, however, (if 1... KxR) it runs to a good number of moves. This example is similar in one respect: You simply must see the win.



8 Black to move and win  
The winning move in this position is far from hard to see. You must apply some precision, however, on the follow-up to merit credit on the solution. Both to clinch the most punishing lines and to make the most of the less decisive ones. Briefing over: run off the win.



9 Black to move and win  
Two Rooks for one; that's easy! But wait a moment; two connected, passed Pawns on the sixth rank beat a Rook. You do have a problem here! Be sure to take your time. Even after you spot the idea, the variations are numerous, can separate the men from the boys.



10 Black to move and win  
We said it, and it's true. But you may not like us for posing this sockdolager of a problem. Be warned: it's more like a game than a quiz position. Like the last, it's designed to winnow out a<sup>1</sup> but the strong players, only more so. Settle down for steep analysis!



# CHESS REVIEW

THE PICTURE CHESS MAGAZINE

Volume 22 Number 5 May, 1954

EDITED & PUBLISHED BY

I. A. Horowitz

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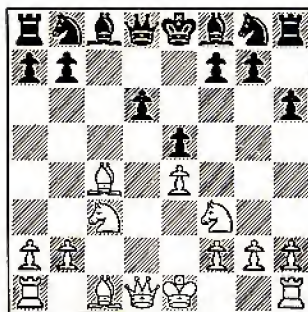
# Chess Caviar

## HELSINKI, 1944

A master game—and Black does not develop a single piece!

### SICILIAN DEFENSE

R. Krogius	K. Ojanen
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 P-Q4	PxP
3 N-KB3	P-K4
4 P-B3!	PxP
5 NxBP	P-Q3
6 B-QB4	P-KR3?



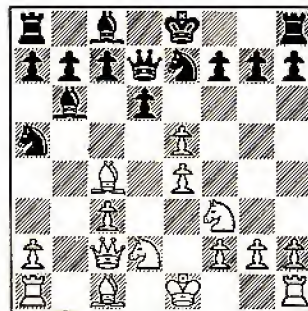
7 BxP!	KxB	11 B-B4†	K-Q5
8 NxP†	K-K2	12 B-K3†	K-K4
9 N-Q5†	K-K3	13 Q-B4†	K-K3
10 Q-N4†	KxN	14 Q-B5 mate	

## JUNIOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP Qualifying Tournament, 1951

White's dazzling play with the Knights is sheer wizardry!

### EVANS GAMBIT

M. N. Barker	W. Marshall
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3
3 B-B4	B-B4
4 P-QN4	BxP
5 P-B3	B-R4
6 P-Q4	P-Q3
7 Q-N3	Q-Q2
8 PxP	B-N3
9 QN-Q2	N-R4
10 Q-B2	N-K2?



11 BxP†	KxB	13 N-N5†	K-B3
12 P-K6†	KxP	14 P-K5†	PxP

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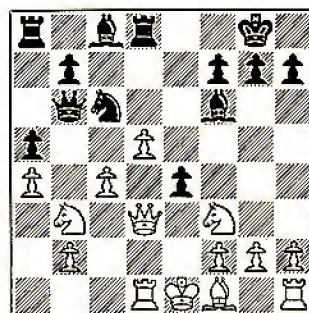
If 14 . . . KxN, White has 15 N-B3†, K-R4 16 P-KR3 with a winning attack.  
15 N/2-K4† K-N3 17 N-B5§ Q-B4  
16 N-B3! N/4-B3 18 N-R4† Resigns

## BERLIN, 1919

Black's telling counter-play wins in remarkably quick time.

### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Plannings	F. Saemisch
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 N-QB3	N-KB3
4 B-N5	B-K2
5 N-B3	O-O
6 BxN	BxB
7 P-K4	PxKP
8 NxP	P-B4!?
9 NxP	N-B3
10 N-N3	P-QR4
11 P-QR4	Q-N3
12 Q-Q3	R-Q1
13 R-Q1	P-K4
14 P-Q5	P-K5



15 Q-K3	QxQ†	17 PxN	P-B7†
16 PxQ	PxN	18 K-K2	B-N5†
			Resigns

## NEW YORK, 1954

A double Knight sacrifice is but the prelude to a stunning combination—played at ten seconds a move!

### NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Anonymous	Dr. A. A. Blasi
1 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 N-QB3	B-N5
4 P-QR3	BxN†
5 PxP	P-B4
6 P-K3	P-QN3
7 B-Q3	B-N2
8 N-KB3	O-O
9 O-O	P-Q4
10 BPxP	NxP
11 Q-B2	P-B4
12 P-QR4	N-QB3
13 B-R3	R-B3
14 PxP	R-N3!
15 PxP	N/3-N5!
16 PxN	NxP/4!
17 BxN	RxP†!
18 KxR	Q-N4†
	Resigns

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

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# ODDS and EVANS

by U. S. Chess Champion LARRY EVANS

## WHAT WE ARE UP AGAINST

**THE AMERICAN TEAM** is entering its match with the Soviet Union this June as the odds-on underdog. Just to give you an idea of how weak the Russians facing us will be, let me illustrate with a game played by one of their alternates, Boleslavsky, a grandmaster who will not even be on the team! It is the most interesting game which I have come across in a long time.

18th USSR Championship, 1950

### OLD INDIAN DEFENSE

Alatortsev White	Boleslavsky Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-Q3
3 N-QB3	P-K4
4 P-K4	....

4 PxP, PxP 5 QxQ†, KxQ gives Black a good game. 4 N-B3 is the usual move.

4 ....	PxP
5 QxP	N-B3
6 Q-Q2	....

6 Q-Q1, B-K3 7 N-B3, P-KN3 8 B-K2, B-N2 9 O-O, O-O 10 B-N5, P-KR3 is Kotov-Konstantinopolsky, USSR Championship, 1944.

6 ....	P-KN3
7 P-QN3	....

Better is 7 P-KN3, followed by 8 KN-K2. White now has trouble developing his King-side pieces normally.

7 ....	B-N2
8 B-N2	O-O
9 B-Q3	N-KN5



10 N-B3 ....

Or 10 KN-K2, QN-K4 11 B-B2, Q-R5 12 N-N3 (12 N-Q4? N-Q6†!), NxRP! 13 O-O-O, B-R3 and Black wins.

10 ....	KN-K4
11 B-K2	....

On 11 NxN, PxN! Black wins an outpost on his Q5.

11 ....	NxN†
12 BxN	N-Q5
13 B-Q1	P-KB4

Black gives White no time to breathe!

14 PxP	....
--------	------

14 O-O is better.

14 ....	BxP
---------	-----

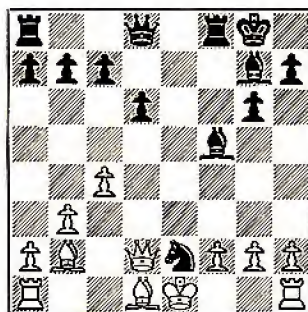
14 ... R-K1† 15 N-K2 is harmless.

15 N-K2 ....

But now 15 O-O is absolutely imperative. Then, on 15 ... Q-R5, 16 N-K2 holds everything. Now White cannot again castle safely!

15 .... NxN!

The beauty of Black's subsequent play is its apparent simplicity.



16 BxN ....

A fascinating variation is 16 BxB, N-B5!! 17 BxR (best is 17 QxN, Q-K2† 18 B-K5!), Q-B3! 18 P-B3 (not 18 O-O, Q-N4! as Black wins the Queen after 19 P-N3, N-R6†), R-K1† 19 K-B2, N-Q6† 20 K-N3, P-KN4! and Black wins.

16 ....	BxB
17 QxB	Q-N4
18 P-N3	....

Not 18 O-O, B-R6!

18 ....	QR-K1
19 O-O	....

Forced—and apparently quite safe.

19 ....	B-R6
20 P-B4	....

Forced again. For Black wins on 20 KR-B1, RxP! 21 KxR, Q-K6† 22 K-K1, B-N5 23 R-B2, Q-N8†.

20 .... BxR!!

A profound, Queen sacrifice. 20 ... Q-B4† 21 R-B2 leads to little.

21 PxQ	RxB
22 Q-B3	....

Black obtains a winning bind after 22 Q-Q4, B-R6 23 Q-R4, B-N7 24 R-K1, RxP! 25 Q-N4, B-B6 26 Q-K6†, R-B2 27 Q-R3, B-B3.

22 .... B-N7!

A try here is 22 ... R-N7† 23 K-R1, R/1-B7 24 Q-K3 (or 24 RxB, RxP† 25 K-N1, R-N7 mate), R-K7 25 Q-Q1, RxP† 26 K-N1, B-R6 27 Q-Q5†, K any or B-K3: Black no longer wins.

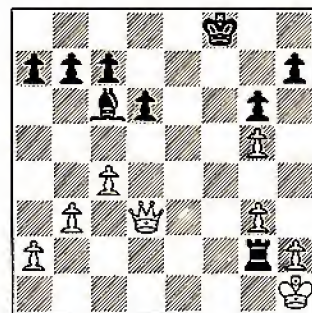
23 Q-Q3 ....

Black has a winning Pawn formation after 23 R-K1, RxR† 24 QxR, R-B8† 25 QxR, BxQ 26 KxB, K-B2.

23 ....	B-B6
24 R-KB1	....

There is no adequate defense. It is curious how helpless White is despite his material superiority.

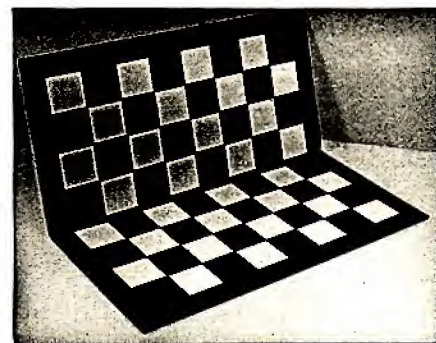
24 ....	R-N7†
25 K-R1	B-B3!
26 RxR†	KxR



This position seems like the finish of a composition by Troitsky. White's Queen is lost on an open board! There is no adequate defense against either 27 ... R-Q7\$ or 27 ... RxNP\$.

27 Q-B1†	R-B7\$
Resigns	

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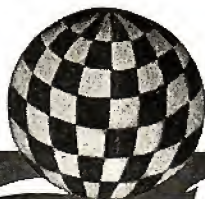
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# The World of Chess

## INTERNATIONAL

### USA-USSR Communique

Unless a last-minute obstacle intervenes again as in 1953 (which there is no reason to anticipate), the USA-USSR match will take place as scheduled at the Roosevelt Hotel in New York City. Four rounds are planned for June 16, 19, 21 and 23.

According to the latest announcement by USCF President H. M. Phillips, the American team and order of play will be as follows: 1. Samuel Reshevsky; 2. Arnold S. Denker; 3. Max Pavey; 4. Donald Byrne; 5. Israel A. Horowitz; 6. Robert Byrne; 7. Arthur B. Bisguier; 8. Larry Evans. Arthur Dake, George Kramer and Alexander Kevitz have been mentioned as reserves.

Last year the Russians announced the following as their team, and so far as is known at this time they will send substantially the same line-up:

Mikhail Botvinnik, Paul Keres, Vassily Smyslov, Isaac Boleslavsky, Alexander Kotov, Yefim Geller, Mark Taimanov and Alexander Tolush. Reserves will probably be Tigran Petrosian and Yuri Auerbach.

David Bronstein has been named in place of Tolush on latest announcement.

### Interim Report Continued

If Smyslov looked slightly sick in the first quarter of the World Chess Championship, Botvinnik became delirious in the second, lost three straight, drew three. So the half-way score was 6-6.

Thereafter the score seesawed. Smyslov actually led for one game, but Botvinnik led 10-8 with six games to go. Our hunch now is that the match will end in a draw somehow in the last quarter—conforming to Russian custom set in 1951 (and 1950).

### International Duels

Proving itself again one of the most powerful European chess countries, Holland took a close 10½-9½ decision from a strong West German team in a double-round, 10 board fray. On first board, Dr. Max Euwe of Holland drew twice with Wolfgang Unzicker.

A game fight was put up by 10 Finns against an equal number of top-strength



Photo by San Francisco Chronicle

"Beat the Devil"—at chess! George Koltanowski is quoted to effect he will take on tough guy Humphrey Bogart (right) any day—at chess. He trounced Bogart two years ago in 45 minutes—and blindfold! He has accepted a challenge for a return engagement from the star of "Beat the Devil" who wired from Rome: "I have run up against some Italian experts and learned a lot."

Swedes. The final result of their double-round match at Stockholm, with one game left for adjudication by Denmark, was a Swedish victory by 12-7.

A recent Swedish-Norwegian encounter was erroneously reported in *CHESS REVIEW* for March, 1954, as having been won by the Swedes with a 17-3 score. Actually the correct match figures were 13½-6½ in favor of Sweden.

## UNITED STATES NATIONAL

### USCF Championship

From May 29 through June 13, 1954, the Marshall Chess Club of New York

City will be the scene of the USCF Championship Tournament, which will simultaneously be the FIDE World Championship qualification for Zone 4.

The winner of this contest thus will not only receive custody of the Frank J. Marshall Trophy but, together with the runner-up, will qualify for the World Championship Interzonal Tournament of 1955. The three leading players will be seeded for the next USCF Championship.

The following players are qualified to compete for the title now held by defending champion Larry Evans: Hans Berliner, Arthur Bisguier, Paul Brandts, Karl Burger, Donald Byrne, A. DiCamillo, Eliot Hearst, I. A. Horowitz, Max Pavey,



Samuel Reshevsky, N. Rossolimo, James T. Sherwin and Saul Wachs.

A round robin will be contested, with a time limit of 50 moves in 2½ hours. Rounds 1, 2 and 3 have been scheduled for 1 to 6 P. M. on May 29, 30 and 31; rounds 4, 5 and 6 for 7 P. M. to midnight on June 1, 2 and 3; rounds 7 and 8 for 1 to 6 P. M. on June 5 and 6; rounds 9, 10 and 11 for 7 P. M. to midnight on June 7, 8 and 9; and rounds 12 and 13 for 1 to 6 P. M. on June 12 and 13. Adjournments will be at 8 P. M. after rounds that begin at 1 P. M. and at 7 P. M. on June 4, 10 and 11 after evening sessions.

Spectators who are not members of the Marshall Chess Club will be charged 50 cents each to attend any round. Eighty per cent of the income from gate receipts and donations will be earmarked for prizes in the following proportions: 30 per cent for first prize, 23 per cent for second prize, 17 per cent for third, 12 per cent for fourth prize, 8 per cent for fifth prize, 5 per cent for sixth prize, 3 per cent for seventh prize and 2 per cent for eighth prize. The remaining 20 per cent of the tournament fund will be retained by the USCF to pay the expenses of the meet.

Kenneth Harkness will direct the tournament.

## Postal Champion

The September CHESS REVIEW of 1947 carried a brief announcement of the opening of the third annual Golden Knights Postal Chess Championship tournament. On October first, before the first real adventizements had appeared even, the assignments for the first three Preliminary Round sections were mailed, and so 21 contestants started play, seven to a section. On April 15, 1948, the last assignment to the 1947-8 Golden Knights was mailed, for section 47-N 213 in the Preliminary Round, marking the participation of 1,491 contestants in all, (Not counting some abortive starters who had withdrawn early and been replaced.) In the interim, of course, the ultimate winner and Postal Chess Champion for 1947-8 for this, the largest such competition to date, had entered. We know now that he was assigned to Preliminary Round section, 47-N 96, on December 31, 1947, that he swept to a clear cut victory of eighteen straight, that he is LEON STOLZENBERG of Detroit, Michigan.

Leon Stolzenberg is the second chess-player from Detroit to win the Postal Championship. John Staffer, then of New Jersey, now of Brooklyn, New York, won the 1943 Victory Tournament (really the



Weaver W. Adams enjoys his newly acquired chicken farm quite as much as a good game of chess. Having white chickens which lay white eggs and a white house situated on White Street (in Raynham Centre, Mass.), he claims that this curious combination of circumstances conclusively corroborates his contention that White may play to win.

first of this series of Postal Chess Championships), and Marvin Palmer of Detroit won the 1944 Postal Championship. Charles F. Rehberg of New York won (the first Golden Knights) the 1945 Championship. Richard L. Aikin of South Bend, Indiana, and Robert G. Konkel of San Francisco, California, are still contending, in a play-off match for the 1946 Championship. And James T. Sherwin of New York, finishing an undisputed first well ahead of the field, has won the 1949 Championship. But Leon Stolzenberg, the newest addition to this illustrious list, earned the brightest distinction in topping the largest field. (For his scores in the postal tournament, see the Postal Chess department for this issue.)

Leon Stolzenberg (Stolzenberg about ten years ago) is a well respected name in chess. Though he could not attend, he was invited to participate in the U. S. Chess Championship, held in New York in 1951, he won the "Western" in 1926, ahead of Herman Steiner, and in 1928, and scored 8½-3½ in the U. S. "Open" in Detroit in 1951, tying with many others (behind Arthur Bisguier and Herman Hesse): Jerry Donovan, Larry Evans, Weaver Adams, Walter Shipman, Robert Steinmeyer, Herman Steiner, A. E. Santasiere and George Kramer. In fact, in that "Open," he lost only to Walter Shipman (who had a prepared variation for the occasion). Then of course he has won the Michigan State title about a dozen times and presumably the Detroit championship, as many, too.

"To round up the picture," as Leon himself states, "I'm a pharmacist—like bridge and collect classical recordings."

## REGIONAL

### Pittsburgh Triumphant

Regarding the radio match reported last month in CHESS REVIEW, Pittsburgh emerged a close victor over Washington, D. C., when adjudications of unfinished games by George Koltanowski gave the Pennsylvanians a total of 4½ points as against 3½ for their rivals.

### Southwestern Intercollegiate

A 12 player Swiss for the Southwestern Intercollegiate Championship was won by Leslie Ghetzler, 3½-½. D. J. Bedford, 3-1, placed second. Both represented Texas University. Ghetzler's draw was accounted for by D. B. Martin of Southwestern Teachers' College.

### With the Southern Colleges

Decisive success in the Fourth Annual Southern Intercollegiate team tournament went to the University of North Carolina with a tally of 5-0 in matches and 18½-1½ in games. Captained by Kit Crittenden, the other members of the winning group were J. Godfrey, P. Henderson, R. Hubbard and D. Kahn.

The University of Virginia, with a match score of 3½-1½ and a game score of 13-7, was runner-up, followed by William and Mary in third place with 2½-2½ and 9½-10½.

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Best individual showing was made by Kit Crittenden, who was awarded a special prize for his 4 straight wins.

Dr. John Wilson of the Department of Biological Chemistry at the University of North Carolina was tournament director.

### Cleveland Juniors Show Power

In a match at the Main Public Library of Cleveland, the Cleveland Juniors, culled from senior and junior high schools, swamped the Pittsburgh Juniors by 8-1. R. Komenda (Captain), E. Garnes, G. Bartkus, D. Malinger, P. Hirschfield, A. Guschwan, R. Beshinske and G. Michael were the Cleveland winners, while P. Garvin registered the sole point for Pittsburgh. James L. Harkins, Jr., of the Cleveland Board of Education, directed the event.

A return match between the foregoing teams at the Triangle Room of the Downtown YMCA in Pittsburgh saw the Pittsburgh Juniors put up stiffer resistance on their home grounds. Nevertheless, they were again trimmed by a decisive margin when the Cleveland youngsters won by 7½-3½. For Cleveland, the victors were E. Garnes, D. Malinger, R. Shehela, B. Lottig, O. Schutte, R. Beshinske and G. Michael. Pittsburgh winners were R. Stiening, C. Wickstrom and L. Shapiro. A draw was played between S. Weiss of Cleveland and E. Sechtman.

The Pittsburgh match was covered by that city's TV Station WDTV, Channel 2.

### ALABAMA

Spark-plugged by the Birmingham Chess Club in cooperation with several other Alabama chess organizations, an Alabama State Championship Tournament, the biggest event thus far in Alabama chess history, is planned for July 3-5 at the Central YMCA in Birmingham.

Among publicity efforts will be releases mailed to all Alabama chess clubs and individual prospects as well as to 69 state newspapers. A radio release will go to a number of Alabama radio stations, and arrangements are being sought for TV coverage.

An interesting feature is the issuance of personal score cards to entrants.

### FLORIDA

The first annual state interscholastic competition, a 6 team Swiss held at Miami Jackson High School, was credited to South Dade High School of Homestead with 3-0 in matches and 10-5 in games. Miami Beach, with 2-1 and 11-4, was next. Outstanding performance individually was that of J. Jordan, who scored 3-0 on first board for the winning team. Fifty-nine players participated.

### IDAHO

Pursuing his hobby of collecting titles and first prizes in state tournaments,

Maurice Gedance of Las Vegas, former champion of Switzerland, gained top honors in the Idaho Open at Twin Falls with a score of 6½-1½. Gedance is also Nevada titleholder and former champion of Utah and Pennsylvania.

Second was William F. Taber of Reno, who won out on S.B. totals over V. R. Jones, also of Reno, after both had made a 6-2 game score. The Utah champion, Irvin W. Taylor of Salt Lake City, came in fourth.

While Gedance captured first prize, the Idaho state championship went to Glen Buckendorf of Buhl, 5-3, as the highest ranking Idaho representative.

The Swiss tourney drew a record field of 26 players from Idaho, Nevada, Utah and California.

### MINNESOTA

K. N. Pedersen, with a score of 5½-½ including a victory over runner-up Curt Brasket, took the state title from a field of 31 players. Following Brasket's 5-1 tally were W. Bland, George S. Barnes and Sheldon Rein, each 4½-½, who finished in the order named on S.B. points.

### PUERTO RICO

In a 14 man round robin, Francisco Benitez registered 11-2 to win the championship of Puerto Rico. Dividing honors for second place were Arturo Colon and

Miguel Colon, 10½-2½ each. Fourth was 18-year-old Ruben Cintron, 10-3, the son of the prominent master, Rafael Cintron.

### LOCAL EVENTS

**Arizona.** The championship tournament of the Encanto Chess Club in Phoenix resulted in success for James Christman of the University of Arizona, Tucson, ahead of Rolland George and Edward Newhall. Each of the trio scored 4-1 but finished in the order named on weighted points. The event attracted 23 players and served as a preliminary to the coming Maricopa County championship.

**California.** We are in receipt of a large, handsome, lavishly illustrated volume entitled *The World Picture of Zarathustra* by Edmond Bordeaux Szekely of the Essene School in Tecate. What may interest chessplayers particularly in this interpretation of the ancient religion of Zoroastrianism is the author's account of chess as symbolic of the struggle between the "positive and negative forces of the universe." Persian legendry ascribes the invention of chess to Zarathustra (Zoroaster) chiefly for the purpose of illustrating his teachings on cosmology and cosmogony through the geometry and dynamics of the chessboard. Zoroastrianism is thus the only religion in which chess (or, more precisely, *asha*, whose

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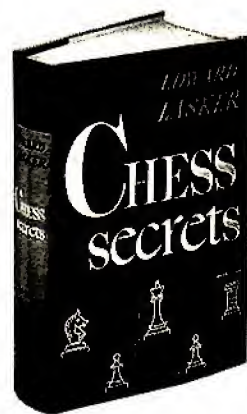
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rules are described as practically identical with those of the modern game) is elevated to the status of near-veneration. It would seem that something more elaborate than the worship of Caissa is open to the devoted chessplayer.

**Florida.** In the 1954 South Florida Championship, Frederic Borges of Lauderdale, teacher of mathematics at the Pine Crest School, captured first with 5-1. Next in the 12 man Swiss was Carlton Hurst of Coral Gables, 4½-1½, followed by Arne Pederson and William Gillespie, both of Miami, who placed third and fourth respectively on S-B, points with equal scores of 4-2.

The Gambit Tournament of the Greater Miami Chess Club was won by N. B. Church, 9-3, on the basis of a better S-B, showing than Murray Cohen with the same game score.

**Illinois.** By reason of a 12-2 score in a double-round, 8 man round robin, Dr. Max Schlosser is Decatur city champion for the second time. G. Garver was a good second with 11½-2½, while R. Fletcher, 10-4, took third.

A match between the University of Illinois and the Decatur Chess Club was won by the former with 7½-1½. Victors for the University were S. Gartenhaus, C. H. Liu, J. E. Warren, E. Radzinsky, H. Hughart, M. Cohen and R. Chernoff. Only L. Reif could score for Decatur. On first board, P. Poschel of the University drew with Hugh Myers.

**Maryland.** Thanks to victories by George Hardman, Rolf Beneinger, Dr. Theodore Rivlin, Vern Furth and Moultrie Hitt, the Johns Hopkins Chess Club bested the Navy team by 5-3 at Annapolis.

**Michigan.** A clash between the University of Michigan Chess Club and the Toledo Chess Club resulted in victory for the former by 5½-3½. O'Keefe, Penquite, Barry, Hurst and Ussery scored for the University, and Moldawski, Comstock and Netter produced one point each for the Toledo Club. Schwartz of U. of M. drew with Lindsey.

A 4-0 sweep was chalked up by the Four Knights Chess Club of Carleton College against St. Olaf College. David Borgen, William Frazer, Hsuiang-Yuan Meng and Stanley Curtis comprised the winning team.

**Minnesota.** Top honors in the St. Paul Chess Club championship tourney, together with a trophy donated by the *St. Paul Pioneer Press and Dispatch*, were collected by Robert C. Gove.

**Missouri.** Just back from Army service, John V. Ragan captured a round robin for the title of the Downtown YMCA Chess Club in St. Louis with a score of 8-1. J. D. Define, who defeated Ragan, shared second with Frederic S. Anderson, each scoring 7½-1½.

**Ohio.** In the Greater Cleveland Scholastic High School League battle for supremacy, East High won out by disposing of Cleveland Heights in the final round.

**Pennsylvania.** A gargantuan round robin at the Altoona Chess Club was won by D. B. Hatch with a phenomenal 30-0 sweep. G. Priestley, 26-4, was second, and W. Buck, 24-6, placed third.

The Allentown YMCA swamped the University of Pennsylvania by 9½-½ in a match held at the University.

*En Passant*, the enterprising publication of the Downtown "Y" Chess Club of Pittsburgh, devoted several pages of its February issue to an article on the Sadler's Wells ballet, *Checkmate*, and the ballerina, Julia Farron, who portrays the Black Queen in that production. A striking scene from the ballet formed *En Passant's* cover illustration.

**Utah.** Alex Rizos and Martin Capell, both of Salt Lake City, distinguished themselves by winning from Samuel Reshevsky in the latter's 44 board simultaneous exhibition at the Salt Lake City Stock Exchange.

**Wisconsin.** The Racine city title was gained by James Weidner, 6-1. John Aroks, 5½-1½, was runner-up. The Swiss event attracted 19 players.

Outclassed by Milwaukee in a three-cornered intercity fracas, Racine and Madison lost by ½-10½ and 0-8 respectively. The match between Madison and Racine went to the former by 8-3. Milwaukee's line-up for both matches included A. E. Elo, J. Grkavac, N. Kampars, Kraszewski, A. Powers and M. Rohland, each of whom won twice.



# Tournament Calendar

## COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S. AND CANADA

Abbreviations—SS Tmt: Swiss System Tournament (in 1st round entries paired by lot or selection; in subsequent rounds players with similar scores paired), RR Tmt: Round Robin Tournament (each man plays every other man), KO Tmt: Knock-out Tournament (losers or low scorers eliminated), \$\$: Cash prizes, EF: Entry fee, CC: Chess Club, CF: Chess Federation, CA: Chess Association, CL: Chess League.

### South Dakota—June 10-12

South Dakota Open Championship at Rapid City (probably in Montana—Dakota Utilities Hospitality Room): open to all with USCF membership cards: 6 rd SS Tmt with \$\$ from entry fees: write to M. F. Anderson, Box 1466, Rapid City, South Dakota.

### California—June 29 to July 9

National Junior Chess Championship at Long Beach under the auspices of the Lincoln Park Chess and Checkers Club. 1st 40 to apply may obtain housing accommodations without charge. Write to John Looney, Lincoln Park Chess & Checkers Club, Lincoln Park, Long Beach 2, California.

For benefit of our readers, these items are printed if reported by authorized officials at least two months in advance.

### Southern Chess Association—July 3

The 33d Annual Tourney: 7 rd, SS Tmt at Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia, starts 10 AM, July 3: trophies: write to J. B. Holt, via Sarasota, Long Beach, Florida.

### Alabama—July 3-5

Alabama State Championship in Room 207, Central YMCA, Birmingham: 6 rd, SS Tmt; EF \$2 plus \$1 rating fee to non-USCF members: \$\$: registration 11 AM, July 3; write to F. W. Kemp, 220 South 59 Place, Birmingham, Alabama.

### Carolinas—July 16-18

Carolinas Open Championship, jointly by North and South Carolina, in the Clemson House, Clemson, South Carolina: 5 or 6 rd, SS Tmt; EF \$3; \$\$ and trophies: Starts 7 PM, July 16: write to L. L. Foster, 121 Saluda Avenue, Columbia, South Carolina.

### Louisiana—August 2-14

USCF "Open" Championship at New Orleans at the Roosevelt Hotel: open to all USCF members, probably 12 rd SS Tmt: details on EF and \$\$ as yet unstated; for further information, write to A. L. McAuley, 4225 South Liberty St., New Orleans 15.

### New York—Aug. 28-Sept. 6

New York State Championship: details to be announced later.

### Pennsylvania—September 4-6

Pennsylvania State Championship at the YMCA in Johnstown: 7 rd SS Tmt, open to state residents or members of chess clubs in state: EF \$2, plus \$6 for USCF and PSCF dues. For details, write to Dr. E. J. Gording, 1015 Graham Avenue, Windber, Pennsylvania.

### Southwest—Sept. 4-6

Southwestern Open Championship at the Hotel Texas, Fort Worth, Texas: 7 rd SS Tmt: details on EF, \$\$ to be settled by vote (EF \$10 or \$5); open to USCF members; write to F. R. Graves, 202 Farm & Home Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.



## CANADA

### Manitoba

In Winnipeg, a match between Medical College and the Knights Errant was evenly fought to a 6½-6½ tie.

D. A. Yanofsky, Canadian co-champion, has taken over editorship of the weekly chess column of the *Winnipeg Free Press*, relinquished by Herbert Gregory after 36 years of service.

### New Brunswick

A gargantuan double round robin involving 506 games by 23 players was staged at the Moncton Chess Club. At the end of the marathon, Oscar P. Doucett was in possession of the club title with the overwhelming score of 42½-1½. A mile or so behind were C. Sherwood and J. Davidson, each 37-7. Dr. R. Hradecky, 33-11, was fourth.

### Ontario

The West End Chess Club of Toronto recently figured in a number of matches, with the following results: West End 2½, Hamilton 5½; West End 4, Hamilton 2; West End 5, Beaches 1; West End 3, St. Catharines 7.

A strong 7-1 showing netted the Hart House speed title for J. Kagetsu.

### Quebec

For the third consecutive year, the first team of the Seminary of Quebec Chess Club won the Intercollegiate League team competition. J. Girard (captain), F. Jobin and L. Therien were the successful trio.

## FOREIGN

### Bahamas

From Nassau comes word that the second annual championship tournament of the Bahamas was played in 4 sections from which C. R. Nicole, H. L. Sumner, C. F. Christie and D. F. McLean qualified as finalists. Nicole and Sumner tied with 7½-3½ each in the finals, after which Nicole proceeded to wallop Sumner by 2-0 in a play-off to gain the title.

Match play also saw Nicole triumphant. He defeated F. A. Taylor by 8-6 and C. F. Christie by 4-2. A prolonged duel between Taylor and Christie was won by the former.

### South Africa

K. Grivainis, a rising young player, won the Bloemfontein tournament with a score of 6½-½. J. Eriksen, South African titleholder, was second with 5½-1½.

### Wales

Two big matches became history as South Wales downed Monmouthshire by 36-22 at Cardiff and the Eastern (Cardiff) area took the measure of the Swansea area by 24-16.

# Chess Match

# USA - USSR

*Sponsored by the United States Chess Federation*

**Reshevsky vs. Botvinnik**

**Denker vs. Keres**

**Pavey vs. Smyslov**

**D. Byrne vs. Boleslavsky**

**Horowitz vs. Kotov**

**R. Byrne vs. Geller**

**Bisguier vs. Taimanov**

**Evans vs. Bronstein**

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\*Grand Ballroom has been reserved for the first two rounds. Negotiations are pending for the last two rounds.

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# Game of the Month

## FIDE QUALIFICATIONS

THE FIDE PROGRAM\* for qualifying the Challenger for the World Chess Championship produces plenty of activity. Scarcely have we the Challengers' Tournament behind us, when we already have both the World Championship Match between Botvinnik and Smyslov going on and also the Western European Zonal Tournament in Munich awaiting us.

Yet that program, not quite ten years on the books and, for that reason, hardly perfect, continually undergoes major and minor modifications designed to meet requirements of organizations and players. Consequently, the number of desirable but unfulfilled measures largely exceeds the ones fulfilled. It is a question, moreover, whether every change made will turn out to be an improvement. The latest modification, that enacted by the Schaffhausen Congress, involved practically the complete abolition of the candidates' rights in regard to the course of rotation to be followed henceforth.

Virtually everyone will applaud the limitation of the number of competitors, to seven instead of fifteen, to go into the next Challengers' Tournament. Yet, from that limitation, it necessarily follows that there will be far fewer players going "seeded" into the Challengers' Tournament. The Congress ruled, therefore, that solely the winner and the loser of the match for the World Championship would retain that right. Hence, such players as Reshevsky, Bronstein and Keres, for instance, must requalify themselves all over again for the Challengers' Tournament. So far, "no man overboard" yet. But to require all candidates, except Smyslov and the winner of the triangular match among Reshevsky, Bronstein and Keres, to start all over again is carrying the "what's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander" principle a little too far.

THUS, a substantial showing in the Zonal Tournament is necessary for qualifications to the Inter-Zonal, and only a solid result in the latter establishes the right to participation in the Challengers' Tournament.

Najdorf, for example, must qualify himself for the Inter-Zonal, while the champion of Canada or of Australia gets in without further ado. Yet Najdorf is lucky at least not to have to qualify for a Zonal; by contrast, Gligorich has tougher going. For, while Yugoslavia may delegate three masters for the Western European Zonal Tournament, it appears to have been decided to pick the three by means of a tournament.

"Nothing could be fairer," the layman thinks, and that's why he is a layman. He doesn't know that even the best masters can fail in a tournament, not because they are not in form, but because

of luck going against them. Play too sharply, and the much weaker opponent might accidentally notice it. One more such upset and you are through.

It was a great success for the FIDE that, in the Swiss Challengers' Tournament, all the great ones answered the roll call. Whether there will be a recurrence of this under the new ruling must be doubted. To play in two or three big tournaments before entering the Challengers' Tournament is a severe task. It even seems, therefore, that the new modification will strengthen the preponderance of the totalitarian countries. For each of the Zonal, Inter-Zonal and Challengers' Tournaments costs the participants money, much money. Nor will the State or the National Federation, in all instances, be able to undertake these expenses. Hence, it is to be feared that the effectuation of the newest decisions will turn out to be unfortunate.

To return to the Yugoslav circumstances. The selection of the Zonal rep-

resentation has already taken place in the form of a national championship tournament. Gligorich finished fourth, a most creditable place in such a strong field but insufficient to qualify him for the Zonal Tournament at Munich. Everybody is curious, therefore, as to how the Yugoslav Federation will take the harsh consequence of having Gligorich ruled out of the World Championship of 1957. Who knows how strongly he may be playing then? But he will presumably get his chance in 1960, or 1963 maybe—only when possibly past his peak.

The first three places were shared by Pirc, Rabar and Fuderer. They then played a double-round, three-cornered match for the title, and Pirc won. In Pirc, Yugoslavia has a worthy champion with a very individualistic style. One who plays Pirc often knows that he has at his disposal very special weapons. On the surface, little or nothing appears to happen in his games. Then, suddenly, one finds oneself in a lost end-game. Pirc strikes a middle road between Capablanca and Smyslov, although he definitely does not neglect the romantic angle of the game of chess.

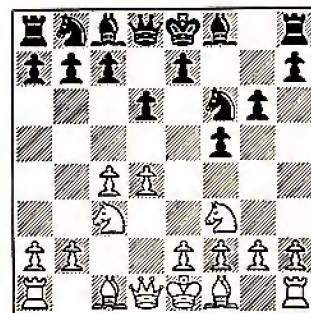
THE GAME between Pirc and Fuderer which follows brought about the decision in this triangular championship match. After a somewhat eccentric opening, Fuderer is gradually forced onto the defensive. His weak Queen Pawn soon requires the support of his King, and that factor carries with it all sorts of consequences. After careful preparations, White opens the position, and all is soon over. The final position is a unique one.

### DUTCH DEFENSE

Vasya Pirc  
White

A. Fuderer  
Black

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 1 N-KB3 | P-KB4 |
| 2 P-B4  | N-KB3 |
| 3 N-B3  | P-Q3  |
| 4 P-Q4  | P-KN3 |



\* For World Championship Program, see CHESS REVIEW, page 324, November, 1953, and p. 355, December, 1953.—Ed.



The so-called Leningrad System in the Dutch, which has the advantage of being new and unknown but which is, after all, not very dangerous.

5 P-KN3	B-N2
6 B-N2	O-O
7 O-O	P-B3

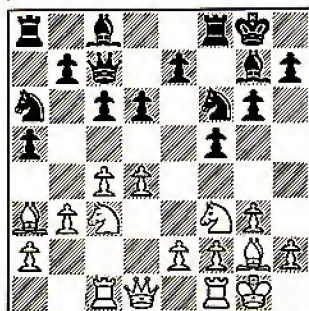
Black's last does not fit into the system. Correct is 7... N-B3, to continue with 8... N-K4 upon 8 P-Q5: e.g., 9 NxN, PxN 10 P-K4, P-K3 11 QPxP, P-B3, etc.

A sort of King's Indian has now arisen with the premature... P-KB4 causing Black difficulties in executing the indispensable... P-K4.

8 P-N3	Q-B2
9 B-QR3	P-QR4

Better 9... R-Q1, threatening... P-K4.

10 R-B1	N-R3
---------	------



11 P-Q5!	....
----------	------

The correct procedure for keeping Black's position under restraint. If Black now carries out... P-K4, anyhow, then his Q3 becomes weak.

11....	R-Q1
12 N-Q4	P-K4

Still and all, relatively best.

13 PxP e.p.	N-B4
14 Q-Q2	P-R5
15 P-QN4	NxP
16 N-Q5!	....

White's last is a fine move by which he maintains his positional advantage.

16....	Q-B2
--------	------

On 16... PxN, there follows 17 PxP of course and 18 PxN, and 16... KNxN is refuted by 17 NxN, BxN 18 PxN, etc.

17 N-N6	R-N1
18 NxB	....

Not 18 NxRP of course as Black may win a piece by 18... R-R1 (and 19... P-QN4).

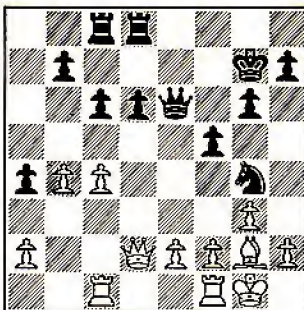
18....	R/NxN
19 B-N2	N-N5
20 NxN	QxN
21 BxB	KxB

(See diagram, next column)

The smoke has cleared. White finds himself clearly in the advantage, mainly because of the weakening of Black's King-side and his weak Pawn at Q3.

22 P-KR3	N-B3
23 P-K3	....

The last move is typically Pirc. He allows his opponent the opportunity for ridding himself of his weak Pawn. For he has very accurately calculated that,



Position after 21... KxB

on 23... P-Q4 24 PxP, NxP 25 P-N5! Black's difficulties are increased even. (Observe the exposed position of Black's King whereby 25... N-B5? for instance, loses a piece after 26 Q-N2†.)

23....	N-K5
24 Q-Q4†	K-N1

Would 24... Q-B3 have brought relief, perhaps? Probably not; but Pirc hardly ever evades the exchange of Queens because he has a capacity, more so than any one else, for realizing positional advantages in the end-game.

25 KR-Q1	Q-K2
----------	------

In preparation for the mistake which now follows.

26 P-R3	P-B4
---------	------

Black worsens his situation; for his Q3 now becomes weaker, while his Queen Rook Pawn will also soon require support.

27 Q-Q5†	K-N2
28 P-N5	R-Q2
29 Q-Q3	Q-K3
30 Q-B2	....

Now White binds Black's Queen Rook to QR1; so Black must renounce doubling Rooks on the Queen file.

30....	R-QR1
31 R-Q3	K-B2

Black's King is required for the defense of the Queen Pawn in view of White's being able to continue with BxN, R-Q5, R/1-Q1, R/1-Q3 and Q-Q1.

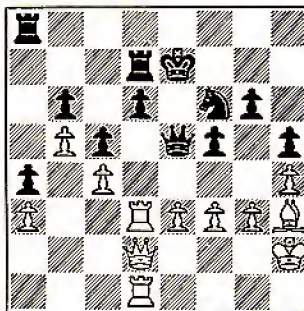
32 R/1-Q1	K-K2
33 K-R2	P-R4

Black will soon regret his last move. For it is White who will profit by the opening of the King's wing.

34 P-B3	N-B3
35 P-R4	Q-K4
36 B-R3	....

White's last is the key to the win.

36....	P-N3
37 Q-Q2	....



With one eye, White's Queen scans the KN5 and KR6 squares. All White has to do now is to carry through P-K4, and Black's position collapses.

37....	P-Q4
--------	------

A little assist by Black. On 37... R/2-Q1 (to remove the Rook from the diagonal of White's Bishop), there follows 38 P-K4, PxP 39 PxP and, if 39... NxP, White wins by tripling his major forces on the King file.

38 PxP	R/1-Q1
39 P-K4	....

In this way, White wins at least the Exchange (threat: PxP and R-K1).

39....	PxP
40 BxR	KxB

Or 40... PxR? 41 R-K1!

41 R-K1	....
---------	------

After 41 PxP, Black can gain counter-chances even yet with 41 N-N5†. For the nonce, White seeks to "hold" his KN4.

41....	P-B5
42 R-B3	....

Possibly, 42 Q-B3 is stronger.

42....	R-QB1
43 Q-QB2	P-N4

Black's last move is a final effort to profit by the weakened position of White's King.

44 PxNP	QxP/N4
45 PxP	P-R5

Now that the check at N5 has lost its force, Black tosses still another trump on the table.

46 K-N1	R-KN1
47 Q-B2	Q-K4
48 Q-B5†	....

With the exchange of Queens, all danger has passed, of course. It is now merely a matter of exact technique for the wind-up.

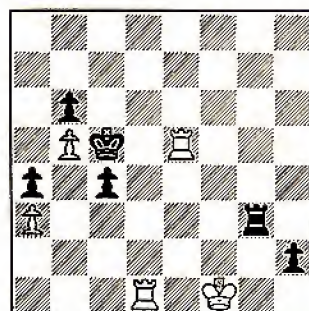
48....	K-Q3
49 QxQ†	KxQ
50 K-N2	K-Q5
51 R-B3	NxKP

With this last move, Black stands to fall to a Rook behind, albeit that White's Pawns mostly all disappear.

52 R-B4	RxP†
53 K-B1	KxP
54 R/4xN	P-R6

54... RxP is stronger but offers not a single chance either.

55 R/4-K3!	P-R7
56 R-Q1†	K-B4
57 R-K5 mate	



† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.







# FRENCH DEFENSE

PCO: page 84; MCO: page 56, col. 60

Smyslov (0) Botvinnik (2)			
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	21 P-K6	PxP
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 N-R4	B-N3
3 N-QB3	B-N5	23 B-N2	N-N3
4 P-K5	P-QB4	24 N-N	PxN
5 P-QR3	B-R4	25 QR-K1	P-B4
6 P-QN4	PxQP	26 PxR	QxP
7 N-N5	B-B2	27 Q-K6†	QxQ
8 P-KB4	N-K2	28 RxQ	K-B2
9 N-KB3	B-Q2	29 R/1-K1	KR-K1
10 N/5xP	QN-B3	30 RxR	RxR
11 P-B3	NxN	31 RxR	KxR
12 PxN!	N-B4	32 B-B3	K-Q2
13 B-K2	R-QB1	33 P-R5	B-Q1
14 P-QR4	P-B3	34 B-N4	P-N3
15 O-O	O-O	35 P-R6	B-B3
16 P-N4	N-K2	36 B-B3	K-K3
17 B-Q3	Q-K1	37 K-N2	P-N4
18 P-QN5	N-N3	38 B-K2	P-N3
19 P-B5	N-K2	39 B-Q1	B-K2
20 Q-K2	PxBP!	40 B-Q2	B-Q1
Drawn			

## GAME 4

### Debate

In this game, Botvinnik scores again and leads by three full points. He seems to be making mincemeat of the brilliant victor of Zurich.

Is he so much better than any other chess-player in the world? One can hardly believe so. Psychological factors must be involved. This annotator recalls that, after Smyslov lost to Botvinnik in the 1946 Groningen Tournament, he said, in effect that, no matter in how good shape he may be, against Botvinnik, he plays like a child.

In this match, the patient Smyslov has shown only impatience, so far. For example, by the variation which he chose for Game 2, and now by the Pawn sacrifices which he essays in this game.

With his lead, Botvinnik has a very great advantage. But his style is so heavy, and Smyslov's so complicated, that some doubt as to the outcome of the match is yet justified.

### QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

Botvinnik (2½) Smyslov (½)			
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	7 PxR	P-QN4
2 P-QB4	PxP	8 B-K2	N-Q2
3 N-KB3	P-QR3	9 P-QR4	P-N5
4 P-K3	B-N5	10 N-Q2	KN-B3
5 BxP	P-K3	11 N-K4	P-B4
6 Q-N3	BxN	12 NxN†	QxN

The line in this game stems from those in PCO: p. 161, col. 17; MCO: p. 152, col. 13.

Black's last move is not good. Correct is 12... NxN, which prevents 13 P-Q5 and threatens 13... PxP.

13 P-Q5!	P-K4
14 P-R5!	B-Q3
15 P-K4	....

White has the edge, thanks to his advantages of having a protected, passed Pawn, and the two Bishops. Also, he can keep Black's awkward Pawn formation on the Queen-side under pressure, while

his own weaknesses on the King-side are unassailable.

Black has little confidence in his position, it seems. Therefore, he takes a chance, sacrificing his backward Pawn for some initiative. White succeeds, however, in consolidating his position after which his material advantage must tell.

17 QxBP	KR-B1	26 B-B4	R-B3
18 Q-N3	Q-N3	27 Q-KN1	B-B1
19 K-B1	P-B4	28 R-N4	Q-R4
20 R-KN1	Q-R4	29 Q-N2	Q-B2
21 R-N2	N-B4	30 P-N3	K-R1
22 Q-Q1	Q-R5	31 R-KN1	R-Q3
23 K-N1	P-B5	32 B-QB1	N-Q2
24 B-Q2	QR-N1	33 B-N2	R-K1
25 K-R1	R-B1	34 Q-B1	Q-R4

Here Black indirectly protects his Queen Rook Pawn, threatening 35... N-B3 (and so 36... QxBP†).

35 Q-N2	Q-R3
36 R-N5	P-N3
37 Q-B1	B-N2

Again, Black protects his Queen Rook Pawn indirectly: 38 BxRP, B-B3! (not 38... R-R1? 39 B-N5, B-B3 40 BxN!) 39 R/5-N4, R-R1, and Black recovers his Pawn.

38 B-B1	B-B3
39 R/5-N4	B-K2
40 B-Q2	....

This combined pressure on both Rook and Knight Pawn is too much.

40....	N-B3
41 R/4-N2	R-Q2
42 BxRP	....

The fall of this Pawn is decisive.

42....	R-R2	45 Q-Q3	B-Q3
43 B-N5	R-KN1	46 Q-K2	R/2-KN2
44 P-R6	P-N4	47 Q-Q1	Q-R5
		48 B-K2	P-N5

Black's last faint chance is an all-out attack. White lives calmly up to the occasion nonetheless.

49 B-K1	P-R4
50 PxP	PxP

Now the situation looks dangerous.

51 KBxP! .... This liquidating combination, however, clears the road to victory. White emerges with three irresistible Pawns.

51....	RxB	53 BxQ	RxR†
52 P-B3!	RxR	54 QxR	RxQ†
		55 KxR	N-K1

Or 55... B-B4† 56 B-B2, BxB† (or White's Rook Pawn queen) 57 KxB, N-Q2 58 P-R7, N-N3 59 P-Q6, and White wins.

56 P-R7	N-B2	59 B-B2	K-K1
57 K-B1	K-N2	60 K-Q3	K-Q2
58 K-K2	K-B2	61 K-B4	Resigns

For Black is helpless against the threat of 62 B-B5.

## GAME 5

Smyslov challenges with the so-called Anti-Meran Gambit (5 B-N5), which Botvinnik prefers despite opinion of Smyslov and other experts. Smyslov's end-game looks promising till Botvinnik's

energetic counter-action (move 19), obtaining a passed Pawn, holds the balance.

### SLAV DEFENSE

PCO: p. 205, col. 139; MCO: p. 187, col. 33-40

Smyslov (½) Botvinnik (3½)			
White		Black	
1 P-QB4	P-QB3	21 PxP	PxP
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 BxRP	P-B4
3 N-KB3	N-B3	23 R-N1	BxB
4 N-B3	P-K3	24 B-N8†	K-B3
5 B-N5	PxP	25 KxB	B-R3
6 P-K4	P-QN4	26 P-B4	P-K4!
7 P-K5	P-KR3	27 P-QR4	PxP
8 B-R4	P-N4	28 PxP	P-B6!
9 NxKNP	PxN	29 NxP	BxP
10 BxNP	QN-Q2	30 BxB	NxB†
11 PxN	B-QN2	31 K-N3	N-R4†
12 P-KN3	Q-N3	32 K-N4	NxP†
13 B-N2	O-O-O	33 K-N5	N-Q4
14 O-O	N-K4	34 NxN	KxN
15 Q-K2	QxP	35 P-R4	P-B3†
16 B-K3	Q-Q6	36 K-N4	P-B5
17 KR-Q1	QxQ	37 P-QR5	P-B6
18 RxR†	KxR	38 P-R6	R-R1
19 NxQ	N-Q6	39 K-B5	RxP
20 P-N3	K-B2	40 P-R5	R-R7
		41 KxP	Drawn

## GAME 6

Bronstein (White) in Game 2 of the 1951 match (CHESS REVIEW, p. 137, May, 1951) caused Botvinnik grave trouble. Here Smyslov as Black easily holds his own with essential improvements uncovered by Jack Collins (vs. Horowitz in the 1951 U. S. Championship Preliminaries).

### GRUENFELD DEFENSE

PCO: p. 279, col. 141; MCO: p. 80, note c

Botvinnik (4) Smyslov (1)			
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	4 PxP	NxP
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	5 P-K4	NxN
3 N-QB3	P-Q4	6 PxN	B-N2

Or 6... P-QB4 7 B-QB4, B-N2 8 N-K2 with these possibilities: (1) 8... O-O 9 O-O, N-Q2 10 B-KN5, P-KR3 11 B-K3, Q-B2 12 R-B1, P-R3 13 Q-Q2, K-R2 14 B-Q3 with a strong game for White (Bronstein-Botvinnik, Game 2, 1951) (2) 8... PxP 9 PxP, O-O 10 O-O, N-B3 11 B-K3, P-N3 12 R-B1, B-N2 with a satisfactory game for Black (Horowitz-Collins, 1951).

7 B-QB4	O-O	10 P-B3	P-QB4
8 N-K2	P-N3	11 B-KN5	PxP
9 O-O	B-N2	12 PxP	N-B3

Exactly as Collins played; differences in timing and in White's play have little significance if any.

13 B-Q5	Q-Q2	24 R-K1	Q-B5
14 Q-Q2	P-K3	25 Q-K3	Q-N5
15 BxN	BxB	26 R/1-Q1	R-B6
16 KR-K1	B-N4	27 Q-N5	R-Q2
17 QR-Q1	QR-B1	28 P-KR4	Q-K2
18 B-R6	BxB	29 QxQ	RxQ
19 QxB	BxN	30 P-Q5	PxP
20 RxB	Q-R5	31 RxP	R-R6
21 R/1-Q2	Q-R6	32 R/1-Q2	P-KR4
22 K-B2	KR-Q1	33 R-B2	K-N2
23 R-K3	Q-B8	34 R-Q6	Drawn

Botvinnik (4½) Smyslov (1½)



# Games from the Team Match between ARGENTINA and the SOVIET UNION

Annotated by Hans Kmoch



## At Board 8

CARLOS E. GUIMARD (left) broke even in four games. Sole winner for Argentina in the first round, he sprang a fine, opening innovation, played superbly to hold the advantage which it gave him. ISAAC BOLESZLAVSKY demonstrated his grandmaster skill in winning the fourth game. Their intervening games were both drawn. (See April issue, P. 99.)



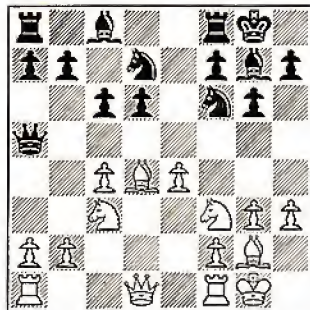
## Round 1

### A Little Innovation

The following game is a grand performance by Argentinian master Guimard. With a little, new idea in the opening (11 BxP!), he safely maintains the initiative. In vain does Boleslavsky, dreaded exponent of the King's Indian, struggle for counter-play. Eventually, at least two of his moves have an adverse effect. 18 . . . P-B4 increases the scope of White's Knights. And 27 . . . N-R4 opens the gates for White's attack on the King-side since 29 . . . P-B4 then becomes necessary.

### KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Carlos E. Guimard Argentina White	Isaac Boleslavsky Soviet Union Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3	6 N-B3 QN-Q2
2 P-QB4 P-KN3	7 O-O P-K4
3 N-QB3 B-N2	8 P-K4 P-B3
4 P-KN3 O-O	9 P-KR3 Q-R4
5 B-N2 P-Q3	10 B-K3 PxP
	11 BxP! . . . .



White's new idea. The unusual recapture with the Bishop has the advantage of restricting the mobility of Black's King Knight. For, if this Knight moves, as it usually does in such positions, the consequent exchange of Bishops weakens Black's King-side.

As another point, if Black dislodges the Bishop, by . . . P-QB4, he loses control of his important Q4.

The conclusion is that, if Black desires to play . . . KPxQP, he'd better do it one move earlier when White must recapture with the Knight.

11 . . . .	N-N3
12 Q-Q3	Q-R3
13 N-Q2	B-K3

Now White eases out from the pin smoothly. 13 . . . P-Q4, however, is too risky. 14 KPxP, PxP 15 Q-B3, indeed, is ineffective because of 15 . . . NxP. 14 P-K5, however, is strong; White may lose a Pawn, but he obtains a powerful attack: e.g., 14 . . . KN-Q2 15 P-B4, NxBP 16 NxN, QxN 17 QxQ, PxQ 18 N-K4.

14 Q-B3	QN-Q2
15 P-N3	Q-R4

Black threatens 16 . . . P-B4 which forces 17 BxN.

16 QR-B1	KR-K1
17 N/2-N1	. . . .

White retreats temporarily, planning N-K2 and N/1-B3, it seems.

17 . . . .	N-K4
18 Q-Q1	P-B4

Black makes a serious concession in abandoning control of his Q4, but he has a difficult game, anyhow, hopes to get counter-play by securing Q5 for his pieces.

19 B-K3	QR-Q1	23 P-KN4!	N-B3
20 R-B2	P-QR3	24 N-Q5	N-Q5
21 R-Q2	Q-B2	25 N/1-B3	BxN
22 Q-B1	Q-B1	26 BPxN!	P-QN4
		27 P-N5!	N-R4

After his last move, the situation becomes very grave for Black. 27 . . . N-Q2, instead, is necessary.

28 N-K2	NxN†
29 RxN	P-B4

Here is the trouble. Black needs a square of retreat for his Knight before White can attack it with B-KB3. Therefore, he must open just that sector in which White has a majority of Pawns and is gathering his forces for attack.

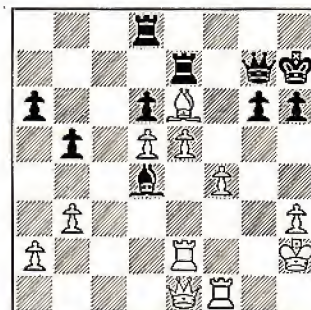
30 PxP e.p.	BxP	35 B-N5	Q-KN2
31 B-R6	B-Q5	36 Q-K1	P-R3
32 K-R2	Q-Q2	37 BxN	QxB
33 P-B4	Q-K2	38 B-N4!	K-R2
34 B-B3	N-B3	39 B-K6	. . . .

The damage from Black's 27th and 29th moves shows here. White can easily get in P-K5 and, if necessary, P-KR4-5, too. He has a winning advantage.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

39 . . . .	R-K2
40 P-K5!	Q-N2

Black loses a Pawn. But 40 . . . PxP 41 PxP is just as bad. White then wins by virtue of his connected, passed Pawns.



41 PxP!	. . . .
---------	---------

White's Pawn is immune as 41 . . . RxP loses to 42 B-N8†. White now wins easily.

41 . . . .	R/2-K1	46 Q-K4	R-B3
42 P-Q7	R-KB1	47 R/1-KN1	
43 P-KR4	K-R1		R-KN1
44 B-R3	B-B3	48 B-K6	B-Q3
45 R-KN2	B-K2	49 RxP!	RxP
		50 RxP†!!	Resigns

For it is mate next move!

## Round 4

### From Weakness to Asset

This game is fought out on a high plane at the start. Both sides work with positional subtleties. The chances are yet in the balance when Black errs, transforming White's rather weak, passed Pawn into a tremendous asset.

### FRENCH DEFENSE

Isaac Boleslavsky	Carlos E. Guimard
White	Black
1 P-K4 P-K3	4 P-K5 KN-Q2
2 P-Q4 P-Q4	5 P-B4 P-QB4
3 N-QB3 N-KB3	6 N-B3 . . . .
White avoids the usual 6 PxP, having a system of his own in mind.	

A well conceived move. By threatening to win a Pawn, White hopes to get in QN-K2 without hampering his King Bishop. Besides, he remains with a Knight against Black's bad Bishop in case of 9 . . . NxN 10 BxN. BxB 11 QxB, and 12 BxN(†).

9 . . . .	O-O!
-----------	------

A brilliant rejoinder. This Pawn sacrifice, in effect, offers much better chances than 9 . . . Q-B2. For then White smoothly obtains a fine game with 1 Q-Q2, followed, if possible, by 11 QN-K2. His King Bishop can retreat successfully, if chased, via QR4 and QN3.



Note that 9 . . . Q-B2 10 QN-K2 at once is not so good because of 10 . . . BxN 11 NxN, NxN. White gets nothing out of it since he must then insert 12 BxN† (12 BxN?? Q-R4†!).

10 NxN . . . . .

Here 10 Q-Q2 is less effective; for, after 10 . . . BxN 11 BxB, NxN 12 QxN, Black can keep his Knight which is no longer pinned, playing for example 12 . . . Q-N3. Nor is 10 BxN good because of 10 . . . BxN 11 BxN, BxN†.

10 . . . . . PxN  
11 BxB . . . . .

Not 11 BxP on account of 11 . . . BxB! 12 BxR, BxP with a superior game for Black.

11 . . . . . NxN  
12 Q-Q4! . . . . .

After 12 BxP, R-N1, followed possibly by 13 . . . Q-N3, Black recovers his Pawn favorably.

12 . . . . . Q-N3  
13 P-QN4! . . . . .

White employs his only chance to maintain the initiative.

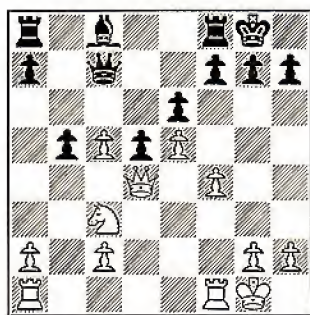
13 . . . . . PxN

Forced; for now, if Black moves his Knight, he loses a Pawn.

14 PxN . . . . . Q-B2  
15 O-O . . . . .

Still White cannot win a Pawn: e.g., 15 NxNP, Q-R4† 16 N-B3, B-Q2, followed by 17 . . . KR-B1 with a good game for Black after he recovers the Pawn.

Also, though White has emerged with a Knight against Black's bad Bishop, the circumstances are far from ideal. His Pawn formation on the Queen-side is disrupted, and he risks losing his forward Queen Bishop Pawn without compensation.



15 . . . . . P-N5

This move is wrong in two ways; it admits White's Knight to QN5 and Q6, and it renders the Queen Knight Pawn exchangeable in such fashion (by P-QR3 or P-QB3) as to permit support of White's Pawn at his QB5.

Correct is 15 . . . B-Q2, threatening 15 . . . KR-B1 after which White must act swiftly with 16 P-B5, KR-B1 17 PxP. Thereupon 17 . . . BxP 18 NxNP, QxBP gives approximately equal chances, while, on 17 . . . PxP! 18 NxQP! PxN 19 QxP†, K-R1 20 P-K6, B-B3 21 Q-Q6, the issue hangs in the balance.

In the latter line, 18 . . . QxBP 19 QxQ, KxQ 20 N-K7†, K-R1 21 QR-Q1! R-B2 22 R-B7 is favorable for White.

16 N-N5! . . . . .

After 16 QxNP, B-Q2 (to preclude 17 N-R4), Black regains his Pawn with a satisfactory game by doubling up on White's doubled Pawn.

16 . . . . . Q-B3  
17 N-Q6 . . . . .

Now White's passed Pawn is very strong since it cannot be attacked readily by a Rook.

17 . . . . . P-QR4  
18 P-QR3! . . . . .

With this, White wins rather easily by opening up lines in the vicinity of his passed Pawn.

18 . . . . . PxP 20 RxP Q-R1  
19 KR-N1 R-R3 21 R-KN3! . . . . .

And now a switch to the King-side. White threatens 22 P-B5, PxP 23 P-K6, P-B3 (to prevent mate) 24 P-K7.

21 . . . . . P-N3  
22 P-B4 . . . . . B-Q2

22 . . . PxP has the grave drawback of permitting 23 N-K4 and 24 N-B6(†) with mating threats. The text move, however, has its own serious flaw.



## Round 1

### Oversight?

Three connected, passed Pawns, even if not yet advanced, are usually stronger than a minor piece when the Queens have been exchanged. For the side with the extra piece must seek his counter-chances in attacking; but it is hard to work up a potent attack without the vital support of a Queen.

In the following game, it seems that Najdorf must have overlooked the elementary sacrifice which leaves him with a piece for three Pawns. For he fails to show anything which indicates he provoked White's combination on purpose. As the sacrifice works out, Najdorf has to acquiesce to the exchange of the Queens and subsequently offers little resistance to White's avalanche of Pawns.

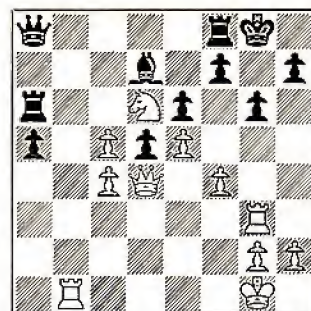
## SICILIAN DEFENSE

David Bronstein Soviet Union White  
Miguel Najdorf Argentina Black

1 P-K4 P-QB4 4 NxP N-KB3  
2 N-KB3 P-Q3 5 N-QB3 P-QR3  
3 P-Q4 PxP 6 B-KN5 P-K3

This line is not treated in PCO, but it could arise from the line given on page 415 with 6 B-KN5, P-QR3. Here it arises from a Najdorf Defense, in MCO: p. 286, col. 110(n).

7 Q-B3 QN-Q2



23 P-B5! . . . . .

The finishing touch.

23 . . . . . KPxB

Else 24 P-B6 is murderous.

24 PxP . . . . .

But these connected, passed Pawns are murderous, too.

24 . . . . . P-R5 27 P-R3 P-B5  
25 R-QR3 R-N1 28 QxBP B-B4  
26 RxR† QxR 29 NxN PxN  
30 P-Q6 Resigns



## At Board 1

DAVID BRONSTEIN (left) led his team to victory with two, successive wins. The first featured a surprise, and possibly debatable, sacrifice. After-effects may have worked on MIGUEL NAJDORF in the second and third games; for fortune favored him in the latter, which carries a story of a most remarkable, missed win.

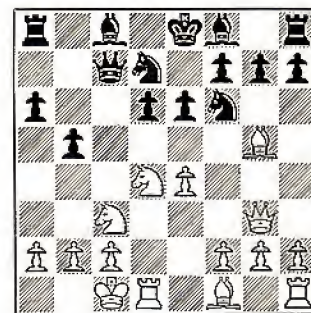
8 O-O-O Q-B2  
9 Q-N3 . . . . .

Quite an interesting set up. One may here expect a fierce struggle with both sides attacking each other's King-side.

9 . . . . . P-QN4

This move may not necessarily lose. Yet it is very risky, and no experienced player would undertake it unless he had thoroughly investigated White's following reply—or just overlooked it.

The natural continuation is 9 . . . B-K2.



10 BxP! . . . . .

A well known sacrifice which is very strong here.

10 . . . . . PxN  
11 KNxNP Q-N1

Black's last move leads to an exchange of Queens which, as stated in the introduction, is undesirable for Black. So 11







# Chernev's Chess Corner

## INTERLUDE

COMES a time when one must interrupt the narration of immortal games to share the thrills of some exciting discoveries. Let me relate to you three strange tales.

THE FIRST is the Story of the Imprisoned Queen.

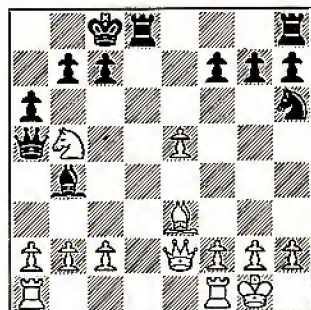
Oxford, 1947

### NIMZOVICH DEFENSE

Mieses	Schenk
White	Black
1 P-K4	N-QB3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 PxP	QxP
4 N-KB3	P-K4
5 N-B3	B-QN5
	10 QxB
	11 PxN
	N-R3
	B-N5
	O-O-O
	Q-R4
	BxB
	NxN
	N-R3

If 11 . . . QxKP, the reply, 12 Q-N4†, costs Black his Bishop.

12 N-N5! P-R3



13 P-QR4 . . .

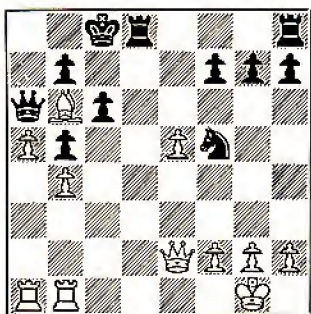
White threatens 14 P-QB3, followed by 15 P-QN4.

13 . . . B-K2 15 KR-N1 P-QB3  
14 P-QN4! BxP 16 P-QB3 RPxN

If 16 . . . BPxN, 17 PxN, Q-B2 18 R-QB1 wins the Queen; or, if 16 . . . B-K2, 17 B-N6, QxB 18 N-Q6†, K-B2 19 RxQ, KxR 20 R-N1†, and mate in two.

17 PxN Q-R3  
18 P-R5 N-B4  
19 B-N6! . . .

White further confines the hapless Queen.



19 . . . R-Q4 23 Q-B6 RxB†  
20 R-Q1 N-K2 24 RxR N-Q4  
21 Q-N4† K-N1 25 Q-Q6† K-R1  
22 QxP R-QB1 26 RxN PxR  
27 P-N3 Resigns

The rest could be: 27 . . . R-K1 28 P-B4, P-Q5 29 P-B5, P-Q6 30 P-K6, P-Q7 31 P-K7, and White wins.

Clever play by the then 82 year old master.

OUR NEXT is the Story of the Three Passed Pawns.

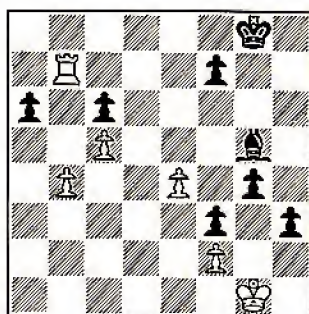
Kaschau, 1892

### EVANS GAMBIT

Berger	Charousek
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3
3 B-B4	B-B4
4 P-QN4	BxP
5 P-B3	B-R4
6 O-O	P-Q3
7 P-Q4	B-Q2
8 PxP	PxP
9 B-R3	Q-B3
10 Q-N3	B-N3
11 B-Q5	KN-K2
12 P-B4	N-R4
13 Q-B3	P-B3
14 P-B5	B-B2
	15 B-N3 NxB
	16 PxN N-N3
	17 B-B1 B-N5
	18 B-N5 Q-K3
	19 QN-Q2 P-KR3
	20 B-K3 O-O
	21 P-R3 BxN
	22 NxB N-B5
	23 BxN PxN
	24 KR-K1 KR-Q1
	25 P-QN4 P-R3
	26 K-B1 R-Q2
	27 Q-B2 QR-Q1
	28 K-N1 R-Q6
	29 QR-N1 RxB!

This is not a sacrifice on impulse, just to be brilliant. The position which results, after White forces an exchange of Queens and Rooks, looks quite lost for Black. The saving move (for there is a happy ending) had to be seen 'way ahead by young Charousek.

30 PxR QxRP 36 K-B1 P-KR4  
31 Q-K2 P-KN4 37 RxR† BxR  
32 Q-B1 QxP 38 R-Q1 B-N4  
33 Q-N2 QxQ† 39 R-Q7 P-R5  
34 KxQ P-N5 40 RxNP P-R6  
35 QR-Q1 P-B6† 41 K-N1 . . .



41 . . . B-K6!  
42 PxN P-N6  
Aren't those Pawns a lovely sight?  
43 R-Q7 P-B7†  
44 K-B1 P-R7  
Resigns

OUR LAST is the Story of the Sacrificed Queen, or so let it be for the nonce. The story is much more remarkable than just that—remarkable though a Queen sacrifice truly is—but to give its descriptive appellation would be to anticipate a very delightful climax. Let the moves in the game tell their own story.

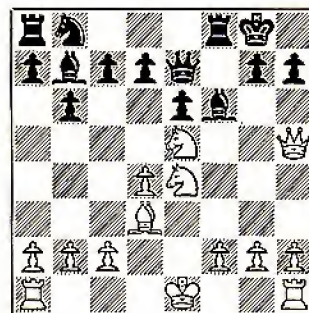
London, 1912

### DUTCH DEFENSE

Edward Lasker Sir George Thomas

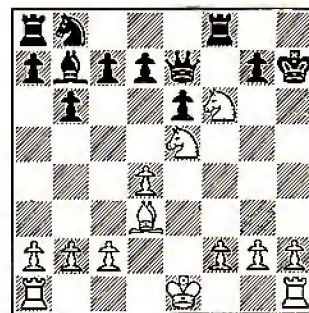
White Black

1 P-Q4 P-KB4 6 P-K4 PxP  
2 N-KB3 P-K3 7 NxP P-QN3  
3 N-QB3 N-KB3 8 B-Q3 B-N2  
4 B-N5 B-K2 9 N-K5 O-O  
5 BxN BxB 10 Q-R5 Q-K2



Comes now a glorious combination! Keep your eye on the piece which you would select as least likely to mate!

11 QxP† KxQ  
12 NxB† . . .



12 . . . K-R3

On 12 . . . K-R1, 13 N-N6 mates instantaneously.

13 N/5-N4† K-N4 16 B-K2† K-N7  
14 P-R4† K-B5 17 R-R2† K-N8  
15 P-N3† K-B6 18 K-Q2 mate!

## THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

Nature supplies the game of chess with its implements; science with its system; art with its aesthetic arrangement of its problems; and God endows it with its blessed power of making people happy.

—Weiss



# Games from Recent Events

## INTERNATIONAL

### MAIL CHESS, 1953

#### International Team Tournament

#### The Isolated Straw Hat

To have an old straw hat means in German lingo to have achieved the acme of nothing. Hence, Alekhine once described his illusory advantage, in having isolated Bogolyubov's Queen Pawn to no avail in a match game, in these words: "Ich habe einen isolierten Strohhut" (I have an isolated straw hat).

White obtains just such in the following game by an attempt to improve on a line of Botvinnik's.

Black's counter-play is remarkable, though it may appeal only to those readers with considerable experience in uneventful, positional play.

#### FRENCH DEFENSE

Lothar Schmid	Robert B. Potter
West Germany	United States
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3
2 P-K4	P-Q4
3 N-Q2	P-QB4
4 KPxP	KPxP
5 B-N5†	B-Q2
6 Q-K2†	B-K2
7 Pxp	N-KB3
8 KN-B3	O-O
9 O-O	R-K1
10 N-N3	BxP
11 Q-Q3	P-QR3
12 BxB	QNXB
13 B-Q2	....

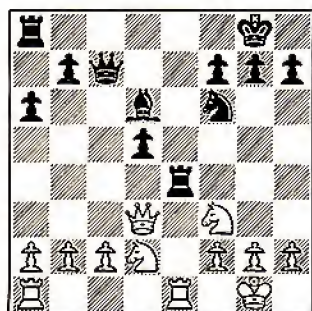
This is where White tries to improve on Botvinnik's third match game with Bronstein (CHESS REVIEW, p. 138, May, 1951) in which 13 B-N5 led to equality.

13 ....	Q-B2
14 B-B3	B-Q3
15 KR-K1	R-K5!

By his handy use of this stronghold, Black obtains full compensation for the isolation of his Queen Pawn.

16 BxN	NxB
17 QN-Q2	....

White wins a tempo, it seems.



17 ....

QR-K1!

But this little twist enables Black to maintain his Rook in its strong position (18 NxR? PxN!). He now threatens to win a Pawn by 18 ... BxP† or by 18 ... RKR†, etc.

18 P-KN3

B-B4!

Again Black threatens to win a Pawn, by 19 ... Q-N3.

19 N-N3

B-R2

20 P-B3

Q-N3

21 Q-B1

N-N5

Black has obtained an initiative strong enough to keep the balance.

22 KN-Q4

Q-R3

23 P-KR3

N-K4

24 K-N2

N-Q6

The Knight is immune here: e.g., 25 QxN? RxR—or 25 RxR, PxR and the Knight is protected and the isolani has been dissolved.

25 KR-N1

....

The only good move, but White can afford this retreat as Black must also retract his Knight.

25 ....

N-K4

26 R-K1

N-Q6

Drawn

Neither side can make any headway.

### MEXICO, 1954

#### Mexico City Octangular Tournament

#### Accident on the Diagonal

Black makes an error in the following game. The slip is typical for the Scheveningen System in the Sicilian Defense and so ought to be known. Yet it occurs time and again even in games between masters. See for instance, Unzicker—Teschner, page 281, CHESS REVIEW, September, 1953.

#### SICILIAN DEFENSE

Edward Lasker	Medina
New York City	Mexico City
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 N-K2	N-QB3
3 QN-B3	P-Q3
4 P-Q4	PxP
5 NxP	N-B3
6 B-KN5	P-K3
7 Q-Q2	B-K2
8 O-O-O	P-QR3

Speaking of errors connected with the Sicilian, here is a gamelet from the 1954 tournament at Beverwijk, Holland:

Haje Kramer vs. Cenek Kottnauer: 8 ... O-O 9 P-B4, NxN 10 QxN, Q-R4 11

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

P-K5, PxP 12 QxKP, Q-N3?? 13 N-R4, Q-N5 14 R-Q4, Resigns.

9 P-B4

Q-B2

10 B-K2

P-QN4

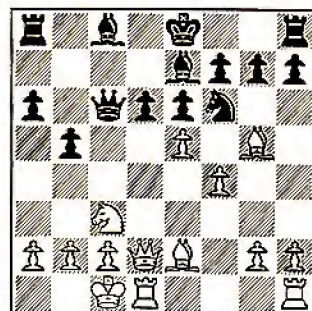
Black's last move is the characteristic error.

11 NxN!

QxN

12 P-K5!

....



12 ....

P-N5

There is no sufficient defense to the double threat of 13 PxN and (12 ... N-Q2) 13 B-B3, P-Q4 14 NxQP!

13 PxN

PxN

14 Q-Q4

PxP†

Black pursues a line which seemingly makes the best of matters.

15 K-N1

PxP

16 BxBP

BxB

17 QxB

Resigns

But Black's weakness on the diagonal comes neatly to the surface after 17 ... R-B1 18 B-B3, P-Q4 19 BxP!

### YUGOSLAVIA

#### Opatija, 1953

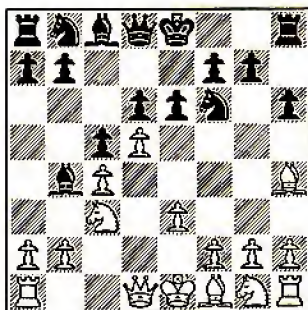
#### Opening Problem Solved

The opening problem which was presented in the game, Spassky—Smyslov (p. 184, CHESS REVIEW, June, 1953) seems to have been solved by the gambit continuation which tournament winner Matanovich adopts in the following game. Black obtains too strong an attack (as Larry Evans has pointed out to this annotator before).

#### NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Andrija Fuderer	A. Matanovich
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia
White	Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 N-QB3	B-N5
4 B-N5	P-KR3
5 B-R4	P-B4
6 P-Q5	P-Q3
7 P-K3	....





White's last is an oversight, but it no longer matters: Black's powerful passed Pawn ensures his win.

31 . . . . N-Q7 34 Q-K2 P-B6  
32 Q-K3 NxR 35 PxP P-B7  
33 RxN N-B4 36 PxP QxP  
Resigns

## UNITED STATES

### NEW YORK, 1954 National Intercollegiate Championship

#### Asking for It

Black emerges from the opening with an inferior but only moderately inferior game. He thereupon makes the mistake of initiating an action in the center prematurely. White cleverly responds by sacrificing his Queen Pawn, and, when the sac is accepted, gains an irresistible attack.

#### SLAV DEFENSE

(by transposition)

Arthur B. Bisguier Friedenthal  
Pace College U. of Bridgeport  
White Black  
1 P-Q4 N-KB3 4 N-B3 B-N2  
2 P-QB4 P-KN3 5 P-K3 O-O  
3 N-QB3 P-Q4 6 Q-N3 P-B3

This sideline of the Slav Defense (PCO: p. 284, col. 153) must not be confused with the Gruenfeld Defense. For there are basic differences: White's locking in his Queen Bishop with P-K3 and Black's omitting . . . P-QB4 is against the spirit of the latter. Besides, this variation was introduced by Alapin (1892) before Gruenfeld was born (1893).

Its inaugural game in tournament play is Pillsbury—Gunsberg, Hastings, 1895: 1 P-Q4, P-Q4 2 P-QB4, P-QB3 3 P-K3, P-KN3 4 N-QB3, B-N2 5 N-B3, N-B3 6 B-Q3, O-O. White obtained an advantage only in the end-game which he won very brilliantly.

Later, after having been adopted in the 10th match game, Lasker—Schlechter 1910 in which Black obtained a winning advantage, this Alapin Variation became known as the Schlechter Variation.

Still later, after Gruenfeld had successfully introduced his defense against Kostich (Teplitz, 1922), the chess world started to forget all about Alapin, Gunsberg and Schlechter, calling every line characterized by Black's . . . B-KN2 and . . . P-Q4 a Gruenfeld Defense.

7 B-Q2

P-N3

There is something to say for 7 . . . P-K3 8 B-Q3, QN-Q2 9 O-O, P-N3 10 PxP, KPxP! 11 P-K4, P-B4 as in Bondarevsky—Lilienthal, Leningrad and Moscow, 1939. The standard continuation, however, which supposedly leads to equality, is 7 . . . PxP.

Worth mentioning is 7 . . . Q-Q3, an artificial move, interesting only from the historical point of view. It was played in a clock game, Tarrasch—Alapin, Dresden, 1892!

8 R-B1

. . . .

8 PxP, PxP 9 N-K5, B-N2 10 B-N5, P-QR3 11 B-K2, QN-Q2 12 P-B4! is a good alternative, offering White a slight edge, according to Alekhine, who gives 12 NxN (Botvinnik—Winter, Nottingham, 1936) a question mark since that move leads only to equality.

8 . . . .  
9 N-K5

B-N2  
KN-Q2

An important move in combination with what Black has in mind.

10 NxN

PxP

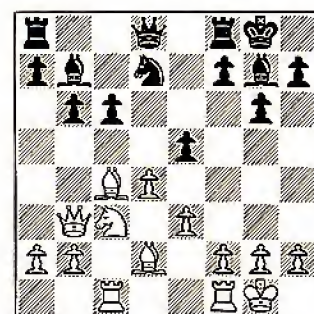
It is for this interpolation that Black tried . . . KN-Q2. Had he played . . . QN-Q2, he would now lose a piece because of 11 NxN†.

Black's text move may not lead to full equality, yet it offers better chances than 10 . . . QxN (after which White maintains a comfortable initiative with 11 PxP, PxP 12 B-N5) or 10 . . . NxN 11 PxP, PxP 12 NxP, P-K4 (a Pawn sacrifice which is sometimes strong in similar circumstances but fails here because of 13 B-N4, R-K1 14 N-B7, R-QB1 15 B-B4!).

11 BxP  
12 O-O

NxN  
P-K4

But here Black misjudges the situation. He is not sufficiently prepared for this action and ought to proceed patiently with 12 . . . N-B3, followed possibly by . . . N-K1 and . . . N-Q3.



13 N-K4!

. . . .

Almost forced, but very strong.

Black obviously saw that he gets a satisfactory game, at least, after 13 PxP or 13 P-Q5 or 13 N-K2. But he must have overlooked or underestimated this Pawn sacrifice. White threatens 14 N-Q6.

13 . . . .

PxP

Black is too fatalistic. He has better fighting chances if he refuses the sacrifice with 13 . . . Q-K2; e.g., 14 B-N4, P-QB4 15 PxP, BxN 16 PxP (16 P-B6, N-B4!), Q-B3. Indeed, White emerges with a Rook and two connected, passed Pawns for two minor pieces, but it is quite a job to transform this moderate advantage into a win.

14 PxP  
15 B-KR6  
16 QR-Q1!

BxP  
B-N2  
. . . .

Very powerful, and conclusive. White has too many threats such as 17 N-Q6 or 17 BxB, KxB 18 Q-B3†.

16 . . . .

BxB

This move loses instantly, but there is no sufficient defense, anyhow.

17 RxN!

QxR

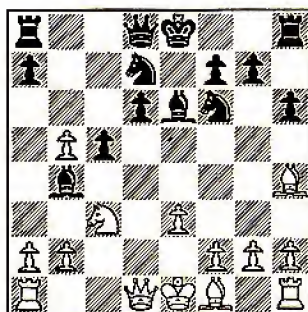
7 . . . . P-QN4!

This is the move which Larry Evans showed me later, I had glanced at it myself; for this gambit is a tempting possibility in similar situations. It requires more than a glance, however, to realize how unusually strong this Pawn sacrifice is here.

Analyzing with Larry, I failed to find a satisfactory line for White.

8 PxKP BxP  
9 PxP QN-Q2!!

With this move, Black's attack is even stronger than it appeared from my investigations with Larry. Realizing that his Queen Pawn is immune, Black solves the one slight difficulty he might have, namely, to develop his Queen Knight smoothly.



10 KN-K2

. . . .

10 QxP loses after 10 . . . P-N4 11 B-N3, for N-K5 12 Q-Q3, B-B4! 13 Q-B4, N-N3; for Black wins at least the Ex-change (after 14 R-Q1, NxQ).

10 . . . . P-Q4  
11 P-QR3 B-R4  
12 Q-R4 O-O  
13 R-Q1 R-B1  
14 N-B4 . . . .

White lacks a way to develop his forces satisfactorily.

14 . . . . P-N4 17 R-B1 P-B5  
15 NxB PxN 18 B-K2 N/2-B4  
16 B-N3 N-K5 19 Q-B2 N-N6  
20 R-Q1 Q-B3

Black now wins a Pawn or two, emerging with a decisive advantage.

21 B-N4 KR-K1 26 QR-K1 NxP  
22 O-O BxN 27 B-R5 P-B1  
23 PxP QxP 28 P-B4 P-Q5!  
24 Q-K2 Q-N2 29 B-N4 KR-K1  
25 Q-B2 N-B6 30 PxQP N/4xQP  
31 Q-K4 . . . .



There is nothing better.

18 N-B6†	K-R1
19 NxQ	Resigns

## NEW YORK, 1954

### Manhattan C. C. Championship

#### Contribution

This neat gamelet contributes to the theory of openings. The line which White tries against the Gruenfeld Gambit is not playable at all, according to Max Pavey. At least not, if White tries to keep his extra Pawn.

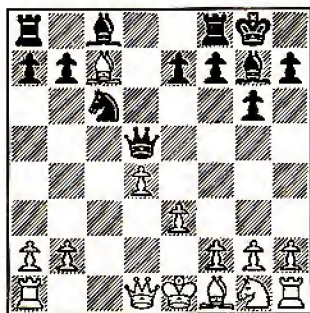
And Pavey proves that point.

#### GRUENFELD DEFENSE

Edward T. Vano Max Pavey

White Black

1 P-Q4	N-KB3	5 P-K3	O-O
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	6 PXP	NXP
3 N-QB3	P-Q4	7 NxN	QxN
4 B-B4	B-N2	8 BXP	N-B3



9 N-B3 . . . .

This move makes things fairly easy for Black; he at least recovers the Pawn with a fine game.

More difficult to judge are the consequences of 9 N-K2 (recommended by Keres) with the idea of fortifying the Queen-side by 10 N-B3. The strength of this maneuver is debatable. (Keres himself once carried it out against Lillenthal and held his own only with difficulty.) And most analysts believe Black can prevent it to good effect with 9 . . . B-N5 10 P-B3, BxBP. There is some difference of opinion, however, about that sacrifice. Najdorf, for instance, believes that it really favors White, not Black.

9 . . . . B-B4

Black threatens 10 . . . QR-B1, followed by 11 . . . N-N5.

10 P-QR3 . . . .

White parries that threat but makes things worse. For he loses a vital tempo and weakens his QN3. Black can therefore strike even more forcibly.

White's game may be tenable if he surrenders his Pawn plus: e.g., 10 B-K2, QR-B1 11 B-N3, N-N5 12 O-O, B-B7 (12 . . . NxP?? 13 Q-R4! R-B7 14 KR-K1, RXP 15 B-QB4!) 13 Q-Q2, NxP.

10 . . . . QR-B1  
11 B-KB4 B-B7!

A powerful combination, based entirely on the drawbacks of White's 10th move.

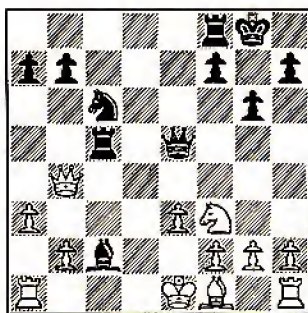
12 Q-K2 . . . .

A painful emergency measure. White can not play 12 Q-Q2 because of 12 . . . N-R4, threatening 13 . . . N-N6. Nor, owing to his poor development, can he successfully trade his Queen for a Rook and two minor pieces: 12 QxB, NxP 13 NxN, RxQ 14 NxR, BXP 15 R-Q1, Q-R4† 16 K-K2, R-B1, and Black has a winning attack.

12 . . . .	N-R4	15 BxB	QxB
13 N-Q2	P-K4!	16 Q-N5	R-B4
14 PXP	BXP	17 Q-N4	N-B3
		18 N-B3	. . . .

White's Queen must maintain its protection of the Queen Knight Pawn or Black wins: e.g. 18 QxP? R-N1.

With the text move, White solves his problem seemingly, since neither 18 . . . NxQ 19 NxQ, nor 18 . . . Q-Q3 19 Q-Q2, Q-K2 20 B-K2, R-Q1 21 N-Q4, nor 18 . . . Q-K2 19 Q-KR4 (19 Q-Q2? R-Q1!) is convenient for Black.



18 . . . . Q-B3!!

But this rejoinder solves Black's problem and wins by force.

19 QxR . . . .

There is no choice. The devastating penetration of Black's Queen to QN7 cannot be prevented, anyhow.

19 . . . .	QxP
20 R-Q1	BxR
21 N-Q4	. . . .

After 21 KxB, R-Q1†, White can escape mate only by giving up his Queen.

21 . . . .	B-R5
22 NxN	. . . .

White has no playable move now.

22 . . . .	Q-N8†!
23 K-Q2	PxN
24 P-B3	. . . .

White's moves have been compelled partly by mate threats (e.g., 24 QxRP? Q-B7† and 25 . . . Q-Q8 mate), partly by threat to his Queen (e.g., 24 Q-Q4, Q-Q8† 25 K-B3, Q-B7† 26 K-N4, P-B4†, backed by 27 QxP, R-N1†!).

24 . . . .	Q-Q8†
25 K-B3	Q-B7†
Resigns	

## NEW YORK, 1954

### Manhattan C. C. Championship

#### Fata Morgana

In the following game, the position is balanced until Black yields to the temptation of a King-side attack which proves to be a fata morgana. In the meantime, White secures an advantage on the Queen-side, then breaks through in the center.

## QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Max Pavey Abe Turner

White Black

1 P-Q4	N-KB3	8 Q-K2	N-B3
2 N-KB3	P-K3	9 P-QR3	N-Q4
3 P-K3	P-QN3	10 R-Q1	PxP
4 B-Q3	B-N2	11 BPxP	P-B4
5 QN-Q2	P-B4	12 N-B4	N-B3
6 P-B3	B-K2	13 P-QN4	R-B1
7 O-O	O-O	14 B-N2	Q-K1

Black has obtained a satisfactory game but now lets himself be lured astray as mentioned. He ought to watch the situation on the Queen-side and center instead. A good continuation is 14 . . . P-QN4 15 N/4-K5, P-QR3, followed possibly by . . . P-Q3.

15 N/4-Q2	Q-R4
16 B-R6!	. . . .

Profiting from the off-side position of Black's Queen, White launches a well motivated attack on the Queen-side.

16 . . . .	BxB
17 QxB	R-QB2
18 KR-QB1	N-K5

Black cannot play 18 . . . KR-B1 because of 19 P-N5, N-N1 20 QxR†! But the text move is weak, too, as it loses time and enhances the mobility of White's Queen Pawn. His best chance is 18 . . . Q-K1: e.g., 19 P-N5, N-N1 20 Q-R4, Q-B1 21 RxR, QxR 22 R-QB1, Q-N2, after which Black can fight, though the position of his Queen Knight causes anxiety.

19 Q-Q3! . . . .

Not 19 P-N5 as 19 . . . NxN 20 NxN, Q-K7 causes trouble for White (21 R-B2, N-N5!). With his text, White threatens both 20 P-N5 and 20 NxN.

19 . . . .	NxN
20 QxN	. . . .

Still with two threats: 21 P-N5 and 21 P-Q5.

20 . . . . R/2-B1

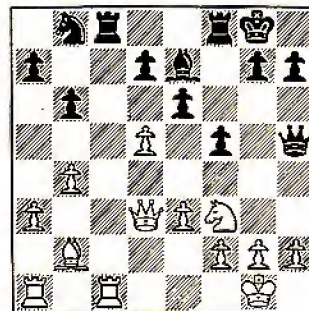
20 . . . R/1-B1 is better, although Black must acquiesce to the isolation of his Queen Pawn by 21 P-Q5, PxP (21 . . . N-Q1? 22 RxR, RxR 23 P-Q6!).

21 P-Q5! N-N1

Black's last is forced.

22 Q-Q3 PxP

Black's desperate decision is dictated by the threat of 23 P-Q6, followed by 24 P-N5, which creates life-long imprisonment for Black's Knight.



23 N-K5! . . . .

White prevents 23 . . . Q-B2 so that 24 QxP† can follow with much greater

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



effect than it would otherwise have at this point.

White has obtained a winning attack.

23 . . . .	P-KR3	27 B-K5	P-Q3
24 QxP†	K-R2	28 N-B4	Q-R3
25 N-Q3	RxR†	29 B-N2	Q-R5
26 RxR	Q-K7	30 Q-K6	. . . .

White threatens to mate.

30 . . . .	Q-K1	32 RxB	QxQ
31 R-B8!	B-Q1	33 NxQ	RxR
		34 NxR	Resigns

## NEW YORK, 1954

### Manhattan C. C. Championship

#### Failure at a Crucial Point

Protagonists of two different principles face each other in the following game. Bisguier believes in gambits; Kevitz definitely does not. In the direct clash of these two schools of thought, the fight is fierce but still undecided when White falters at a crucial juncture and Black gains an irresistible passed Pawn.

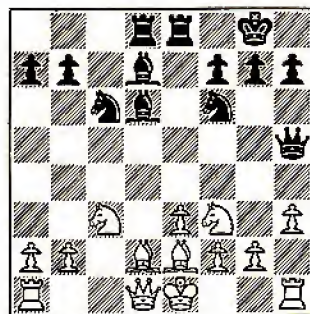
#### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

A. Kevitz		A. Bisguier	
White		Black	
1 N-KB3	P-Q4	3 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	4 N-B3	P-B4
		5 PxQP	BPxP

Black herewith essays a gambit. Although there is no direct reference to this move in PCO or MCO, the student is referred to the very similar Schara-Hennig Gambit (PCO: p. 195, col. 2; MCO: p. 173, col. 91). The position through move four is that cited in PCO: p. 187, col. 84 and p. 190, col. 86-90; MCO: p. 165, col. 56-60.

6 Q-R4†	B-Q2	10 Q-Q1	R-Q1
7 QxQP	PxP	11 B-Q2	Q-R4
8 NxP	Q-R4†	12 P-K3	B-Q3
9 N-B3	N-B3	13 B-K2	O-O
		14 P-KR3	KR-K1

Black certainly has obtained a very powerful position. Whether that fully compensates for the Pawn or not is largely a matter of opinion. Considering their respective views, both Bisguier and Kevitz ought to be satisfied with their positions. To this commentator, it seems that Black has good compensation for the Pawn.



15 N-Q4 . . . .

Not 15 O-O because of 15 . . . BxP with a winning attack for Black.

15 . . . .	Q-R5	17 B-B3	B-K4
16 NxN	BxN	18 Q-K2	BxB
		19 PxB	. . . .

White's last move is a necessary weakening. 19 QxB incurs too much trouble because of 19 . . . Q-QB5 20 Q-K2, R-Q6 after which 21 O-O or 21 O-O-O loses to 21 . . . RxN(†).

19 . . . .	N-R4!
20 O-O-O	N-B5
21 PxN	. . . .

Another necessary weakening; for White cannot allow 21 . . . N-Q6†.

The question now arises whether White's game has become too compromised by the tripled Pawn. It seems not in view of the fact that Black created it at the expense of his attack. The issue remains in the balance.

21 . . . .	BxN
22 B-K3	B-B3
23 RxR	RxR

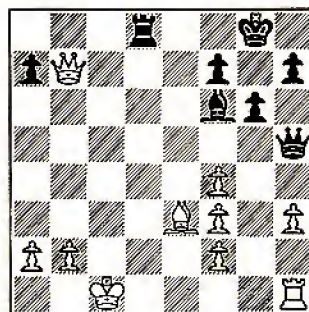
Now Black's Queen has little activity except to restrain White's Rook. White's next, therefore, is good, preventing . . . Q-R4 while attacking a Pawn.

24 Q-N5	P-KN3
---------	-------

But Black's reply is courageous. He sacrifices another Pawn, to gain his KR4 for his Queen. On 24 . . . P-QN3 25 Q-KB5, threatening 26 Q-N4, Black has nothing better than 25 . . . P-KR4, to prevent the exchange of Queens which leaves him little chance to recoup.

25 QxP	Q-R4
--------	------

The battle has reached another crucial stage. Black has strong chances for attacking, but questionable compensation for two Pawns. Difficult fighting lies ahead.



26 R-Q1 . . . .

A deplorable blunder in grim time pressure. No good either is 26 BxP because of 26 . . . Q-KB4 (threatening 27 . . . R-B1†) 27 Q-K4, Q-QR4, followed by 28 . . . QxP. 26 QxP fails against both 26 . . . Q-B4 and 26 . . . QxBP.

Correct is 26 K-N1.

26 . . . .	RxR†
27 KxR	QxRP

Black now has a passed Pawn which can be neither stopped nor neutralized. By the time White can create a passed Pawn of his own to advance, it is too late.

28 K-K2 . . . .

Else Black can gain a tempo for the advance of his Pawn, by 28 . . . Q-B8†.

28 . . . .	P-KR4	30 B-Q4	Q-K3†
29 QxP	P-R5	31 B-K5	. . . .

On 31 K-Q3, Q-Q3, Black exchanges off all pieces and promotes his Pawn.

31 . . . .	P-R6
------------	------

32 K-B1	Q-B5†
33 K-N1	. . . .

The King now holds the Pawn; but White gets mated!

33 . . . .	Q-QB8†
34 K-R2	Q-B8
35 Q-R8†	. . . .

A last trap: 35 . . . K-N2? 36 BxB†, KxB 37 Q-R8† and 38 QxP. 35 Q-N8† would turn out more drastically: 35 . . . K-N2?? 36 BxB† and White mates next move.

35 . . . .	K-R2!
Resigns	

## NEW YORK, 1954

### Manhattan C. C. Championship

#### General Disappointment

White characteristically essays a gambit. When his opponent evades the conventional lines, however, the game becomes positional—and White seemingly is disappointed. In effect, thereafter, White himself disappoints, playing far below expectations, both when it comes to maintaining equality and, a few moves later, when it comes to making the best of a bad situation.

#### EVANS GAMBIT

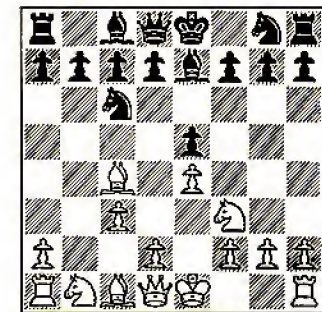
Arthur Bisguier	Abe Turner
White	Black

1 P-K4	P-K4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3
3 B-B4	B-B4
4 P-QN4	. . . .

The famed gambit—seldom seen now.

4 . . . .	BxP
5 P-B3	B-K2

Black's last, too, is and was rare. It is a playable defense, almost as old as the Evans Gambit itself. But it has never been popular.



6 P-Q4 . . . .

With this move, White threatens 7 Q-N3 rather than 7 PxP or 7 NxP inasmuch as Black intends to return the Pawn, anyhow.

The text move is a shade better than 6 Q-N3 which leads to a comfortable game for Black after 6 . . . N-R3 7 P-Q4, N-R4 8 Q-R4, NxB 9 QxN (9 BxN?? N-N3!), N-N5! 10 P-KR3, N-B3 11 PxP, P-Q4! 12 PxP e.p. PxP with threat of 13 . . . P-Q4—or 12 . . . QxP 13 P-K5, Q-Q4.

6 . . . .	N-R4
A point of this defense.	
7 B-K2	P-Q3



Black employs the same motif as in the Lasker Defense against the Evans.

8 Q-R4†

Better than 8 Pxp, Pxp 9 QxQ†, BxQ 10 NxP.

Now White gets back his Pawn without exchanging Queens, which is important in view of the isolation of his Pawns, the drawback of which is less likely to be felt in the middle game.

8 . . . . P-QB3

Hardly 8 . . . N-B3? 9 P-Q5!

9 Pxp Pxp

10 NxP N-B3

Black has the better Pawn formation, but the awkward position of his Queen Knight makes the chances about even.

11 O-O O-O

12 R-Q1 Q-N3

13 N-R3 R-Q1

14 B-K3 . . . .

White's last is superficial, and his game starts to deteriorate. Instead, 14 QN-B4 keeps the chances in the balance as Black's Pawn formation then becomes weakened: e.g., 14 . . . NxN 15 RxR†, QxR 16, BxN, B-K3 17 BxB, PxB 18 Q-N3, Q-QB1.

14 . . . . Q-B2

15 RxR† BxR!

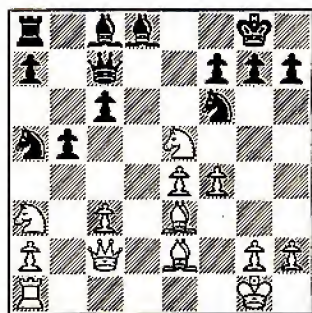
16 P-KB4 . . . .

Now 16 QN-B4 fails against 16 . . . NxN 17 NxN, P-QN4. Nor has White a smooth way of protecting his King Knight: the text move weakens his position, and 16 N-B3 causes trouble by permitting 16 . . . N-N5.

16 . . . . P-QN4

17 Q-B2 . . . .

White has a clumsy position. His Queen Knight is badly placed, his King Pawn uneconomically protected and his King Knight and King Bishop Pawn are potential targets.



17 . . . . B-K2!

Attacking the Queen Knight and also threatening to win a Pawn, with 18 . . . B-Q3 after which White's King Knight can neither be protected adequately nor withdrawn successfully. White lacks any good reply.

18 Q-N2 . . . .

A weak move in a weakened position. Comparatively best is 18 N-N1, B-Q3 19 P-QR4, as suggested by Shainswit.

18 . . . . NxP 21 QNxN NxN

19 B-B3 N-Q3 22 NxN PxN

20 P-B4 QNxP 23 B-Q4 P-N3

23 . . . QxP is also strong: e.g., 24 BxNP? P-B3! and White's Bishop is

trapped—or 24 BxBP, R-N1 25 Q-B3, B-B3.

24 R-N1 B-Q3 28 RxP BxP

25 B-R8 Q-N3†! 29 RxP B-K3

26 QxQ PxQ 30 B-Q5 R-Q7!

27 B-Q4 RxP 31 BxB PxB

With two Pawns to the good in a simple end-game, Black wins easily.

32 B-B3 R-QB7 44 K-Q1 R-B8†

33 B-K1 K-B2 45 K-K2 K-K5

34 P-R3 P-R4 46 B-R5 R-B7†

35 K-B1 P-N4 47 K-Q1 R-QR7

36 B-B2 B-K4 48 B-N4 K-Q6

37 P-N4 Pxp 49 R-Q8† K-K6

38 Pxp B-B5 50 R-QB8 K-B6

39 B-Q4 P-K4 51 RxP R-R8†!

40 B-N6 K-K2 52 K-B2 R-B8†

41 K-K1 K-Q2 53 K-N3 RxR

42 R-B7† K-Q3 54 KxR KxP

43 R-B8 K-Q4 Resigns



## ISRAEL, 1954

### National Championship

#### Knight Errant

In trying to prevent a break-through by White on the Queen-side, Black goes wrong. He is left with a Knight entirely out of play. That Knight also is vulnerable and later offers White the opportunity for a decisive combination in the center.

The winner, Porath, was formerly Foerder of Breslau, Germany. He won the championship ahead of Israel's crack Czerniak.

#### KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

H. J. Porath

White

1 P-Q4

2 P-QB4

3 N-QB3

4 P-K4

5 N-B3

N-KB3

P-KN3

B-N2

P-Q3

O-O

David

Black

6 P-KN3

7 B-N2

8 O-O

9 P-Q5

10 N-K1

11 N-Q3

QN-Q2

P-K4

R-K1

P-QR4

N-B4

N/3-Q2

Black plays to maintain a Knight on QB4, which is impossible in the first place. Then, since the Knight is not well placed on Q2 either because it hampers the Queen Bishop, the whole plan is no good. Black does better with 11 . . . NxN 12 QxN, R-B1: e.g., 13 P-KR3, N-R4, followed by 14 . . . P-KB4 (even after 14 B-B3).

12 B-K3

13 NxN

P-N3

NxN

Black's last is consistent but weak. 13 . . . NPxN is preferable by far.

14 P-QR3

Usually in such positions, White must first play P-QN3, to prevent . . . P-R5 which blockades his Queen-side. Here, however, he can launch the text move without preparation: 14 . . . P-R5 fails against 15 BxN and 16 NxP.

14 . . . .

B-Q2

Black only blocks the Knight's best retreat. 14 . . . R-B1 15 P-QN4, N-Q2 is the lesser evil.

15 P-QN4

N-N2

15 . . . Pxp 16 Pxp, N-R5 leaves Black's Knight trapped after 17 N-N5. After the text move, the Knight is lamentably placed but at least remains on the board.

16 Q-Q2

17 B-R6

R-KB1

. . . .

A precautionary measure. The exchange of Bishops on the Black squares offers White no advantage except that it practically prevents 17 . . . P-KB4.

17 . . . .

P-KB4

But Black misses the point that, when his King-side becomes open, that exchange of Bishops weakens his defenses. 17 . . . Q-K2 or 17 . . . BxB 18 QxB, Q-B3 is better.

18 BxB

19 PxBP

20 P-B4

KxB

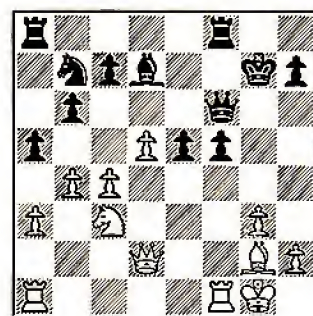
PxBP

Q-B3

Black's last move is the decisive error. Correct is 20 . . . P-K5. Then White has a superior game, with the main chance lying in a break-through on the King-side with P-N4. It could come only after careful preparation, however, whereas White now wins by force.

21 PxKP

PxKP



22 P-Q6!

The winning combination—and not so simple as it looks.

22 . . . .

PxNP

The best try. Taking the Queen Pawn loses flatly: e.g., 22 . . . QxP 23 Q-N5†, K-R1 24 QR-Q1—or 22 . . . NxP 23 BxR, RxB 24 P-B5, with attack on Black's Knight and Bishop. Nor does 22 . . . P-B3 offer any chances because of 23 N-R4! e.g., 23 . . . Q-Q1 24 P-B5 after which White's passed Pawn is too powerful.

23 PxBP!!

This witty point is most convincing. 23 PxNP also favors White but much less clearly.

23 . . . .

B-B3

Necessary; for 23 . . . PxN loses to 24 QxB†, R-B2 25 P-B3(Q), an important point to White's combination. After the text, though, he also wins easily.

24 N-Q5 Q-Q3 30 QxB† R-B2

25 Pxp RxR 31 P-B5 K-N2

26 RxR P-K5 32 B-B1 N-Q1

27 Q-Q4† K-N1 33 B-B4 Q-K2

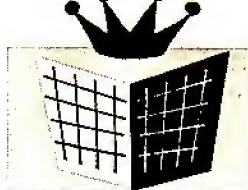
28 R-R6 BxN 34 R-Q6 N-N2

29 RxP QxBP 35 Q-Q4† R-B3

36 R-Q7 Resigns

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.





# How to win in the Middle Game

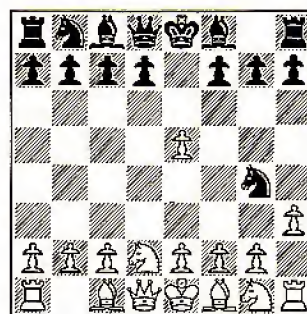
## BETTER DEVELOPMENT

Quantitative versus Qualitative Development  
In the Opening In Middle Game

ALL OTHER THINGS being equal, better development wins games. "Better development," however, does not refer merely to the number of pieces brought out. It means the posting of forces to better advantage. The fewer pieces left undeveloped the better; yet a half dozen innocuously clustered in a sector far removed from the critical scene of activity, for example, weighs less at a given moment than minimal opposing forces, directly bearing on vulnerable targets. The advantage clearly rests with the forces in active positions.

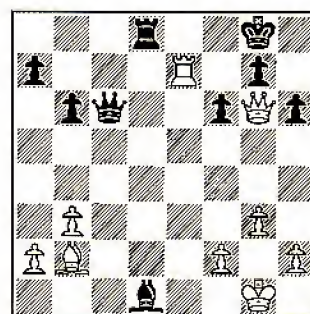
As a rule, better development is both quantitative and qualitative in the opening. That is, the player who has more men commanding the central squares is sovereign. In the middle game, better development is usually qualitative. Here an irresistible mating attack far overshadows all other considerations. Or a preponderance in any vital sector is significant.

Better development, however, is an important factor but not a goal in itself. To put it another way, it is not the primary goal; it is a subsidiary one. It is a step in the way to the ultimate goal—checkmate



Black to Move

Numerically, development is approximately even; but potentially Black leads (1 . . . N-K6 2 PxN, Q-R5†, etc.) as Black's Knight is posted to better advantage.



Black to Move

The middle game position is qualitative. White has a mating threat; but Black mates (1 . . . Q-R8† 2 KxQ, B-B6† 3 K-N1, R-Q8†, etc.). Quality prevails.

of the opposing King. And, since checkmate is usually accomplished by overwhelming force, better development is a link in the chain re-action leading to the gain of material, thence to the ultimate goal.

## Conversion of Advantages

While the gain of material is usually the result of better development, yet, paradoxically, the sacrifice of material often leads to better development. The interplay of the intangible, development, and the tangible, material, is implicit in the process of converting one type of advantage to another.

In this connection, it is well to note the rule of thumb which governs such conversions. Most authorities hold that a gain of three tempi is the equivalent of a Pawn. Tempi naturally refers to time to do things, to accumulate force, to develop. In the middle game particularly, where the mustering of forces quickly in a given location is at a premium, this evaluation is apt. In the process of exchanging tangibles for intangibles, or vice versa, however, the all-important point is that the conversion result in a net profit, to something more lop-sided than a Pawn for three tempi or the inverse.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Where one side enjoys a superior development, the question arises: How shall he exploit that advantage? The answer lies in striking on the King-side, in the center, on the Queen-side, wherever the clues, preponderance of force versus likely targets, for that given position indicate. Unfortunately, there is no 20th Century automaton to supply a ready answer to such questions. The targets in the field may be many or few, apparent or concealed, and some times even non-existent.

Yet the logic of the game is infallible. When development is unbalanced, the side with a clear lead can translate that advantage, with correct play, to some other advantage, eventually into something more tangible, probably into material gain, possibly into checkmate.

## Specific Gains from Development

When a player can muster a majority of force in a given sector, it is easy to see that he can then gain something. Yet, as the sector is only a fraction of

the playing field, he must also determine what advantage will accrue to him in terms of the over-all picture.

If the enemy King is on the agitated scene, then the reward for a successful incursion will be greater. For checkmate leaves no weaknesses in its wake. When lesser targets, on the other hand, are susceptible to attack, that action must be surveyed again and again in the light of broader considerations.

From all this, it may be gleaned that the primary and direct target of all actions should be the opposing King, insofar as is feasible. With the King itself lending a hand in the defense, however, it is not always feasible to rally a superior development in that direction. Then the projects resulting from better development may be limited in scope. They may encompass the gain of much material, of little material or of just the control of critical terrain. They may even be designed merely to provoke weaknesses where none exist as yet.



An Instructive Example

The following game points out specifically the uses of better development. There are many weaknesses which may be provoked, many which may be attacked as a result of better development. Some are delineated in the course of this game. Others will be as they crop up in subsequent game studies. For no one game can possibly illustrate all these factors of development.

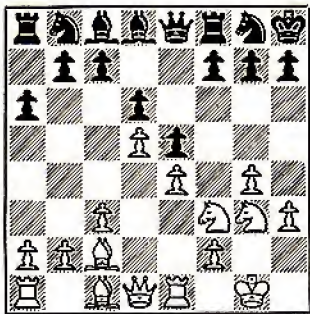
Similarly, any game must include numerous other strategical motifs bearing on how to win in the middle game. Hence such will be touched upon here, indicated by references in boldface.

Hastings, 1895  
RUY LOPEZ

White		Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	7 P-Q4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	8 R-K1
3 B-N5	P-QR3	9 QN-Q2
4 B-R4	P-Q3	10 N-B1
5 O-O	N-K2	11 B-B2
6 P-B3	B-Q2	12 N-N3
		13 P-Q5

Up to this point, the play has been possibly exemplary, certainly nothing to arouse grave criticism. But now a strange trend manifests itself.

13 . . . .	N-N1	15 N-B5	B-Q1
14 P-KR3	B-B1	16 P-KN4	N-K2
		17 N-N3	N-N1



What a picture! Black does not have a single piece off the first rank after seventeen moves. One would think the game belonged to two anonymous duffers. Yet each of these contestants monopolized the World Championship for nearly three decades.

There it is. The most abject retreat in the history of chess. As one commentator was wont to remark: "This completes the grand withdrawal . . . too bad the Pawns cannot retreat, too."

**Development.** It is abundantly clear that White's development is supreme. Yet the procedure for utilizing this advantage is far from clear. For there is not a single chronic weakness in Black's Pawn configuration nor in any sector of his front.

Since White has more men in the field and since he has a better hold on the center (his Pawn at Q5), he must now formulate a plan to utilize these advantages in time and space. To begin with, he may complete his development with some such moves as 18 B-K3 and 19 Q-Q2. Or he may undertake more positive action at once.

Because of Black's lagging development, there is no imminent danger that he may open the game by liberating counter-actions, such as . . . P-KN3, . . . N-K2 and . . . P-KB4. If he does, he only opens lines which accrue to White and boomerang in Black's camp. Under the circumstances, White can build up at a leisurely pace, while Black must bide his time.

Two long range plans suggest themselves for White, and it is possible that he may operate them in concert or independently. One plan calls for expansion on the Queen-side, by a Pawn demonstration supported by major and minor pieces. The intermediary goal is to reach P-QB5, stifle Black on that wing and then penetrate for material gain. To execute this plan requires inordinate skill. For a misplay may permit Black to punch a hole in White's Pawn configuration and so check any of his ambitions in that direction forever.

The other plan is to concentrate the White men on Black's King, lurking as it were for an opportunity to penetrate in mass.

**18 K-N2** . . . .  
**Motive?** This move appears to be out of context. It does not seem to fit into either plan. It has the earmarks of a "wait and see" policy. With such a lead in development, Lasker could afford the luxury of a passive play.

At all times, however, it is essential to comprehend the motive of any given move and ascribe a correct meaning to it. Such information is vital for appraising a situation or for a clue as to what the opponent has in mind. It may be the basis for the proper counter-measures.

Why K-N2? That is the question. Outside of any long-range plan, the King at N2 defends both the Rook Pawn and the Knight. Hence it may be considered as a consolidating move. Yet, as the Pawn and the Knight are not under attack and the prospects of such attack are dim, to say the least, the King move can hardly be justified on that ground.

At N2, the King has cleared the first rank so that the King Rook can swing to KR1. From there, the Rook may lend impetus to an advance of White's King Rook Pawn for a piercing maneuver. This plan is so far-fetched, however, so difficult to enforce, so uncertain of results, that the move can hardly be justified on that ground.

Hence the point of the King's move is not clear.

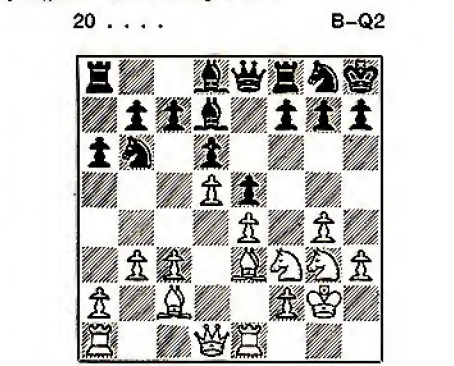
18 . . . .	N-Q2
19 B-K3	. . . .

White completes his development and also lines up for a possible Queen-side Pawn demonstration.

Constricted as he is, it is difficult for Black to formulate a good plan. He might try 19 . . . P-QR4 to anticipate White's Queen-side Pawn advance; but that is only palliatory.

Black's next move is not purposeless. It is the first move of a maneuver to swing his Knight, via B1, to K2, to re-inforce . . . P-KB4 when, as and if it is feasible.

19 . . . . N-N3  
20 P-N3 . . . .  
**Restraint.** White's alternative plans are well defined; yet he need not rush pell-mell into them. He takes time out to keep Black's Knight from his QB5 where it might be disconcerting. Restraint and progress is the sequence.

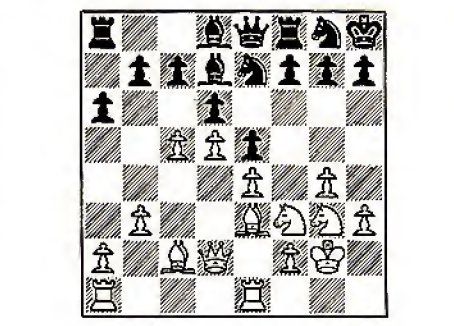


**21 P-B4** . . . .  
**Bishop for Knight.** Here it is just as well to assess 21 BxN, swapping the Bishop for the Knight, though neither side has seemed concerned on that point.

A Bishop, as has been pointed out, is slightly more valuable than a Knight. So the first tally on the exchange is a minus for White. Against that, Black's Pawns become doubled—a plus for White. Hence the exchange is about level. Yet there are other considerations; by capturing White opens a file for Black whence pressure develops on White's Queen Bishop Pawn and Black obtains a modicum of freedom. To boot, the absence of the Bishop accentuates the Pawn hole at White's KB4. All in all, the BxN exchange is unprofitable.

21 . . . .	N-B1
22 Q-Q2	N/B-K2
23 P-B5	. . . .

White now dominates the entire Queen-side. But the advantage is still intangible.



**23 . . . .** P-KN3  
**Psychology.** Black feints a breakthrough via . . . P-B4, which has much of the speculative about it. While the move is possible, White must consider it in his reckoning, even if it is bad. This is a good bit of psychology.

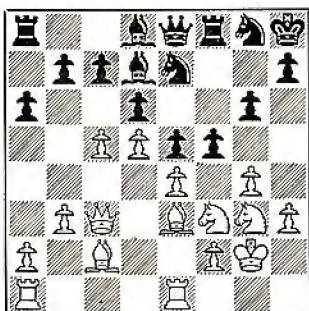
**24 Q-B3** . . . .  
Again restraint. The move is intended to prevent . . . P-B4.

**24 . . . .** P-B4??  
**Hold—or Break?** Black's 23d was no feint. It was the real thing as now appears. But his calculations are inaccurate.



It is understandable that, in a cramped position, it is difficult for even a Steinitz to maintain an even calm. So he gambles on a break.

Better is the consolidating 24... P-B3, continuing the policy of watchful, hopeful waiting. Then White continues to press on the Queen-side



25 NxKP!

**Tactics.** Up to the present, the game has been fought along positional lines. Now tactics come to the fore. White sacrifices material to force open an avenue to the enemy King.

25.... PxN  
26 QxP† N-B3  
27 B-Q4!

**Zwischenzug.** The point. Black had expected 27 P-N5 to which he'd reply with 27... NxQP, relieving himself considerably. But the quiet, intervening, text move maintains a grip of iron. Now there is no adequate reply to the threat of (28) P-N5.

27.... PxNP  
28 PxP BxP

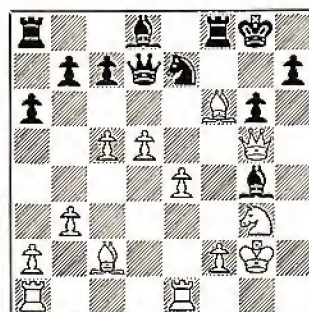
On 28... P-R3 29 P-N5, PxP 30 QxNP, White's threats on the pinned Knight and also on the open King Rook file are decisive.

It is interesting to note that, in this last line, White actually is able to utilize the open King Rook file and so lends point to White's 18th move, which appeared pointless at the time. It does not follow from this, however, that White anticipated the present position at that move. Almost all plays on the chessboard are remotely related to each other; and the better player, as a rule, ties up the relationship at the propitious moment.

29 Q-N5

White simultaneously attacks Bishop and Knight; he must recover a piece.

29.... Q-Q2  
30 BxN† K-N1



31 B-Q1

**Counter-threat.** White perceives and parries a subtle threat. Black had intended 31... NxP! 32 BxB, N-B5† 33 K any, QRxB after which he has recovered his Pawn.

31.... B-R6†

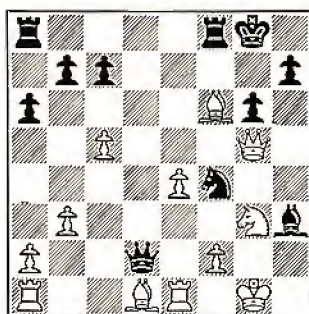
31... BxB, with the same threat in view, fails because 32 QRxB activates a Rook on Black's Queen (e.g., 32... NxP 33 BxB, N-B5† 34 QxN, and, however Black replies, he remains a piece down).

Similarly, 31... NxP at once fails also because of 32 B/1xB (32... BxB 33 BxQ, BxQ 34 PxN—or 33... N-B5† 34 QxN).

32 K-N1 NxP

Pure desperation: Black is at a loss to free himself in any case.

33 BxB N-B5  
34 B-B6 Q-Q7



35 R-K2!

**Keep Track of Material.** White is well ahead in material and can afford to part with a little to retain his edge. He meets Black's feeble threats by giving back the Exchange.

35.... NxR†  
36 BxN Q-Q2

Black avoids the exchange of Queens which would permit a longer, though equally futile, resistance. He is the equivalent of nearly two Pawns behind.

37 R-Q1

Even quicker is 37 B-B4†, B-K3 38 N-B5!

37.... Q-B2 39 P-K5 BxB  
38 B-B4 B-K3 40 N-B5 Resigns

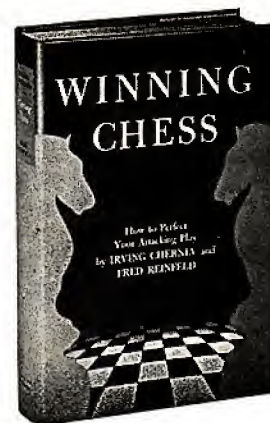
Thus, what started out to be a discourse on better development, embraces what seems nearly the entire retinue of middle game motifs. Nor is this denouement odd; for, on move 18, Black had not a single piece developed, while White had a slew of them on all-important squares.

Hence the lesson to be learned is that better development of itself, like control of the center, is only one of many important factors. It is sufficient, though, to set in motion the chain reaction of converting one plus into another, adding fractional advantages in the process.

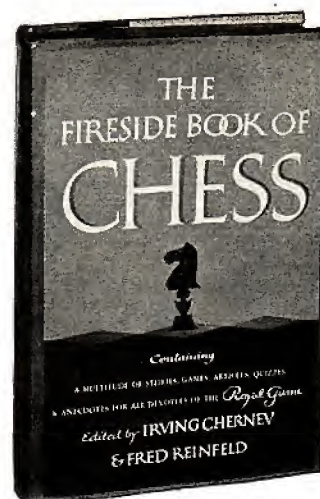
### Plan Well!

Strategy embraces the conversion and accumulation of advantages. But you must plan solidly from the very first in order to acquire the initial advantage from which to work.

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# From the "Amenities and Background of Chess-play"

by William Ewart Napier

## The Golden Age of Chess

### 15. Master H. E. Bird

NO CHESS BOOK, I think, can be complete without paying homage to Master Bird. If I had only one page to rejoice in, it should win a kindly veneration for all his adventures and misadventures, his farce and comedy and drama of the chessboard. The roots of his play were sunk deep in the tradition of Labourdonnais and MacDonnell; he played Morphy; and, half a lifetime afterward, we see him at Hastings, playing a thoroughbred game which Pillsbury said was too beautiful to annotate! A long stretch that—and brimful of enthusiasm. He adored chess, i.e., the play itself, which is not common among masters.

Bird earned the rebuke of playing impulsively in tournaments. It was disrespectful and scandalous, some thought; but, if there is genius in chess, Bird of all players had it, I believe, in greatest abundance. And his speed and sparkle and eccentricity must have interested Morphy himself, to the degree that he took down some of Bird's games. That's a thought worth more than a stone monument. I like the picture of Morphy, paper and pencil in hand, recording the Bird maneuvers.

I saw Bird once at Simpson's Divan, but not to speak to. I brought away an impression of fulminating chess, of hearty laughter and liberty and beefsteak. He romped!

Once I asked Teichmann what he thought of Bird's chess. "Same as his health," he replied, "always alternating between being dangerously ill and dangerously well."

England will not know his like again.

HERE is an early lyric of Bird's career. It was played, I think, in 1850, and probably at intemperate speed.

#### QUEEN PAWN OPENING

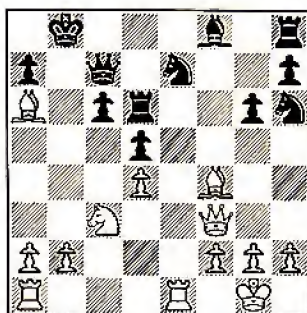
(Remove Black's King Bishop Pawn)

White		Buckle	Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	9 B-N5†	B-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-Q4	10 O-O	B-B3
3 N-QB3	N-QB3	11 N-K5	Q-B2
4 N-B3	N/3-K2	12 Q-B3	N-R3
5 B-N5	P-B3	13 KR-K1	O-O-O
6 P-K4	P-KN3	14 NxB	PxN
7 BPxP	BPxP	15 B-R6†	K-N1
8 PxP	PxP	16 B-KB4	R-Q3

(See diagram, next column)

17 NxP!	PxN	20 R-K6	QxB
18 QR-B1	Q-N3	21 RxR	NxQ
19 QxP	N/3-B4	22 R-Q8†	K-N2
		23 R-N8 mate	

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



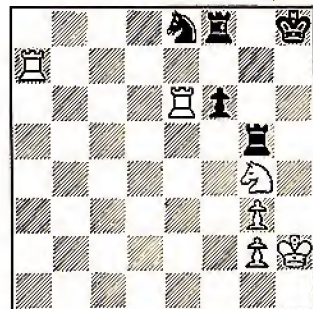
Position after 16 . . . R-Q3

BIRD liked this hollow-chested Pawn formation and played it with great skill. It was, of course, a vital talent for anyone who might meet the Evans Gambit Declined.

Here the droll finish makes a true bit of Bird; but the game is throughout highly instructive.

London Congress, 1883  
GIUOCO PIANO

Bird			Englisch
White			Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	20 P-B4!	P-B3
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	21 P-B5!	N-R4
3 B-B4	B-B4	22 P-R6!	PxRP
4 P-B3	N-B3	23 RxP	Q-Q2
5 P-QN4	B-N3	24 P-Q4!	NxB†
6 P-Q3	P-Q3	25 PxN	N-B1
7 O-O	O-O	26 PxQP	P-B3
8 B-KN5	B-K3	27 R-B1	NxP
9 QN-Q2	Q-K2	28 R/1xP	N-K1
10 P-QR4	P-QR3	29 QxP	P-N5
11 P-R5	B-R2	30 N-R4	PxP
12 K-R1	P-R3	31 PxP	QxP
13 B-R4	QR-Q1	32 N-B5	QxP
14 P-N5	BxB	33 R-K6	R-Q8†
15 NxB	PxP	34 K-R2	Q-N8
16 N-K3	BxN	35 QxQ	RxQ
17 PxP	Q-K3	36 R-R7	R-N4
18 Q-N1!	P-N4	37 NxP†	K-R1
19 B-N3	QN-R2	38 NxP	R-N4



39 RxN	R-R4†	42 KxR	R-K8†
40 K-N1	RxR	43 K-R2	R-R8†
41 NxP	R-R8†	44 KxR	Tableau!

AND this is the game which, as clerk of the evening, Morphy "took down" in 1859.

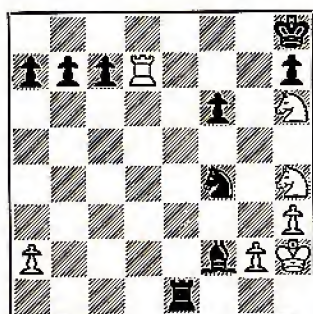
Young Bird had no stage fright.

#### EVANS GAMBIT

Bird			De Riviere
White			Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	8 PxP	B-N3
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	9 P-KR3	N-B3
3 B-B4	B-B4	10 N-B3	O-O
4 P-QN4	BxNP	11 B-KN5	N-K2
5 P-B3	B-B4	12 P-K5	PxP
6 O-O	P-Q3	13 PxP	N-Q2
7 P-Q4	PxP	14 P-K6	PxP



15 BxP† K-R1 22 RxR R-K1  
 16 N-Q5 N-KB3 23 R-Q7 N-Q4  
 17 BxN PxB 24 N-Q8 N-B5  
 18 BxB RxR 25 N-B7† K-N1  
 19 N-B4 QxQ 26 N-R6† K-R1  
 20 QRxQ QR-Q1 27 N-R4 R-K8†  
 21 N-K6 RxR 28 K-R2 BxP

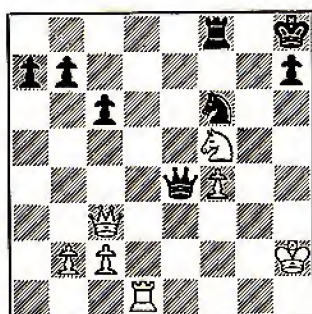


White mates in five: 29 R-Q8†, R-K1 (29... K-N2 30 N/4-B5† leads to mate in four) 30 RxR†, K-N2 31 R-N8†, KxN 32 N-B5†, K-R4 33 P-N4 mate.

ONE of the ensigns of grandeur is that the losses of pre-eminent players share their immortality.

#### Nottingham Congress, 1886 FROM GAMBIT

Bird	Zukertort	
White	Black	
1 P-KB4	P-K4	19 Q-K2
2 PxP	P-Q3	20 R-Q1
3 PxP	BxP	21 B-B4
4 N-KB3	N-KB3	22 BxB
5 P-Q4	N-N5	23 R-Q5
6 B-N5	P-KB3	24 N-B5
7 B-R4	P-KN4	25 Q-Q2
8 B-B2	NxB	26 R-Q6
9 KxN	P-N5	27 Q-R6
10 N-R4	P-KB4	28 Q-N5
11 P-KN3	P-B5	29 QxP
12 P-K4	N-B3	30 R-Q1
13 B-N5	PxP†	31 K-R2
14 PxP	O-O†	32 N-K2
15 K-N2	Q-B3	33 Q-B3
16 R-B1	QxP	34 Q-B3
17 RxR†	BxR	35 N-B4
18 N-QB3	B-QB4	36 PxR



37 QxN† Resigns

#### A Related Point?

Napier's broad mind readily perceived the true merit in losses, as witness:

"Most players are proud of their victories, but Napier thinks the best game he ever played was the one he lost to Lasker at Cambridge Spring in 1904!"  
 —From Chernev's *Curious Chess Facts*

## 16. Zukertort's Immortals

MASTER Fred Reinfeld, author of inspiring chess books, sent us several midget games, and the one which follows is not only subtle and beautiful, but, so far as I know, is original.

Chess magnates are very apt to frown on these games, but the folk still go on offering prize awards for brilliancy; and the folk very seldom go wrong. Perhaps folklore will endure as long and provoke less dispute than the "best sellers" of antiquity.

True it is also that, when a magnate produces a little gem, he is never annoyed to see it in print. Some vanity is an asset.

Once, while walking over Waterloo Bridge in London with stout-hearted Teichmann, we conversed of the ingredients which associate to make a chess-player. I ventured a remark that, if he would name one indispensable ingredient, I would name an able player wholly destitute of it. And Richard very tolerantly asked, "Have you given any thought to vanity?"

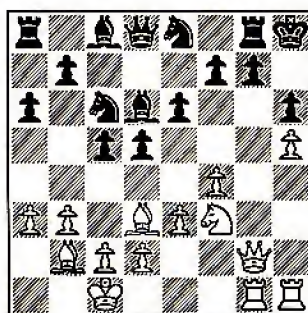
Berlin, 1874

Zukertort had a caustic genius in odds-giving. The attacks burned slowly at first, without acute longings for quick gain; violence often dictates its own antidote! But his offensives gained power toward the end and usually wound up in a burst of glory. The odds game below was won by Zukertort—and how!

#### BIRD'S OPENING

(Remove White's Queen Knight)

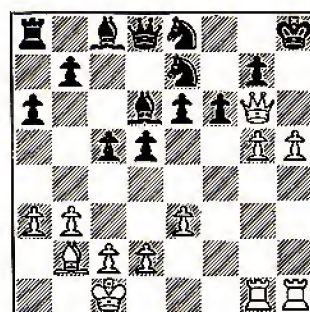
Zukertort	Epoureaux	
White	Black	
1 P-KB4	P-K3	8 Q-K2
2 N-B3	N-KB3	9 P-KN4
3 P-QN3	P-Q4	10 Q-N2
4 B-N2	P-B4	11 P-KR4
5 P-K3	N-B3	12 P-R5
6 P-QR3	P-QR3?	13 O-O-O
7 B-Q3	B-Q3	14 QR-N1



15 B-R7!!

The student will perceive that this is a wizard's move; for, if 15... KxB, White proceeds 16 Q-N6† with mate ensuing. It is rare indeed that, as here, one beautiful Queen sacrifice is refused, and a few moves later another prevails in greater beauty—and different in character.

15... P-B3  
 16 BxR KxB  
 17 Q-N6 K-R1  
 18 N-N5! RPxN  
 19 PxP N-K2



20 PxP!! NxQ 22 R-R8†! KxR  
 21 PxN§ K-N1 23 P-B7 Resigns

A classic!

#### Blackburne's Equity

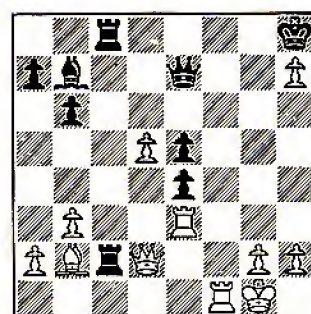
Blackburne used to say that he claimed equity in the immortality of this game for having compelled Zukertort's desperate brilliancy!

#### London Congress, 1883 ENGLISH OPENING

Zukertort	Blackburne	
White	Black	
1 P-QB4	P-K3	11 NxB
2 P-K3	N-KB3	12 N-Q2
3 N-KB3	P-QN3	13 P-B3
4 B-K2	B-N2	14 QxN
5 O-O	P-Q4	15 BxP
6 P-Q4	B-Q3	16 B-Q3
7 N-B3	O-O	17 QR-K1
8 P-QN3	QN-Q2	18 P-K4
9 B-N2	Q-K2	19 P-K5
10 N-QN5	N-K5	20 P-B4

20... P-B4 at once promises more; but it is fortunate that a routine device did not cheat posterity of this gorgeous finish.

21 R-K3! P-B4 24 BxN PxP  
 22 PxP e.p. NxP? 25 PxNP R-B7  
 23 P-B5! N-K5 26 PxP† K-R1  
 27 P-Q5§ P-K4



28 Q-N4!! R/1-B4

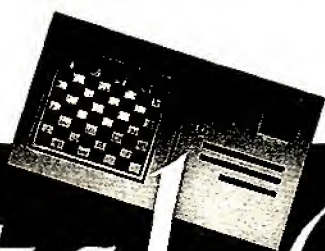
If the Queen is accepted, mate ensues in seven: 28... QxQ 29 BxP†, KxP 30 R-R3†, K-N3 31 R-N3†, K-R3 (best) 32 R-B6†, K-R4 (32... K-R2 is no better) 33 R-B5†, K-R3 34 B-B4†, K-R2 35 R-R5 mate. But White's 29th is perhaps a prettier thing than his 28th; and the crisp 32d is a tail feather to match the other plumage.

29 R-B8†!! KxP

Black cannot play 29... QxR because of 30 BxP†, KxP 31 QxP†, etc.

30 QxP† K-N2 32 B-N7†! K-N1  
 31 BxP† KxR 33 QxQ Resigns





# Postal Chess

## POSTAL SCRIPTS

### TOURNAMENT NOTES

#### Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

##### New Champion

On January of this year, we were pleased to announce that Jimmy Sherwin won the 1949 Golden Knights Postal Championship. At the time, the 1947-8 Golden Knights, with the largest entry list of all to date, was thoroughly bogged down with many results yet to clear. At last, however, we can announce a clear winner: Leon Stolzenberg of Detroit, Michigan. For more about Leon, see "The World of Chess" in this issue.

As to his record in the 1947-8 tournament, however, that properly belongs here in the Postal Chess department.

Starting in 47-N 96, Leon won six games against Dr. B. Kurti of Chicago, Illinois, Frank T. Gordon of the same city, William S. Jarnagin of Columbus, Ohio, Don M. Bauer of Defiance, Ohio, Robert Ingram of Chicago, again, and Harold De More of Benzonia, Michigan. Jarnagin (whose only loss was to Stolzenberg) and Gordon (with 2 losses) both went on into the Semi-finals.

Though Leon had entered the prelims late enough (nearly half way to the closing date), he qualified quickly, was assigned to Semi-finals section, 47-Ns 5, August 7, 1948. Again, he won six straight: against Carl D. Miller of Washington, D. C., Francis H. Ashley of Toledo, Ohio, K. Ouchi of Bogota, New Jersey, Otto J. Menzel of Mt. Vernon, New Jersey, David Eisen of New York City and John E. Hodge of Peoria, Illinois. Caught between Leon and Dave Eisen, also a fast worker, who qualified for the first Finals section, none of the others qualified from this section.

Again, however, Leon qualified very quickly. He was assigned to Finals section, 47-Nf 2, on May 27, 1949—and proceeded to make his sweep complete against Andrew C. Berry of Appleton, Wisconsin, Bernard D. Rosenblum of Long Island City, N. Y., B. D. Thompson of Davidson, North Carolina, Eldorous Dayton of Larchmont, N. Y., L. C. Noderer (who replaced Adolph Stern) of Oak Ridge, Tennessee and David Bentz of Baltimore, Maryland. Leon's last win, against Berry, was reported in time for the August Postal Mortems.

1950—and, for his over-all promptness and dispatch, he's been kept waiting till now to learn that his score cannot be matched!

Still, it's bound to take time for 1491 entrants to sift on into Semi-finals, for 588 Semi-finalists to break down into 224 Finalists and for the latter to knock each other off. And perhaps patience carries its own reward? Leon answered us in April with "Glad to hear from you—now, I'm sure Spring is more than just around the corner!"

Congratulations and the \$250 first prize to Leon Stolzenberg!

#### 4th Annual Championship—1949

Very few results are coming in and, though several sections started more recently have quite a ways to go, many really ought to be but are not finishing now. Check up on your games and prompt tardy opponents; report them if they fail to respond to prompting.

#### 5th Annual Championship—1950

As a result of current Postal Mortems, Finals section, 50-Nf 2, has now completed play, and the contestants therein score the following, weighted total points:\*

R. Klugman 41.25; J. C. Myers 33.4; J. H. Staffer 31.75; S. Hirschhorn 30.65; B. D. Rosenblum 27.25; G. W. Hardman 22.75; and H. Harrison 22.15.

Also, F. B. Casey and D. I. D. Rozman have now qualified for the Finals. No other qualifiers are established and unassigned as of now.

#### 6th Annual Championship—1951

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following have qualified for assignment to the Finals: L. Stolzenberg, G. A. Hunnex and H. R. Meifert. We still lack qualifiers to fill out the next section to be assigned, however.

#### 7th Annual Championship—1952-3

As a result of current Postal Mortems, W. Muir has qualified for the Finals, joins Dr. I. Farber on the waiting list.

Also, the following have qualified for assignment to the Semi-finals: M. E. Moser, Dr. L. C. Cody, A. Williams, A. Linder, P. F. Nye (2), A. Simirenko, J. R. Cox, R. M. Burt, W. Rabinowitz, L. R. Simms, R. C. Peddicord, D. W. Hall, E.

A. Capillon, W. S. Stevens, R. F. Jolly, R. Dorsey, Lucille Kellner, R. E. Faber, G. L. Kashin, R. A. Roberts, M. M. Schaffer, E. V. Trull and E. C. Kreiger.

## POSTALMIGHTIES!

### Prize Winners

The following postalites have won prizes in 1952 and 1953 Prize Tournaments as a result of current Postal Mortems.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
52-P	15 L Latchner	1st	5 -1
	76 N Raymond	1-2	5 -1
	G P Seoville	1-2	5 -1
	82 W Weil	1st	6 -0
	91 J E Laine	1st	5 -1
	174 Edith Grosz	1st	5 1/2 - 1/2
	178 T Frankel	1st	4 1/2 - 1 1/2
	198 F T Huffman	1st	6 -0
53-P	12 L N Page	1st	5 -1
	14 A H Clark	1st	5 -1
	18 A C Chick	1st	5 1/2 - 1/2
	23 J B Fowler	1-2	4 1/2 - 1 1/2
	M Goldgel	1-2	4 1/2 - 1 1/2
	27 F T Huffman	1st	6 -0
	29 Mrs. K Albert	1st	6 -0
	44 E Swanwich	1st	6 -0
	5 D ReVeal	1st	5 1/2 - 1/2
	57 G B Covington	1st	5 1/2 - 1/2
	63 E M Mitchell	1st	5 -1
	76 A Margolis	1st	6 -0
	82 R K Williams	1st	6 -0
	86 R Roberts	1st	6 -0
	91 E H Cordts	1st	6 -0
	135 J A Baker	1st	4 1/2 - 1 1/2

### Certificate Winners

The following postalites have qualified for Victory Certificates in 1951, 1952 and 1953 Class Tournaments as a result of current Postal Mortems. Certificates cannot be sent till all tourney results have been reported and recorded, for certificate cross-tables.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
51-C139	H Heffron	1-2	4 1/2 - 1 1/2
	H C Spear	1-2	4 1/2 - 1 1/2
	146 E A Suppinger	2d	4 1/2 - 1 1/2
52-C149	C Toth	1st	6 -0
	182 C Bergquist	1st	4 1/2 - 1 1/2
	296 J J Reid	1st	5 -1
	330 Mrs T Ostermann	1st	5 -1
	338 J H Weber	1st	4 1/2 - 1 1/2
	339 J M Williams	1st	5 1/2 - 1/2
53-C	12 Dr L C Cody	1st	6 -0
	33 A J Healey	1st	6 -0
	51 W M Thorsden	1st	6 -0
	54 S B Laird	1st	6 -0
	58 J D Chapman	1-2	4 -2
	L F Vicinus	1-2	4 -2
	78 R J Roberson	1st	6 -0
	135 G Diebling	1st	6 -0
	166 G F Williams	1st	6 -0
	211 J Babich	1st	5 -1
	350 J B Williford	1st	6 -0

Please report results of games promptly, and simply as directed under Postal Mortems, top of next page. Above all, send reports separate from any other correspondence to CHESS REVIEW.

\* Weighted point totals are based on the following scale: 1.0 point per win in the prelims; 2.2 in semi-finals; and 4.5 in finals. Draws count half these values.



# POSTAL MORTEMS

Game reports received  
during March, 1954

To report your results, all you need give is section number, full names of both players and the outcome of the game—but, for Class and Prize Tourneys in 4 man sections, state also if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent.

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording:

54-C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek 0 (1st)  
54-P 401: A. Halprin 1 H. N. Pillsbury 1 (2)  
54-Nf 13: F. J. Marshall 1 H. E. Atkins 0.  
In these, the year (54), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tourneys, the first or second game is indicated in the final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so. A postcard is ideal for size, easy to send.

Please note: Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (e.g., 54-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1954) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

## CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Tourneys graded by rating classes

### Started in 1951 (Key: 51-C)

Tourneys 1-173: 139 Spear, Wilson tie.

### Started in 1952 (Key: 52-C)

Notice: With two years of play, results in these Class Tournaments become over-due. For Tourneys 52-C 144 to 178, started in April, 1952, this factor is of immediate importance. (Tourneys 179 to 203, started in May, come next.)

Players who were April starters must report results now (within one month) or apply for settlement by adjudication. For the latter, send (1) record of moves made (2) diagram of position reached and (3) statement of how you propose to win or to draw (being a piece ahead, or demonstrating forced mate or forced win of a piece, is sufficient for item 3; otherwise state in detail). If you cannot hope to win or to draw, kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work.

If you are not sure all your results have been reported, give a full list of wins, draws and losses with names of opponents as a final report.

Tourneys 1-362: 34 Black masters Murphy. 149 Bornholz withdrawn. 177 Wise whips Britton. 182 Bergquist, Cross tie. 213 Broder-son tops (2f) Benge. 223 Daniels tops, then ties Marston. 283 Williams nips Namson. 287 Quane tops (1f) Wallace. 285 Hyde tops, then ties Williams. 290 Savary licks, then ties Lewis. 296 Wilcox bests Ogilvie, bows to, then ties Reid. 307 McDaniel downs Wise. 317 Williams ties, then tops Wise. 319 Cou-rough conks Yanis. 328 Rainwater, Magee split two. 330 Ostermann mauls Bregar. 338 Keith tops Kindle, ties Weber. 339 Williams tops Doherty twice. 346 Bergamo halts Offenhausser. 352 Feldman defeats Schneider. 355 Glusman sinks Schwerner. 360 Williford whips Williams.

### Started in 1953 (Key: 53-C)

Notice: With more than a year in play, most 53-C Tourney games should be over and reported. Be sure to report your results and to check if they are published here in Postal Mortems. If not sure, file a summary of

your results, listing each opponent by name as a final report. And get after tardy op-ponents now left playing.

Tourneys 1-100: 5 Sims bests Bokma. 12 Cody tops (2) Lindley. 23 Hodurski halts Adickes. 27 Dishaw, Willis tie. 33 Healey tops Gleason twice. 35 Fribourg defeats Stewart. 37 McBride, Houston tie. 40 Ebarp withdraws; Heuchert whips Wyller. 47 Dyer downs Talley. 49 Henderson halts Holmes. 51 Thorndon tops Mayer twice. 53 Couture conks Pocklington twice. 54 Laird licks Hikade. 58 Vicinus halts Hikade. 60 Dun-combe bests Hoglund, bows twice to Wenz-laff; Harms downs Wenzlaff, Duncombe. 63 Gillow mauls Marshall. 69 Nearing nips Pot-ter. 71 Lee withdraws. 77 Souders whips Weston. Wyller. 78 Roberson tops (2a) Albert. 84 Pelikan conks Alexander. 85 Keith rips Rea. 88 Rusch routs Kelley. 94 Steven-son stops Marjon. 98 Wax tops (2f) Hutchins.

Tourneys 101-135: 101 Farrell fells Muecke. 104 Robinson tops Engel twice. 105 Houk downs Dishaw; Manchester, Stevens tie. 107 Osofsky tops, then ties Del Bourgo; Del Bourgo bows to Jacobson, bests Shapiro. 109 Turpin, Keith jolt Jenkins. 110 Ban-croft, Bass split two; Bass, Del Bourgo tie. 112 Wilbur downs Dulicai. 113 Marmorato loses to Black, licks Bancroft. 115 Fleming clips Kleber twice; Robinson rips Kleber. 116 Healey bests Glusman, Mendel, bows to Plotz. 117 Everhardt hits Lowenfels; Gorfy withdraws. 118 Rerick clips Clark. 120 Glus-man whips Underwood. 126 Gilson tops Ziltz. 127 Hobson loses to Giordano, wins (a) from Stuppler. 128 Austin tops Peterson. 131 Cooley, Hurlbut tie. 135 Diebling downs Appleton twice.

Tourneys 136-170: 136 Smith wins from Stuppler (a), Kalogeras. 137 Heinrich, Dot-terer halt Hunt. 139 Sherwin defeats Lanam twice, loses to Joseph. 140 Jones, Weil lick Lucas; Bruce jolts Lucas, Jones. 142 Work whips Jenkins. 143 Mowry bests Younger, bows to Peddicord. 144 Faircloth withdraws. 148 Zukaitis bests Dudley, bows to Dulicai; Dulicai fells Fagan. 149 Wolfram, Cha jolt Joyce. 151 Ashley downs Dishaw. 154 Wil-liams whips Soule; McClure tops Giordano. 155 Rabin (2), Vicinus rip Gelder. 158 Utter conks Coubrough. 159 Norman nips Toor. Sherwin; Sherwin, Toor split two. 161 Witte-mann tops, then ties Silver, bows to Moor-head. 164 Horton halts Williams. 165 Teen-ies withdraws. 166 Williams tops (2a) Cohen; Kalogeras withdraws. 167 Petonke bests Utter. 168 Freedman, Rubin rip Chap-man; Rinehart, Rubin split two; Freedman halts Rinehart. 169 Kleinschmidt clips Fleming.

Tourneys 171-215: 173 Montgomery fells MacFadden. 174 Osborn bests Kent. 175 Giordano beats Binderwald. 177 La Salle mauls Muecke. 178 Kidwell conks Owers. 183 Bass bows to Ingraham twice, bests Shera. 186 Drozynski smears Sherman. 188 Tresidder trips McInturff. 190 Schroeder tops Sheller. 192 Fowler beats Bancroft. 194 Gillow tops (2f) Martin. 195 Simkin conks Coupal twice. 196 Damm takes Schwandt twice; Lovegren halts Hurley. 197 Downs, (2) Bilton defeat Fleming. 200 Weare tops Taylor (2). Andrews. 201 Talbot tops Downs twice. 205 Swanson mauls Muel-ler. 207 Wilkerson tops Rhodes, ties Kahn. 209 Cleveland, Hammerman split two. 210 Bardwick defeats Gregory, Cleveland twice each; Cleveland bows to Gregory, bests Wyller. 211 Babich beats Fattel, splits two with Oeder; Fattel, Oeder split two. 212 Utter conks Carlyle. 213 Freeman, McClellan split two. 214 Kooistra, Wittmann split two; Kooistra tops Grindel. 215 Donaldson downs Summers-Gill.

Tourneys 216-275: 217 Shedd overcomes Gregory, Brotz. 219 Lounsbury whips Wyller. 221 Cuthbert, Yznaga each top Karch twice. 222 Garrison withdraws. 226 Reich rips Harms. 227 Portala resigns to all. 229 Wyller whips Eichholt. 230 Utter defeats

Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit with-out rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication: df marks a double-forfeit when both players failed to submit round-closing adjudication reports.

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Charlton. 233 Moore tops Farrell, splits two with Hallam; Farrell, Hallam tie twice. 234 Ogilvie conks Kahn. 235 Ostermann tops Gelder. 240 D. McConkie halts Heyman. 241 Krueger cracks Robb twice. 243 Gifford halts Hikade. 244 Oeder bests Marcus, bows to Schoerner. 246 Jacobson mauls Marcus. 247 Waring whips Perkins. 248 Miller clips McConkie. 254 Williams withdraws. 257 Harsh halts Hecker. 258 Hampton hits Grace. 267 Rich rips Kerr. Weiss, Kamen. 271 Donaldson withdraws. 273 Hurley halts Keplinger. 275 Ford withdraws.

**Tourneys 276-303:** 276 Raymond masters Belz. 278 Sumner halts Hall. 285 Charlesworth downs Davis. 290 Hart hits Horton; Gregory downs Dunkin twice. 300 Mester mauls Davenport. 302 Daum withdraws, loses (1a) to Bennett. 303 Selby withdraws.

## Started in 1954 (Key: 54-C)

**Tourneys 1-92:** 5 Putinier whips Wilson. 11 Hardy halts Indrieri; Donaldson withdraws. 29 Gelfand licks Lawler. 30 Lee withdraws, loses (1a) to O'Neil. 32 Sigler withdraws.

## PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tourneys for Premiums

## Started in 1952 (Key: 52-P)

Notice: With two years of play, results in these Prize Tournaments become over-due. For Tourneys 52-P 63 to 84, started April, 1952, this factor is of immediate importance. (Tourneys 85 to 105, started in May, come next.)

Players who were April starters must report results now (within one month) or apply for settlement by adjudication. For the latter, send (1) record of moves made (2) diagram of position reached and (3) statement of how you propose to win or to draw (being a piece ahead, or demonstrating forced mate or forced win of a piece, is sufficient for item 3; otherwise state in detail). If you cannot hope to win or to draw, kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work.

If you are not sure all your results have been reported, give a full list of wins, draws and losses with names of opponents as a final report.

**Tourneys 1-207:** 45 Lateimer tops, then ties Mosemann. 76 Raymond bests Gross twice. 82 Weil whips Gross. 91 Wilmarth licks Laine. 97 Roark tops Howell. (2a) Newman. 135 Correction: Baker won from Jackson. 161 Eickholt, Matzke tie. 163 Simpson tops Ohmes. 169 Wishneff whips Astapoff; Astapoff fells Fox. 174 Brooke defeats MacQueen, ties Grosz; correction: Grosz tops (f) Davenport. 178 Correction: Ernst, Thompson tied. 190 Booher halts Hart. 193 Mehling mauls Orlando. 198 Huffman halts Pittman. 202 Draughton tops, then ties Dinwiddie.

## Started in 1953 (Key: 53-P)

Notice: With more than a year in play, most 53-P Tourney games should be over and reported. Be sure to report your results and check if they are published here in Postal Mortems. If not sure, file a summary of your results, listing each opponent by name as a final report. And get after tardy opponents now left playing.

**Tourneys 1-70:** 12 Garver ties with Lozano, loses to Page. 14 Clark defeats Landon twice. 18 Lee withdraws. 20 Williams chops Chapman. 22 Goldgell, (2) Fowler best Albrecht. 27 Huffman halts Goldbach twice. 29 Albert bests King. 32 Fuchs whips Werner. 34 McLoughlin stops Steiner twice. 39 Franz. Estrada tie. 42 Dalrymple, Halliwell tie. 44 Leeson withdraws. 51 Gallagher, Keefe tie twice. 52 Daniels bows to Morley, bests Cernosek; Druet tops Cernosek twice. 55 ReVeal ties then tops Thomas. 57 Covington takes two from Pizza. 59 Hammett halts Pratt. 63 Boehm beats Mitchell; Corda downs Draughton. 64 Stanley splits two with Laine, tops Peeley. 70 Margolis, Small each top Faneuf twice.

**Tourneys 71-100:** 71 Martine masters Taubenhaus. 72 Jacobsen jolts Kooistra. 75 Kornhauser conks Condon; Schiller tops Kelly. 77 Kornhauser bests Cha, ties, then bests Williams; Williams ties Cha, tops Kohlhaas. 78 Harris halts Peterson. 79 Her- 80 Rick halts Graeff twice; Keidan withdraws. 81 Vano withdraws. 82 Williams whips Schoerner. 83 Eickholt whips Hinkley. (2) Wall; Laine licks Wall twice. 88 Roberts rips Walter twice. 90 Cha lick Lewis. 91 Cordts conks Edwards twice. 94 Aston, (2) Potschuch beat Cowan who withdraws; Aston tops Silver, splits two with Potschuch. 95 Babcock bests Roszkowski. 100 Weeks whips Cohen.

**Tourneys 101-150:** 102 Brown, Covington tie. 103 Capp halts Hammett. 106 Thompson rips Rubenstein. 108 Suhs sinks Gode. 109 Silver chops Cha. 110 Schmitt tops (2f) Baxter. 113 Luxner rips, then ties Raduazzo. 116 Raimi ties, then tops Sill. 117 Pflumm conks Curdo. 118 Pearce, (2) McCoubrey whip Wills. 121 Preston tops Foster; Zawicki halts Hoff. 122 Green clips Cleveland twice. Goldstone; Cleveland loses to Goldstone, tops Flueckiger twice. 127 Gibbs halts Hyde. 131 Young bests Allen. 132 Cha tops Morrison. 133 Scott beats Batcheller. 135 Rhoads downs Dundatscheck. 141 Mitchell withdraws loses (1a) to Tomori. 144 Freeman, (2) Werner bests Pierson. 147 Day downs Holbrook; Cordts tops Silver, ties Day. 149 Arrowood withdraws. 150 Guidry withdraws.

**Tourneys 151-178:** 152 Curtis bows to Cha, bests Beverage. 155 Welch loses to Pohl, licks Curtis. 162 Plotz, Cha maul Michelson. 165 Giasson conks Cotter. 167 Allen, Jolly tie. 168 Elliott, Matthews split two. 171 Harth withdraws. 172 Mitchell resigns (2) to Richards, withdraws. 174 Manny conks Keesling. 175 Doares halts Hooper.

## Started in 1954 (Key: 54-P)

**Tourneys 1-30:** 2 Donaldson withdraws. 13 Lang tops Thompson. 28 Gibby replaces Deighton.

## GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive qualification championships

## 3d Annual Championship—1947-8

FINALS (Key: 47-Nf)

Notice: All results due now for this tournament: we are extending a last chance for final results or claims for adjudication results. Such reports must be in mail by June 15.

**Sections 1-32:** 31 Langfelder overcomes Strahan. 32 Henin halts Garner.

## 4th Annual Championship—1949

FINALS (Key: 49-Nf)

**Sections 1-18:** 17 Pohle bests Bender, Blackburn. 18 Reilly withdrawn.

## 5th Annual Championship—1950

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 50-Ns)

**Sections 1-43:** 12 Kuhn withdraws. 42 Michalski withdraws. 43 Hayes overcomes Williams.

FINALS (Key: 50-Nf)

**Sections 1-16:** 2 Myers mauls Hardman. 5 Yarmak sinks Suyker. 8 Hook hits Shaw. 10 Morgan tops Krugloff, (f) Vandemark. 11 Taber ties Adickes, whips Gilliland, Weng- 12 graf. 12 Willas bests Bevier. 13 Morgan rips Power; Robinson mauls Harper. 14 Rice loses to Wood, licks Clevenger. 16 Casey replaces Paterson-Smyth.

## 6th Annual Championship—1951

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 51-Ns)

**Sections 1-33:** 14 Hunnex halts Baxter; Norton, Trull tie. 23 Thompson tops (f) McCallister. 24 Hansen mauls Moser. 25 Stolzenberg stops Alger, Capo, Gerstein, Becker. 27 Meifert mauls Payne. 28 Stark whips Wyman. 30 Schmitt clips Klar; Brice-Nash nips Klar, Schmitt; Rider rips Wurl. 31 Fife, Keating, Wilson, Zoudlik mob Hoeflin; Fife fells Lieberman.



The following new players started Postal Chess play during March, with initial ratings as given below:

**Class A at 1300:** W. Benedetti, I. Bizar, E. L. Bourdon, C. L. Eudd, I. A. Dalbergs, M. Montecillo, T. C. Parker, J. D. Rowe and D. H. Strassler;

**Class B at 1200:** B. Bradley, E. Brantferger, J. Haddiman, C. Heffner, F. Kuehn, E. R. Leary, R. B. Leather, T. Masters, W. R. Shattuck, P. B. Smith, R. Wanger and S. O. Wassner;

**Class C at 900:** M. L. Ball, R. Baron, E. Bernstein, R. N. Bicknell, V. L. Boorum, R. E. Brown, J. D. Carpenter, H. M. Christopher, S. A. Daniels, J. S. Davis, W. Dennis, R. V. Fallon, B. L. Fenner, E. Figge, Dr. L. E. Firestone, J. W. Flora, G. H. Frank, R. J. Franklin, R. Gallagher, H. C. Garrett, H. G. Gordon, A. E. Cropp, W. Jennings, T. Katon, H. E. Kell, R. Khautin, J. M. Kusmish, P. C. Lang, R. La Place, R. Lavik, Pic. J. M. Liston, J. J. Locke, G. W. Mayes, H. E. McKeehan, C. D. Nelson, E. L. Neville, R. Parker, I. B. Pearlman, A. Pekarsky, Dr. L. F. Pine, M. Rankins, W. R. Shuler, K. Shumway, F. E. J. Smoleynski, K. Sponburgh, J. E. Stanke, W. J. Tegmeyer, H. E. Thompson, R. W. Thompson, R. Tucker, O. R. Watkins, K. Whicher and Dr. A. T. Willson;

**Class D at 600:** Mrs. M. Agnew, Dr. L. A. Baker, A. Catz, R. Diamond, J. G. Du Bay, Lt. B. C. Dudley, Mrs. M. Ericsson, J. W. Fox, F. R. Frow, D. Gordon, D. Gosnell, J. C. Grubs, B. F. Hall, J. E. Harris, D. Kalash, E. Kaminski, J. D. Krooth, R. A. Kutzen, D. Landis, F. B. Liddell, J. E. McCarthy, T. C. Middlebrook, J. C. Moore, D. Neff, V. A. Newton, E. J. O'Neill, J. G. Owens, J. Paris, I. C. Poe, A. Raffalovich, H. M. Raphael, C. N. Steele, K. Stone, R. Swartworth, H. Weber, W. H. White and D. Zorowski.

R-R7 (threatening mate next) and, if 3 R-K5†, KxR 4 P-K7, K-Q4!—or 3 R-Q3†, PxR 4 P-K7, P-B5 with mate to follow in either case. On 2 P-K7, R-N7! 3 R-Q3†, R-Q5! Black also mates; likewise after 2 R-K5†, KxR 3 P-K7, RxP† and 3 PxR, R-R7! and 4 P-K7, K-Q4! Finally, on 2 R-Q3†, R-Q5 suffices as Black mates or gobbles up White's Pawns.

10 Believe it or not! Black wins by 1 . . . PxP! (1) 2 PxP? B-R3! (2) 2 N-B2, PxP 3 BxP, B-R3 4 Q-N3, Q-N3 5 K-N2, RxB! 6 QxR, R-KB1—or 5 R-KB1, B-K6!—or 5 N-B1, B-Q7 6 R-Q1, B-K6! (3) 2 NxNP, BxN 3 Q or RxB, PxP 4 BxP, RxB 5 QxR, Q-N3† and 6 . . . QxN; (4) 2 QxP, Q-N3†! 3 K-R1, N-B3 4 Q-R4 or QxQNP, BxN; (5) 2 QxP, Q-N3†! 3 N-B2, N-B3 4 Q-B2, QR-B1 5 Q-N1, N-N5! 6 PxN, QxN† and 7 . . . BxN; and (6) after 3 N-B2, N-B3, 4 Q-R4, P-N4! 5 QxP, QxN† 6 KxQ, N-K5†.

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Sections 1-10: 4 Kretzschmar defeats Fullum, loses to Mills, Thompson, Katz. 5 Maclean licks Lynch, loses to Thompson. 7 Johnson jolts Smith, Fullum; Parham licks Lenz. 8 O'Reilly rips Ribowsky; Arendt routs O'Reilly, Ribowsky. 10 Yerhoff replaces Whitney.

## 7th Annual Championship—1952-3

### PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 52-N)

Sections 1-99: 1 Donnelly whips Wendt. 7 Bevier, Stephens tie. 27 Weil wallops C. Harris. 35 Stonkus, Zalts tie. 37 Saffern tops (a) Des Jardine. 40 Robb tops (f) Thomas, loses to Haliburton. 50 Peddicord mauls Morrow. 62 Blasius smites Smith. 63 Gibbs withdraws; Connor conks Wayne. 67 Cox tops (a) Flauding. 70 Cody jolts Jensen; McLellan stops Stevens. 72 Lubin licks Rubenstein. 73 Bohon bests Lubin. 77 Hall halts Bingham. 79 Laird licks Hoffman. 80 Henson fells Pixler. 82 Fox tops (a) LeClere. 85 Parrish hits Hoglund. 87 Linder conks Koffman. 90 Stevens stops Wyller; correction: Foley won from Wyller. 91 Patterson bows to Wyller, bests Zollars. 92 Attie, Belsky tie. 93 Hardin, Raymond tie. 94 Rosenblum tops (f) Crowther. 95 Dorsey mauls Mager. 96 Seybold trips Trotzuk. 98 Nye nips Hammelt, Kangas, Ritter, Bump. 99 Mosemann mauls Walrath.

Sections 100-139: 104 Danon tops Graf; Schaffer downs Danon. 105 Kashin bows to Simirenko, bests Royer. 107 Owen defeats Prendergast. 109 Burry bests Churchill; Simms downs Gibby, Distefano; Soper tops Distefano. 110 Hall, Van Brunt tie; Kreiger cracks Fleming. 111 Werner whips McCloskey. 113 Randlett licks Voight, loses to Kaman. 114 Roberts rips Knoll, Wood; Wood bests Banker, Longstreet. 120 Paananen, Banker beat Franks. 121 Doherty, Jacobsen tie; Ostrum trips Roberts. 122 Franz mauls Meador. 132 Reeve rips Vassiliakos. 124 Burt tops (f) Prentzel. 126 Trull trips Kugelmass, Kubu. 128 Frilling halts Hobson. 129 Wurl whips Wilson. 130 Faber fells Mitchell. 133 Kellner conks Mitchell. 135 Feinson fells Schafer. 136 Davison tops (f) Kirkish. 137 Alden tops (f) Smith; Rothe, Nye rip Hall; Nye nips Distefano, Rider. 138 Frank withdraws; Spivey spills Austin; 139 Gonzalez bests Bevier.

Sections 140-153: 142 Smith overcomes Armand; Capillon clips Clareus. 143 Eckstrom tops Taig. 144 Swanson rips Rodkin. 145 Krueger loses to Lieberman, ties Faber; Faber licks Levine. 146 Bricher, Smith whip Wall; Bricher, Caldwell tie; Clayton tops Smith. 147 Gibbs, Bricher whip Wall. 149 Jolly jolts Youngman. 150 Neel nips Marples. 152 Williams conks Koluch. 153 MacManus cracks Krugloff; Curtis, Berzzarins best Ribowsky.

### SEMI-FINALS (Key: 52-Ns)

Sections 1-41: 1 Benedicto ties Homer, bows to Lynch; Daly tops Goodman, ties Birsten. 2 Buerger beats Prosser, Leigh. 3 Fullum, Saffern maul Matzke. 4 Kahn, Simirenko best Bullockus; Kellner, Wisegarver conk Kahn. 5 Staffer stops Trinks. 6 Muir, Stephens maul Massey; Stephens, Trucis trip Hikade. 7 Dimond fells Fuchs; Joseph jolts Marples. 8 Northam, Ross rip Gordon. 9 Kunitz, Prosser tie; Mitchell, Kunitz top Page. 10 Van Brunt bests Giles, Huffman, ties Wildt. 11 Bundick downs Ross. 14 Smoron smears Schroeder. 15 Bakosi withdraws. 17 Blizzard licks Lutter, Curtis. 18 Burdick bests Hayward. 21 Clareus, Hollander tie. 22 Ratermanis rips Aston, Parker; Aston tops Parker. 25 Lee withdraws. 35 Nye replaces Gibbs.

## 8th Annual Championship—1954

Sections 1-29: 1 Heit halts Fox. 2 Silver bests Horne, bows to Pflumm; Holmes halts Horne. 6 Schoeder tops Potter.

### RETURN POSTS

Old-timers who resumed play in March with ratings at which they had left:  
Pvt. C. Gillespie 1470, G. Leavens 720, H. H. Long \$66, M. Marks \$22, E. M. Fraser \$12, S. Rosenberg 1222, D. Schatanoff \$16.

## SOLUTIONS

### to CHESS QUIZ on first page

- 1 White wins after 1 P-B5! The main line is 1 . . . KPXP 2 RxP†, K-N1 3 Q-R8†, Q-B1 4 R-R8†, KxR 5 QxQ†, and mate next. On 1 . . . R-KN6, the same; and, on 1 . . . P-N4, 2 RxP†.
- 2 White wins with 1 R-QB3! and, on 1 . . . Q-N4 2 N-K4†, PxN 3 R-Q1†. On 1 . . . Q-R4, White has 2 NxB, QxN 3 Q-K5†, K-K2 4 R-B7; and, on 1 . . . QxR, best is 2 QxB†, K-B4 3 Q-B7†, K-Q5 4 R-Q1†.
- 3 White wins with 1 Q-N6†!! Had enough? No, well 1 . . . PxQ 2 B-N4 mate; or 1 . . . K-K2 2 P-Q6†, and White more than recovers material.
- 4 White wins with 1 QxRP! Black's Queen is attacked and has no adequate defense: 1 . . . QxQ 2 R-K8†, B-B1 3 B-Q4†! and mate next; or 1 . . . N-N2 (or . . . R-B2) 2 Queen takes, winning material. (Note that 1 QxQP loses!)
- 5 White wins a Pawn with 1 RxP and should win the game thereafter. If 1 . . . KxR, White has 2 Q-B6†, B-Q3 3 N-N5† —or 2 . . . R-Q3 3 PxR, does nicely.
- 6 White wins by 1 QxB, netting a piece. (1 RxB loses to 1 . . . RxR 2 QxR, QxQ 3 RxQ, R-K8† 4 N-B1, N-K7† and 5 . . . RxN mate. 1 RxR† fails likewise.)
- 7 White wins by 1 Q-R6!! and try to stop mate!
- 8 Black wins with 1 . . . N-B6†! If 2 PxN, R-N4† 3 K-B1, Q-R6† 4 K-K2, R-K4 mate—or 3 K-R1, QxBP and mate in two. If 2 K-B1, NxP†!
- 9 Black wins by 1 . . . R/2xP 2 PxR,



# POSTAL GAMES

from CHESS REVIEW tourneys

Our Postal players are invited to submit their BEST games for this department. The moves of each game must be written on a standard score sheet, or typed on a single sheet of paper, and marked "for publication"—



annotated by JOHN W. COLLINS

## Genesis of a Win

White buries Black's King Bishop in the opening, secures more space control, maneuvers for the attack, and then breaks through to win with two Rook offers.

### FRENCH DEFENSE

Frank Yerhoff W. L. Coe  
White Black  
1 P-K4 P-K3 3 N-QB3 B-N5  
2 P-Q4 P-Q4 4 P-QR3 . . .

A forcing move, recommended by Alekhine and practiced by L. Steiner.

4 . . . B-R4

Black submits to a buried King Bishop. Practically forced is 4 . . . BxN†.

Purdy says 4 . . . BxN† 5 PxP, PxP 6 Q-N4, N-KB3 7 QxNP, R-N1 8 Q-R6, P-B4 9 N-K2, QN-Q2 10 N-N3, Q-R4 11 B-Q2, P-N3 12 P-QR4, PxP 13 PxP, Q-Q4 14 B-QN5, QxP, followed by . . . R-N3, equalizes.

A game in the World Championship Match, Smyslov-Botvinnik, Moscow, 1954, broke off from the foregoing analysis with 9 . . . R-N3, and White secured the superior ending after 10 Q-K3, N-B3 11 PxP, N-KN5 12 QxP, Q-Q8†! 13 KxQ, NxP† 14 K-K1, NxQ 15 N-B4, R-KN1 16 B-Q3, NXP/4 17 BxP.

5 P-K5 . . .

5 P-QN4 at once is more precise.

5 . . . N-K2

There is no doubt that normality (5 . . . P-QB4) is best and necessary.

6 P-QN4! . . .

Herewith burying the Black King Bishop.

6 . . . B-N3 9 B-Q3 QN-K2  
7 N-R4 N-B4 10 N-B3 B-Q2  
8 P-QB3 N-B3 11 O-O . . .

A good alternative is 11 P-N4, N-R3 12 BxN, saddling Black with doubled King Rook Pawns.

11 . . . BxN  
12 QxP† Q-Q2  
13 Q-B2 P-QR4

Black threatens 14 . . . PxP 15 BPxP, NxP.

14 B-KN5 P-R3

As this Pawn now becomes a target, Black is better advised to play 14 . . . N-N3 forthwith.

15 B-Q2 N-N3  
16 QR-K1 . . .

The King Rook is to be used on the King Bishop file.

White has completed his development, secured more space control and hereafter maneuvers for a King-side attack.

16 . . . N/4-K2  
17 P-R3 O-O

Although this is in the nature of "castling into it," Black does not appear to have better.

18 N-R2 P-QB3  
19 N-N4 PxP  
20 RPxP K-R1

The threat was 21 BxP, PxP? 22 N-B6†, winning the Queen.

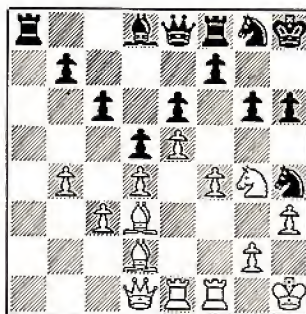
21 K-R1 Q-K1

If 21 . . . R-KN1 or 21 . . . R-R6, then 22 BxP, PxP? 23 Q-B1, and White has a winning attack.

22 P-KB4 N-R5  
23 N-K3 P-N3

One thing leads to another. Black has (temporarily) prevented P-B5 . . . , but now his Rook Pawn is without support. The basic trouble is that White has greater central control and more mobility.

24 N-N4! N-N1  
25 Q-Q1 B-Q1



26 P-B5! . . .

The key to the solution of the setup. 26 . . . P-R4

If 26 . . . NxBP 27 BxN, KPxB 28 NxP, Black is in hot water. But not so hot as that into which he gets now.

27 N-R6 NxBP

If 27 . . . KPxB (27 . . . NPxB 28 QxP!). 28 P-N3 wins a piece.

28 NxN/5 KPxB  
29 RxP! . . .

The first Rook offer. Threat: 30 RxP†.

29 . . . Q-K3

On 29 . . . PxR 30 QxP†, N-R3 31 QxN†, K-N1 32 BxP, White forces mate.

30 RxP†! . . .

Execution follows threat. This second Rook offer is more than Black can take.

30 . . . K-N2

Or 30 . . . PxR 31 QxP†, N-R3 (31 . . . K-N2 32 Q-R7 mate) 32 BxN, and White wins.

31 R-K3! R-K1

If 31 . . . PxR, 32 R-N3† wins.

32 R-N3 . . .

Threatening 33 B-B5, Q-K2 34 Q-N4 (followed by 35 BxP).

32 . . . K-B1  
33 R-R7 R-R2  
34 Q-KB1! . . .

Threatening 35 RxNP.

34 . . . N-K2  
35 R-R8† Resigns

For, on 35 . . . N-N1 (not 35 . . . K-N2 36 RxR), White wins by 36 B-B5, QxB (or 36 . . . PxP 37 R/3xN† and 38 RxR†) 37 QxQ, PxQ 38 R/3xN†, K-K2 39 RxR†, K-Q2 40 RxB† in a massacre. Note that 35 . . . N-N1 36 B-B5, Q-K2 37 B-R6† is mate!

## Forceful Finish

White finishes in a manner which brooks no argument.

### QUEEN'S GAMBIT

Sanford Greene Edward Means  
1 P-Q4 P-Q4  
2 P-QB4 PxP  
3 N-KB3 P-QB4

The standard 3 . . . N-KB3 is better.

4 P-K3 . . .

Whereas this move is apt to transpose into regular lines, and 4 P-Q5 tends to settle on equality, 4 P-K1! P-K3 5 N-B3, PxP 6 QxP, B-Q2 7 BxP, N-QB3 8 Q-Q1 gives White a slight edge.

4 . . . PxP

Preferable is 4 . . . N-KB3 5 BxP, P-K3 6 O-O, P-QR3, transposing into the regular line.

5 PxP P-K3 7 N-B3 B-K2  
6 BxP N-KB3 8 O-O O-O  
9 P-QN3 . . .

9 Q-K2, followed by 10 B-K3 or 10 B-KN5, is more usual, but the fianchetto of the Queen Bishop has its good points, too.

9 . . . P-QR3 11 R-B1 P-QN4  
10 B-N2 N-B3 12 B-Q3 N-Q4

Black's last loses a Pawn.

Of course not 12 . . . NxP? 13 NxN, QxN 14 BxP†, KxB 15 QxQ, as White wins outright.

Correct is 12 . . . B-N2, developing and protecting the Queen Knight.



13 NxP . . .

Or 13 NxN, QxN 14 BxP†, KxB 15 Q-B2†, K-N1 16 QxN, winning a Pawn.

13 . . . N/3-N5

If 13 . . . PxN 14 RxN, RxP 15 Q-N1, White wins a Pawn.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



14 N-B3 NxB  
15 RxN NxP  
16 R-B4! ....

A Pawn cannot be won with 16 BxP†? K-R1! (if 16 ... KxB 17 Q-N1†, K-N1 18 QxN) 12 R-B4, because of 12 ... P-N3 trapping the White King Bishop.

16 .... N-N5  
17 B-N1 P-QR4

Black threatens to win the Exchange with 18 ... B-R3.

18 R-K1 P-R5

The exchanging of weak Pawns has little to do with the situation. Development and the strengthening of the target King-side is what matters. Therefore, 18 ... B-R3 19 R-QB1, N-Q4 is in order.

19 PxP B-Q2  
20 N-K5 BxP  
21 Q-R5 ....

22 QxP mate is threatened. Now all the White pieces are poised for the kill.

21 .... P-R3

If 21 ... P-N3 White can end it all by two sacrifices—22 NxNP! R PxN 23 BxP! PxN 24 QxP†, K-R1 25 P-Q5\$, B-B3 26 R-R4 mate.

Relatively best is 21 ... P-B4.

22 N-N4 ....

Preparing to blast with 23 NxP†.

22 .... P-B4

Better is 22 ... B-KN4.

23 RxP! ....

A piece is highly expendable in a position like this. Now both 24 RxP and 24 NxP† are menaced.

23 .... B-KN4

Or 23 ... PxN 24 RxP (threatening 25 R-R8 mate), PxR 25 Q-N6†, K-R1 26 Q-R7 mate.

24 NxP†! BxN

If 24 ... K-R1, 25 N-B7† wins. And 24 ... PxN 25 Q-N6†, K-R1 26 P-Q5\$, R-B3 (if 26 ... B-KB3, 27 R-R4 wins) 27 BxP, and White wins.

25 RxB! Resigns

White threatens 26 R-R8 mate. On 25 ... PxR, he has 26 Q-N6†, K-R1 27 QxP†, K-N1 28 Q-N6†, K-R1 29 P-Q5\$, R-B3 30 R-R4 mate. A well managed attack.

## Zwischenzug

High up on the list of surprise moves is the *Zwischenzug*—or in-between move. Here White springs a winning one on his thirty-fourth turn.

### RET! OPENING

Hi Thompson Marvin Rubenstein

1 N-KB3 P-Q4  
2 P-B4 P-QB3  
3 P-QN3 B-N5

Black's last is clearly inferior to the regular 3 ... N-B3.

4 N-K5 B-R4 6 B-KN2 Q-Q3  
5 P-KN4 B-N3 7 P-Q4 N-Q2  
8 NxN ....

8 NxN is a more consistent way of exploiting 3 ... B-N5.

8 .... QxN  
9 P-K3 N-B3  
10 N-Q2 ....

White now ought to lose a Pawn. There does not appear to be anything better than 10 P-KR3 or 10 P-N5.

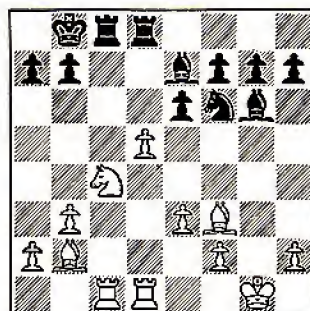
10 .... QxP

But this move does not win the Pawn and only results in a better position for White. Best is 10 ... NxP 11 B-KR3, B-B4! for, if 12 Q-B3, NxKP!

11 QxQ NxQ  
12 PxP PxP  
13 BxP O-O-O

Black protects the Queen Knight Pawn and threatens 14 ... RxB. But his King is exposed on the Queen-side.

14 B-B3 N-B3 17 N-B4 K-N1  
15 B-QN2 P-K3 18 QR-B1 R-QB1  
16 O-O B-K2 19 KR-Q1 KR-Q1  
20 P-Q5! ....



A good break which increases the scope of the King Rook and Queen Bishop and threatens 21 P-Q6 or 21 PxP.

20 .... PxP

20 ... NxP 21 BxP, R-N1 22 B-K5†, K-R1 23 K-B1 is in White's favor.

21 B-K5† K-R1  
22 BxN BxB  
23 RxP! ....

There's more to this than meets the eye.

23 .... RxR

And Black does not see it. Correct is 23 ... K-N1.

24 N-N6†! ....

The *Zwischenzug*! Whereas the immediate recapture of the King Rook would result in little or no advantage, this surprising in-between move wins a clear Exchange.

24 .... PxN

If 24 ... K-N1, 25 RxR mate.

25 RxR† K-R2  
26 BxR Resigns

After White picks off another Pawn or two with 27 R-B7, the ending is easily won.

## Insufficient Knowledge

The Richter Attack in the Sicilian Defense is a type of opening variation which requires precision play. The right move, at the right time, by both sides, is always needed. When White decides to pick up two Pawns on his ninth move, in the following game, he fails in analysis and shows insufficient knowledge or regard for the "book."

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

James Lawler Martin Gelfand

1 P-K4 P-QB4  
2 N-KB3 N-QB3

Black can avoid the Richter Attack by 2 ... P-Q3.

3 P-Q4 PxP 5 N-QB3 P-Q3  
4 NxP N-B3 6 B-KN5 ....

The Richter—the purpose is to prevent 6 ... P-KN3 and to prepare 7 Q-Q2 and 8 O-O-O.

6 .... P-K3

Black's Pawns are weakened by 6 ... P-KN3? 7 BxN, PxB.

7 Q-Q2 ....

The main alternatives are 7 B-K2, 7 NxN and 7 N-N3.

7 .... B-K2

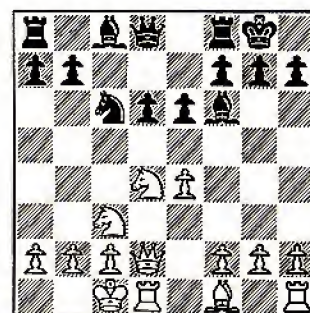
Natural and best. But 7 ... P-QR3 is playable.

8 O-O-O O-O

9 BxN ....

The turning point. White sees he can win a couple of Pawns but does not see the full consequences thereof. Standard works on the opening have long shown that the text capture is a mistake and leads to a superiority for Black. 9 B-K2 and 9 KN-N5 are sound.

9 .... BxB!



10 NxN ....

10 KN-N5, Q-R4 11 NxQP, P-QR3 12 N-B4, BxN 13 QxB, QxP 14 P-QN3, P-QN4! 15 N-N6, R-N1 16 QxN, Q-R8† 17 K-Q2, Q-R4† 18 K-B1, RxN is better for Black.

10 .... PxN  
11 QxP Q-R4  
12 QxBP ....

Too much of a good thing. Better, although still in Black's favor, is 12 B-B4 (developing and helping to defend the King's position), B-R3 13 B-N3.

12 .... B-N2!

A winning attack issues from 12 ... R-N1, too.

13 Q-B4 ....

If 13 QxB, QR-N1 14 Q-R6 (or 14 Q-B6, KR-B1 15 Q-Q6, BxN!), Q-N5! 15 N-R4, BxP† 16 NxN, QxN† 17 K-Q2, KR-Q1†, Black wins.

13 .... QR-B1 15 PxN Q-R6†  
14 Q-Q3 BxN 16 K-Q2 ....

Or 16 K-N1, B-B3 17 K-R1, R-N1 18 QR-N1, KR-Q1 and Black mates or wins the Queen.

16 .... KR-Q1 18 RxR B-R3  
17 K-K2 RxQ Resigns



# Past Masterpieces

Annotated by FRED REINFELD

WHEN Steinitz announced in 1885 that he could find only two brilliancies in all of Morphy's match games, a roar of rage went up; a self-appointed jury of mediocrities immediately proclaimed that Morphy could have given Steinitz Pawn and move—and this only a year before Steinitz decisively trounced the great Zukertort in a match for the World Championship! But, as time went on, Steinitz's assertion was received in a more temperate frame of mind; no competent contemporary critic would dispute Steinitz's claim.

## Match at Paris, 1858 PHILIDOR'S DEFENSE

P. Morphy White D. Harrwitz Black

1 P-K4 P-K4  
2 N-KB3 P-Q3

A popular defense in those days, partly because Philidor's influence was still potent and partly because many players found it the better part of valor to avoid the Evans Gambit.

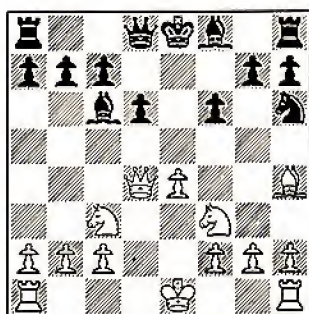
3 P-Q4 PxP  
4 QxP . . . .

This unusual move was a great favorite with Morphy, who won some good games with it.

4 . . . . N-QB3  
5 B-QN5 B-Q2  
6 BxN BxB  
7 B-N5 P-B3

Black creates a bad hole at K3. 7 . . . N-B3 is relatively better.

8 B-R4 N-R3  
9 N-B3 . . . .



9 . . . . Q-Q2

Black has a poor game now. But 9 . . . B-K2 is not very inviting.

10 O-O B-K2  
11 QR-Q1 O-O  
12 Q-B4† R-B2

12 . . . N-B2 saves valuable time. The Knight ought to be brought to the center.

13 N-Q4 . . . .

13 P-K5 is unclear because of the resourceful reply, 13 . . . Q-N5!

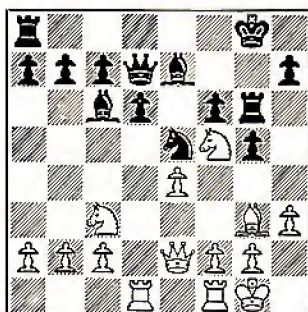
13 . . . . N-N5  
14 P-KR3 N-K4  
15 Q-K2 P-KN4

Black's last is a serious positional blunder which still further weakens the white squares and the King-side generally. At the same time, the mobility of Black's black-square Bishop shrinks to the vanishing point.

16 B-N3 R-N2

Steinitz's suggestion of . . . Q-K1, followed by . . . B-Q2, offers more reasonable hopes for sturdy resistance.

17 N-B5 R-N3



Morphy has completely outplayed his opponent and now proceeds to work up an attacking position.

18 P-B4! PxP  
19 RxP K-R1  
20 R-R4 B-B1  
21 BxN . . . .

White removes Black's only well-posted piece.

21 . . . . BPxB  
22 R-KB1 Q-K3

22 . . . R-K1 holds out some hope of freeing Black's game by . . . P-Q4.

23 N-N5 . . . .

This surprisingly pointless move is Morphy's only inexactitude in the whole game.

23 . . . . Q-N1

Why not simply 23 . . . Q-Q2, chasing the Knight back?

24 R-B2 . . . .

24 NxBP is futile: Black replies 24 . . . R-B1; 25 N-Q5, BxN 26 PxP, QxP—or 25 N-N5, BxN 26 QxB, RxP†, etc.

24 . . . . P-QR3

This looks like a mistake; but, if 24 . . . BxN, White has 25 QxB, P-N3 26 Q-Q7 with a winning game. Likewise, after 25 . . . R-N1, 26 Q-R5, etc.

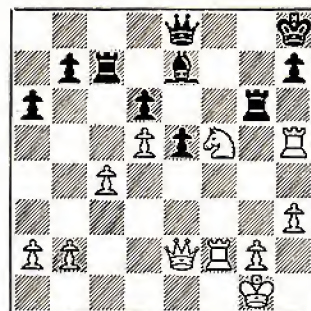
25 NxBP R-B1  
26 N-Q5 BxN  
27 PxP R-B2

Now, if 27 . . . QxP 28 RxP†! KxR 29 Q-R5†, B-R3 30 NxB, RxN 31 Q-B5†, White wins the Rook at QB1.

28 P-B4 B-K2  
29 R-R5 Q-K1

Black allows a fine conclusion. 29 . . . P-N3 prolongs his resistance.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



30 P-B5! RxP

If 30 . . . PxP, 31 QxP† wins.

Or, if 30 . . . R-Q2, White wins by either: 31 PxP, BxP 32 NxB, R/2xN 33 RxKP, Q-Q2 34 R-K8†, R-N1 35 Q-K5†, Q-N2 36 R/2-B8!—or 33 . . . Q-N4 34 R-K8†, K-N2 35 Q-K7†, K-R3 36 Q-R4†, K-N2 37 R-K7†.

31 RxP†! KxR  
32 Q-R5† K-N1  
33 NxB† K-N2  
34 N-B5† K-N1  
35 NxP Resigns

"Morphy's simple, incisive handling of this game was decades ahead of his time. His opponents just didn't know what he was doing. They had no chance. What is now every master's stock-in-trade was then the inspired vision of a lone genius" (Purdy).

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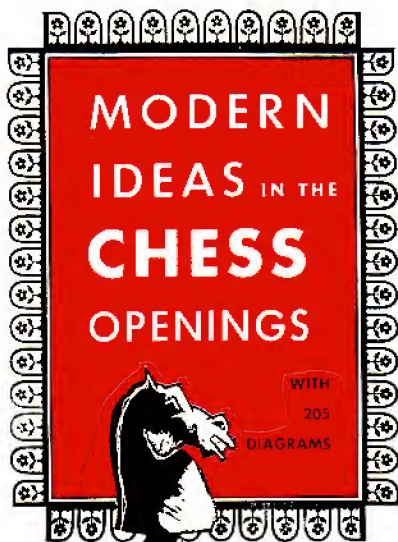
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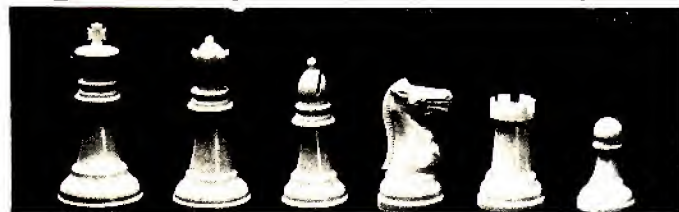


by  
*I.A. Horowitz*

Author of: HOW TO WIN IN THE CHESS OPENINGS  
and Editor of CHESS REVIEW

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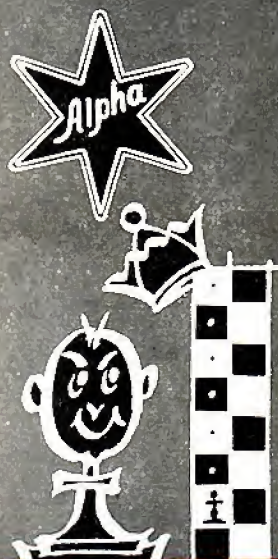
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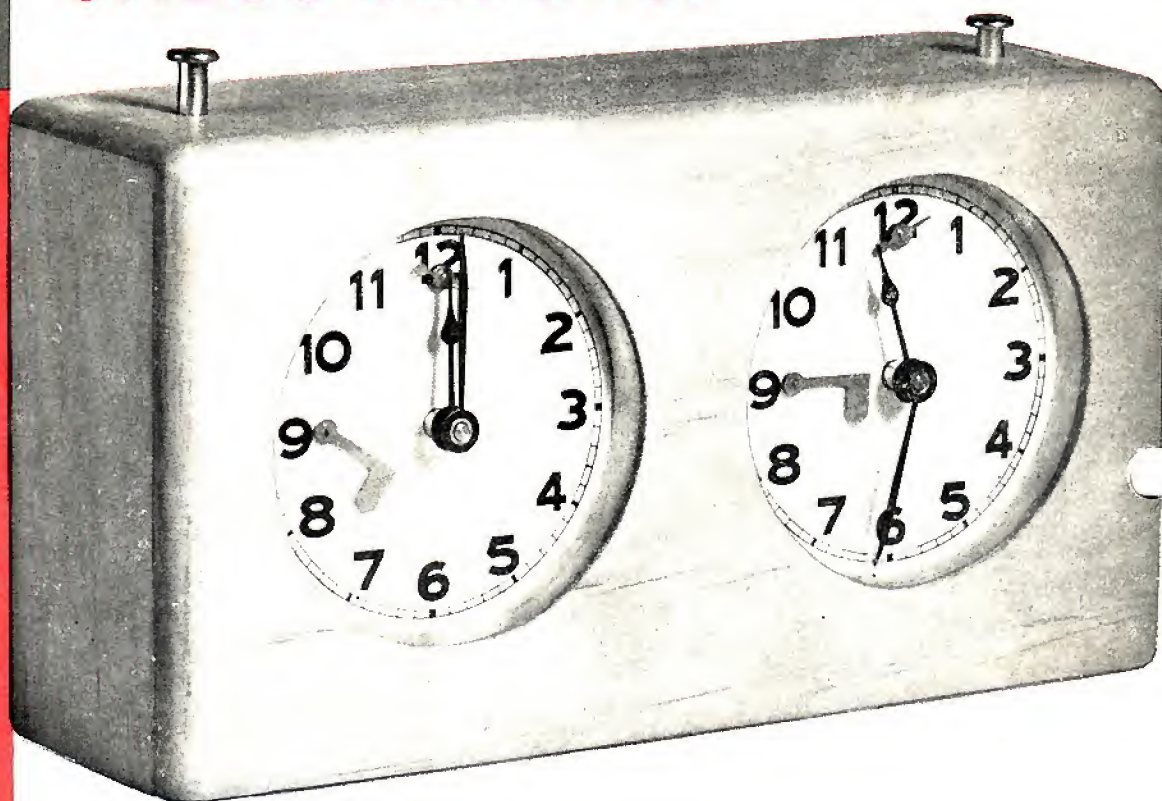




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# CHESS REVIEW

*the picture chess magazine*

**JUNE  
1954**

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CHAMPION**

*(See Page 162)*

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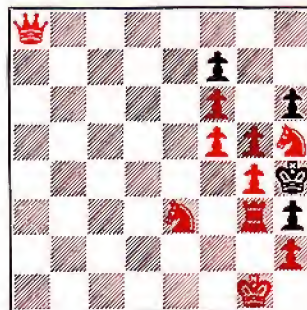


# Chernev's Chess Corner

23 B-Q7†  
24 BxN mate

K-Q1

THERE are only two lines of play in this little problem of Lloyd's, but they show the pawky humor of this genius.



White to Play and Mate in 3

Solutions on page 190



Irving Chernev

HOW MANY of these chess books can you identify?

1. This book gives lessons in chess and love.
2. This one has a record of the games of a master player from his youth up to the age of 14!
3. This is a record of the games of a former World Champion—but only the games which he lost!
4. This one has a pun in its title.
5. This book (on chess) was written by two checker masters.
6. This one has a diagram after every single move.
7. The games in this book are all annotated by literary quotations.
8. These two books have contradictory titles.
9. So do these two!
10. This one illustrates the Battle of Waterloo on the chess board.
11. The notes to the games in this book are in English, Dutch, French and German.
12. The author of this one tells you how to become a master—something he could never do himself!
13. The pages of this book are watermarked with the name and year of the tournament which it describes.
14. Nobody resigns in this book!
15. The author of this one began by saying: "This is a book in which the analysis is accurate."

## The Evergreen Partie Berlin, 1852

### EVANS GAMBIT

A. Anderssen White	J. Dufresne Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3
3 B-B4	B-B4
	4 P-QN4
	5 P-B3
	6 P-Q4
	7 O-O
	8 BxP
	9 B-R4
	10 Pxp
	11 Q-N5†

Black's last was a popular idea; it is intended to prevent White's Queen Knight from developing at B3.

8 Q-N3  
9 P-K5

Q-B3  
Q-N3

On 9 . . . NxP 10 R-K1, P-Q3 11 Q-N5†, White wins a piece.

10 R-K1 KN-K2

On 10 . . . B-N3, White can reply with the insidious 11 Q-Q1, threatening to win the Queen by 12 N-R4.

11 B-R3 P-N4

Castling is safer; but players were not so materialistic a century ago.

12 QxP R-QN1  
13 Q-R4 B-N3

Now Black would love to castle, but the penalty is 13 . . . O-O 14 BxN, NxB 15 QxB.

14 QN-Q2 B-N2

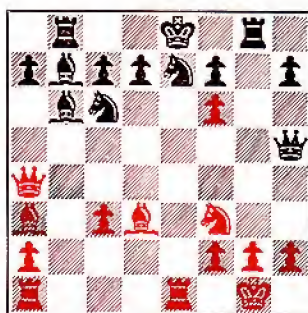
Apparently, Black is not interested in safety but prefers the excitement of counter-attack.

15 N-K4 Q-B4  
16 BxQP . . .

White threatens the Black Queen, by 17 N-B6†.

16 . . . Q-R4  
17 N-B6† PxN  
18 Pxp R-N1

This is the position in which Anderssen made the wonderful first move of a combination which made chess history.



19 QR-Q1!! . . .

"This subtle and apparently harmless move is the quiet key to the magnificent sacrifices which follow."—Gottschall.

"One of the most subtle and profound moves on record."—Lasker.

"A magnificent conception, probably the most profound ever seen in over-the-board chess at that time."—Fine.

19 . . . QxN  
20 RxN†! NxR  
21 QxP†!! . . .

A million-dollar move!

21 . . . KxQ  
22 B-B5† K-K1

22 . . . K-B3 23 B-Q7 is mate.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

## THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

An ancient writer said that, if there were no flowers and moon and beautiful women, he would not want to be born into the world. I might add that, if there were no pen and ink and chess and wine, there was no purpose in being born a man.

—Chang Chao



# CHESS REVIEW

THE PICTURE CHESS MAGAZINE

Volume 22 Number 6 June 1954

EDITED & PUBLISHED BY

I. A. Horowitz

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# Readers' Forum

Readers are invited to use these columns for their  
comments on matters of interest to chessplayers.

### PREFERRED READING

When I read in the August, 1953, issue of CHESS REVIEW, the list of books Irving Chernev says he would make his choice of a chess library on a desert island, the difference between the tastes of a master and of a mere "Patzner" obtruded itself on my consciousness.

While about half of the books he named are familiar to me, only one has found its way into my personal library, and I do not know of anybody else who owns more than one. Chernev's list, while it exemplifies the taste to which some of us may someday aspire, is the preference, after all, of a very select class, who would buy few chess books, even if they all started White Collections. Then, too, it is a list of the books he only supposes he would want, in a merely hypothetical event which he has no intention of permitting.

May I submit the choice of a representative of the class which makes publication possible for most of the books which do appear on chess? I refer to the rank, blundering, unsophisticated brand of woodpusher, the type of chess-player who keeps you filling that room across the hall with hundreds of heavy bundles of CHESS REVIEW every month.

The criterion for selection of the books is not what I suppose I might want if . . . The list below is a selection from the books which I have liked well enough to spend my own cash for them. The criterion for their arrangement in the list is the amount of use they have been given, as judged by the amount of wear they have received. These would seem to be two very practical tests of a book's having captured its user's interest.

It would be interesting to compare notes with other dubs, through your columns.

1. Fine's *Practical Chess Openings*. Still in one piece, but when will there be a second edition?

2. Griffith and White: *Modern Chess Openings* (7th ed.) Battered inside and out, from use, not abuse.

3. Reinfeld's *Winning Chess*. My favorite Bedbook on Chess.

4. Chernev's *Winning Chess Traps*.

5. CHESS REVIEW. Complete file back to November, 1945, most of covers mended.

6. Chernev and Harkness: *Invitation to Chess*. My most loaned book.

7. Horowitz's *How to Think Ahead in Chess*. My most reread book.

8. Fine's *Chess the Easy Way*.

9. *British Chess Magazine*.

10. Griffith and White: *Modern Chess Openings* (6th ed.).

11. Fine's *Ideas Behind the Chess Openings* (1st ed.).

12. DuMont's *200 Miniature Games*.

13. Griffith and White: *Modern Chess Openings* (4th ed.). Why do the later editions leave out so much? (Each edition gives lines from current master practice, drops those which disappear.—Ed.)

14. Fine's *Basic Chess Endings*.

15. Nimzovich's *My System*. Away down here, one book Chernev likes too.

This list is shorter than Chernev's, but the rest of my books were either bought second-hand or are in good condition. Some are so because they are new, others because they have been in less constant use.

G. SLOCUM  
Brookmont, Md.

### QUESTION?

Of course, I want to continue with CHESS REVIEW. Who ever ceases to subscribe except at death?

DR. WEEKS WHITE  
N. S. W., Australia

### Backfire

Postal Chess improves the mind—

Winning's so much fun.

He's in a subtle trap I set—

The game's as good as won.

With eager eyes I scan the mail—

But in great surprise I find

That word upon the postal card is

"Mate" and not "Resign"!!

—Ed Savage

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# The World of Chess

## INTERNATIONAL

As we go to press, the latest word on the USA-USSR match, and a very unsettling word it is, is that World Champion Mikhail Botvinnik will not come—for reason, unstated. Again, Reshevsky is disappointed in his hope for some sort of encounter with Botvinnik. He is reported as saying, however, that his prospective opponent, Smyslov, is not to be underrated.

Boleslavsky has not been named for the regular team either. In his case, a sad reason is suspected. We have heard that he is losing his eye-sight.

The following line-up is now given:

United States	Soviet Union
1. Samuel Reshevsky	Vassily Smyslov
2. A. S. Denker	D. Bronstein
3. Max Pavey	Paul Keres
4. Donald Byrne	Y. Averbach
5. I. A. Horowitz	Yefim Geller
6. Robert Byrne	Alexander Kotov
7. A. B. Bisguier	T. Petrosyan
8. Larry Evans	M. Taimanov

Alternate for the USA is Arthur Dake; for the USSR, Isaac Boleslavsky.

Four rounds will be played on June 16, 19, 21 and 23, at the Roosevelt Hotel in New York City. But the Soviet team plans to arrive on June 11.

Play runs from 8 P. M. to 1 A. M. for each round, with adjournments played off, if necessary the following day. The time for the adjournment is subject to agreement as yet between the two teams.

### Calling the Shot

In accordance with our prediction appearing in the May issue, made with six games still to go, the World Championship match between Botvinnik and Smyslov ended in a draw. Botvinnik thus retains his title. It will be recalled that in 1951 Botvinnik and Bronstein wound up with the identical 12—12 result.

After the nineteenth game, with only five left, Botvinnik had a two point lead which in world championship chess ordinarily would be considered overwhelming. In the manner of a Soviet hero, however, Smyslov more or less miraculously won two of the next four games and so set the stage for the peaceful conclusion of the final game and the match.



ISAAC BOLES LAVSKY  
*Report Regretted*

If the next challenger is again a Russian (other than Bronstein or Smyslov), it will be interesting to see whether the outcome of the next match will be the same tie by the same score.

Details of the match and annotated games will be found in Hans Kmoch's series, "World Championship Chess Match," begun last month and continued in this issue.

### Pianola

A small international event in Amsterdam, Holland, was won easily by V. Pirc of Yugoslavia,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ , well ahead of J. H. Donner of Holland, 3-2.

### For Catholic Chessplayers

F. U. J. H. Witte, who may be addressed at 46 b, Rotterdam, Nederland (Holland), Europa, requests us to announce that an international organization of Catholic chessplayers has been formed which is seeking members from all parts of the world including the United States. A ladder tournament, games of which are postal or cross-board according to the distance separating the players, is in continuous progress.

## UNITED STATES

### REGIONAL

#### Eastern States Open

At the Log Cabin Chess Club, West Orange, New Jersey, an Eastern States "Open" tournament was held at the end of May. It included a large field with a number of very strong players in a 7 round Swiss.

In the only report received so far, Olaf Ulvestad was named the winner, with other places still undecided. Ulvestad scored a solid  $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ , defeating Weaver Adams' Albin Counter Gambit in the last round.

Some of the other leading contenders in this tournament were: Herbert Avram of Washington, D. C.; Franklin Howard of West Orange, E. S. Jackson of Short Hills (both N. J.); Allen Kaufman, A. E. Santasiere and Abe Turner of New York and N. T. Whitaker of Shadyside, Md.

### CALIFORNIA

Mrs. Sonya Graf Stevenson, internationally experienced player, swept the state women's championship with 8-0.

In an effort to outdo the first Pan-American Open Chess Congress held in 1945, no resource will be overlooked to make the second Pan-American Congress, due to open July 10, 1954, in Los Angeles, an international chess event of the first magnitude. A prize fund of \$5,000 will be provided for six tournament groups, with \$3,700 of this sum allocated to the master class. Plans are afoot for securing publicity by newspapers, radio, TV and movies, and a minimum of 10,000 copies of a souvenir brochure will be distributed at the Congress. (See *Tournament Calendar*, p. 166.)

### CONNECTICUT

Outwitting a field of 23 players, Jackson of Hartford took the 1954 state title with a score of  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ . Dr. Joseph Platz, 5-1, was runner-up, while third and fourth went to Raymond and Wolk, each  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ .

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Players from the Library of Congress gathering match totals of 9-1, are the District of Columbia team champions. Spearheaded by former CHESS REVIEW



editor John C. Rather, D. H. Mugridge and V. L. Eaton, they lost only to Navcom A, defending titleholders, who scored 8-2 and placed third. Second place went to the Federal Chess Club on Swiss points with a match score of 8-2. Of the 160 players who engaged in 53 matches of 6 boards or more, Norman T. Whitaker, of Ladyside, Maryland, holding down first board for Federal, made the best individual showing with 7½-1½.

In the interscholastic team championship, Larry Coplin and Michael Maloney led Theodore Roosevelt High School to victory by downing Montgomery Blair by 2½-1½ in a play-off after the two teams had tied for first in the regular tourney.

## KANSAS

Carl Weberg of Salina, State Champion in 1934, reported twenty years later with a 5½-1½ triumph. He was awarded a trophy donated by the Central State Bank of Hutchinson, where the tournament took place. Second to fourth on S.-B. points with equal scores of 4½-1½, were, respectively, Jim Callis, Bert Brice-Nash and William D. McLaughlin, all of Wichita. The affair was a 24 man Swiss.

## NEVADA

A 32 player Swiss, attracting entries from Nevada, Utah, Idaho and California, was won by Ben Greenwald, former New Yorker and now a Brigham Young University sophomore, with a score of 6½-1½. Next, with 5-2 each, were Maurice Gedance of Las Vegas, William Taber of Reno, Leroy Johnson of San Francisco and Louis N. Page of Utah, who finished in that order on S.-B. totals. The meet was the largest yet held in the Intermountain States. Gedance becomes State Champion as highest ranking Nevadan.

## NEW YORK

As the culmination of the team play in the New York City Metropolitan League, two undefeated teams, the Marshall Chess Club Seniors and the Manhattan Chess Club, met in the seventh and last round, May 22, at the quarters of the Manhattan C. C.

League arrangements allow for 8 or more players to a team in the Class A circuit. By mutual agreement, there were 12 to a side for this match. The names for the first six for each side were shuffled and drawn, to determine who played whom. By a happy coincidence, U S Champion Larry Evans and former Champion Arnold Denker, who planned to contest a match earlier in the year, met at last. The lower six were similarly drawn.

As always, the play was exciting (see Evans' account, p. 186), and the outcome uncertain for long. In fact, at adjournment, Manhattan led only by 4½-3½ and even trailed on the first six boards, 3-2. With one adjourned game virtually con-

ceded, Marshall could hope at best—if all turns went most favorably—for a drawn match. In the play-offs, however, Marshall's best chances proved chimeras or went glimmering. So the match turned out one-sided finally, at 8-4.

### MARSHALL SENIORS

1 Larry Evans	1	A. S. Denker	0
2 Ed Lasker	0	G. Shainswit	1
3 A. E. Santasiere	1	Abe Turner	0
4 A. Simonson	0	A. B. Bisquiere	1
5 J. W. Collins	½	Max Pavey	½
6 E. Hearst	½	I. A. Horowitz	½
7 P. LeCornu	0	A. S. Pinkus	1
8 O. Ulvestad	0	Ed. Schwartz	1
9 A. Mengarini	0	H. Sussman	1
10 M. Hanauer	½	W. Shipman	½
11 C. Pilnick	0	Karl Vine	1
12 J. Donovan	½	S. Bernstein	½

Manhattan White on odd boards.

### MANHATTAN

## NORTH CAROLINA

Raleigh was the scene of a title tournament restricted to residents of the state. The victor over a 24 man field was George Krauss, who, though belonging to the Marshall Chess Club of New York, was eligible by reason of being stationed at Fort Bragg as a member of the armed forces. The winner's score was 4½-1½, followed by Dr. A. M. Jenkins of Raleigh. 4-1. Contestants who placed third to sixth on S.-B. points were Kit Crittenden of Raleigh, Pete Henderson of Chapel Hill, Ivars Strals of Fort Bragg and Dr. George Harwell of Durham, each 3½-1½.

## WISCONSIN

By defeating CHESS REVIEW correspondent Arpad E. Elo of Milwaukee in the final round of a 62 player Swiss at Appleton for state supremacy, Averill Powers, Milwaukee city champion, scored 6½-½ to become state titleholder. James Weidner of Racine, 6-1, was second, while H. Gauper of La Crosse, 5½-1½, came in third. The next four places were credited to Elo, D. Arganian of Racine, Dan Clark of Milwaukee and R. Zobel of Oshkosh, who, with 5-2 each, were listed in the order mentioned on a Solkoff basis. As highest ranking junior player, John Olsen of Racine was awarded the state junior title. Mrs. Luzia Schuetze of La Crosse, top woman scorer, retained her title of Wisconsin women's champion.

## LOCAL EVENTS

*California.* A 4-0 sweep earned the individual championship of the Central California Chess League for Bob Burger. He was followed by Mike Hailparn, 3½-1½, and Tom Fries, 3-1. Sixteen players participated.

By the closest of margins, namely one S.-B. point, Sven Almgren, 10-2, captured the Los Angeles County League individual championship. H. Borochoy, also 10-2 but shaded by the aforementioned whisker, was runner-up. Third man in the powerful field was L. Spinner, 9-3, while fourth and fifth on S.-B. totals with

8-4 each were I. Rivise and B. Madrid respectively.

Ojars Celle, 3-1, annexed an 8 man Swiss for Sacramento city honors. N. T. Austin, 2½-1½ was second on Solkoff points, ahead of J. B. Gee and M. O. Meyer, also with 2½-1½ each but tied for third and fourth on a slight Solkoff inferiority to Austin.

The 1954 Fresno Chess Club Championship went to Mike Hailparn, who tallied 9-1 in a 21 man Swiss. An 8-2 score gave second to Chris Fotias, with Elmer Achterberg and Tom Fries sharing third and fourth with 7½-2½ each.

Playing off a tie in a tournament of the Chess Friends of Southern California, George Chase disposed of Ralph Syvertson.

A match between a Latvian team and the Los Feliz Chess Club was won by the former to the tune of 8-2.

In a letter to Gov. Goodwin J. Knight pleading for a stay of execution of R. W. Wells, a Negro convict charged with assault upon a guard, the California master, Henry Cross, based his appeal on the favorable impression of Wells he obtained as a result of correspondence chess with the prisoner.

*District of Columbia.* The Washington Chess Divan champion for 1954 is Edmund Nash thanks to a 5-0 slam in the 6 man finals of a 14 player event. Carl Sponagle, 4-1, was runner-up.

In 9 year old Richard McReynolds and 7 year old Allen Chauvenet, the Divan probably has the youngest pair of members of any chess club in the country.

A second straight victory in the annual Athens city championship was chalked up by R. L. Froemke, 8½-½, making a perfect record except for a draw with L. F. Fleming. A good second was achieved by H. D. Morris, 8-1, the 1950 champion, while third went to F. E. Johnstone, 6½-2½, the 1952 titleholder.

*Georgia.* Heading the list of competitors in the annual city championship tourney of the Atlanta Chess Club was Harmon ("Sandy") Miller of Emory University. Crawford Davis was second in the 5-round, 18-man Swiss.

*Indiana.* The Indianapolis YMCA vanquished the Terre Haute YMCA by 10-3 in a double-round, 8 board encounter. Two victories apiece for Indianapolis were scored by Bert Edwards and John Phipps. Best showing for Terre Haute was made by W. F. Mitchell and R. Shellenberger, each 1-1.

*Louisiana.* With the excellent score of 18-4, O. C. Dupree annexed a 12 man, double round robin for the Shreveport championship. In second place was James Noel, 16½-5½, while third and fourth were shared by A. Wyatt Jones and Woodrow Crew, each 16-6.



In the New Orleans Reserve Tourney, John Barnes was successful with 10-1. Dr. K. N. Vines and Maurice Vignes, each 9-2, divided second and third.

A special Baton Rouge Petroff Defense Tournament was won by George Patrick. Otto Claitor equaled the victor's score, but was relegated to second place by reason of losing his personal encounter with Patrick. W. Frank Gladney, Baton Rouge titleholder, came in third.

Shreveport met Natchitoches in a 6 board, double round match and won easily by 10-2. W. Crew, A. Wyatt Jones, Lt. F. Allen and Mike Adkins all turned in dual victories for Shreveport. Natchitoches men who made the best showing for their side were C. Fernbaugh and L. Brittain, both breaking even.

**Maine.** The Portland title was successfully defended by Dwight R. Parker in a 3 game play-off with Steve Liponis after both had scored 4-1 in the tournament proper.

**Massachusetts.** Harvard went down by a 1-5 defeat before the newly organized Brandeis University chess team. Brandeis is seeking a 10 board match via amateur radio with any school team of moderate strength in Midwest or Southwest areas.

In a recent issue of the *Christian Science Monitor*, the "Home Forum" page devoted the greater part of its space to a chess potpourri consisting of the following items: a poem by Norma Farber entitled "Last Move"; a quotation from Lewis Carroll's *Through the Looking-Glass* dealing with Alice "in chess country"; a bit from Holmes's *The Autocrat at the Breakfast Table* on the theme of "chess and good talk"; an excerpt from Dr. Emanuel Lasker's *Manual of Chess* involving the relationship between chess and justice; a passage from Nicolas Slonimsky's *The Road to Music* describing a musical piece called "A Chess Game" in which the moves of the Pawn, Knight and Bishop

are symbolized by melodic intervals; and a full-dress article entitled "A Royal Game," also by Slonimsky, incorporating some of Benjamin Franklin's aphorisms on chess, anecdotes about Morphy, Marshall and Alekhine, and fragments of chess history. All in all, a striking tribute to the range and variety of world chess literature.

CHess REVIEW is informed by Scott Corbett of a touching incident in connection with the death of Leslie R. Sears, a Cape Cod chess enthusiast. Fatally stricken with a heart attack during a match game, Sears, faithful to the end to his ruling passion, rallied enough to whisper before he was taken to the hospital, "I get a draw, don't I?"

According to a UP dispatch, William Couture, well known chess player, escaped from Norfolk prison together with seven fellow inmates. Police believe that Couture may have masterminded the break. He was soon caught nearby, with a back injury from jumping a 27 foot wall barefooted.

**Michigan.** Overpowering the Battle Creek Chess Club by 8-2 in the final round of play, the Lansing Chess Club clinched the championship of the Central Michigan Chess League. The winners set a League record in winning 47 games out of 60, thereby scoring almost twice as many victories as the Grand Rapids Chess Club in second place.

Flint defeated Midland by 4-2 in a play-off to win top honors in the Saginaw Valley Chess League for the third successive year.

**Minnesota.** Curt Brasket took the St. Paul open tourney by 5½-½, allowing but one draw with K. N. Pederson, the state champion. Runner-up was John Penquite, 5-1.

**Mississippi.** In a tournament for the Jackson city championship, R. H. Moore took first place by a wide margin on a percentage basis. C. J. Stubbs, Jr., was runner-up, and O. B. Curtis, Sr., was third. Twenty-three players were drawn to the event.

**Missouri.** L. Frankenstein, 17 year old "find," dominated both the Kansas City open and the Kansas City rapid transit championships. He won the main event by 6½-½ and the speed tourney by 5-1. Frankenstein learned the game only two and one-half years ago and is developing rapidly. Second place in the Kansas City open was secured by Philip W. Morrell, 5½-1½.

**Nebraska.** The first Alfred C. Ludwig Memorial Tournament for the Omaha city championship ended in a triangular tie for first among D. Ackerman, R. McLellan and H. Ohman, 5-2 each, after a battle featured by numerous ups and downs.

Disposition of the Ludwig Trophy will be decided by a play-off.

With a fine score of 8½-½, Alexander Liepnieks won the Lincoln city title, well ahead of runner-up Anton Sildmets, 6½-2½. Robert Kalnins, 5½-3½, was third.

**New York.** The Brooklyn Chess Club title was bagged by A. Purmalis, 11½-1. Wasserman, the only player to take the new champion's measure, tied for second at 11-2 with H. Spinnerat.

P. L. Rothenberg, noted problemist and former Problem Editor of CHess REVIEW, has been elected president of the Jamaica Chess and Checker Club. The Club is embarking on an active program including a simultaneous exhibition by CHess REVIEW editor I. A. Horowitz.

An amusing skit by Hal Boyle in the *New York Journal-American* visualizes a future society in which robots reign supreme and take over all hitherto human activities including, of course, the playing of chess.

What the game would be like under such conditions is exemplified by a continuous match between two electronic calculators, one of whom has 22,617 tubes and the other only 9,485. Naturally, the superior machine wins every game, and, at the time of which the author writes, has scored 8,312 successive victories. This would seem to be a monotonous business, but all is well insofar as the inferior robot's one job is to function as best it can with the number of tubes allotted to it, and so long as it continues to function according to plan (presumably as part of an over-all social pattern) it has no reason to feel frustrated.

The annual competition of the Commercial Chess League of New York City was won by the team of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. with a game score of 29-11. In second place was the Bureau of Immigration, 26½-13½, and in third was Western Electric, 23-17. The successful team consisted of Start, Dreyfus, Taves, Modes, Eisner and Thompson.

City College of New York swamped St. Johns University by 11½-1½. City College winners were M. Harrow, M. Schaffer, A. Feuerstein, J. Lavandero, Ruddy, Kalin, I. Sobin, E. Reifman, O. Reissman, N. Bley and H. Eckstein. Hayes accounted for St. John's University's sole win, and McCloskey of City College drew with E. Donnellan. In other matches, Brown University, on a visit to New York City, lost to Columbia by 1½-7½ but defeated Fordham by 5½-2½. The Naval Academy trimmed West Point by 6½-1½.

The Foster Wheeler Corporation championship was bagged by F. B. Ferrandiz with a perfect score of 13-0. Lagging behind were E. V. Paul, 10-3, and R. A. McCallister, 9½-3½.

Samuel Reshevsky has gotten the jump on us. He has moved from Brooklyn to Spring Valley.

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**Nevada.** K. R. Jones, formerly of Chicago, pocketed the Reno City championship, 7-0. He was awarded a trophy hand-carved by Herman Dittman and donated by R. A. Smith. William F. Taber, 6-1, was runner-up.

**North Carolina.** A 14 man round robin of the Southeastern North Carolina title was captured by M. J. McChesney of Wilmington with a fine 24-2 showing. One point behind was Dr. Norman Hornstein of Southport; and in third place with 20-6 was Julian Tusch of Wilmington.

Decisive victory by 7-3 was gained by the Columbus "Y" Chess Club over the Toledo "Y" Chess Club. For Columbia, the winners were J. Schroeder, W. Pratt, J. Pusecker, V. Voskressensky, M. Nelson and G. Hudson. For Toledo, G. Robinson and M. Pence scored full points. Draws were registered between W. Rebold (Columbus) and W. Maxwell and between G. Plateau (Columbus) and R. Cousino.

**Ohio.** Cleveland Twist Drill, represented in both the Eastern and Western Divisions of the Cleveland Industrial League, topped both sections. Strong-Cobb was second in the Eastern Division, and N. A. C. A. was second in the Western. Play-offs among these four teams are now under way.

As a large crowd of 76 spectators looked on, Cleveland overpowered Columbus by 11½-3½ in a contest held at the quarters of the Cleveland Twist Drill Chess Club. Full points for Cleveland were earned in by R. Pitschak, Z. Pauer, T. Ellison, E. Roethler, R. McCready, R. Rosen, J. Urrutia, F. Haban, C. Aphthorp, A. Zachlin and R. Kause. Columbus victors were J. Schroeder, K. Loening and C. Neugebauer. The only draw occurred between D. Stauvers of Cleveland and J. Pusecker.

The first match between two Cleveland community centers, Memorial and Wilbur Wright, was won by Memorial with a score of 5-2. F. Bucar, 1-0, and N. Vukcevic and R. Klimack, 2-0 each, were Memorial winners, while J. Cawely accounted for Wilbur Wright's brace of points.

In the Cleveland Industrial League play-off, the Cleveland Twist Drill team of the Eastern Division outclassed its rivals by winning all three of its matches. NACA and Cleveland Twist Drill (West) both broke even in match results, with the nod for second place going to NACA on game percentage points. Strong, Cobb and Co., 0-3, brought up the rear.

**Pennsylvania.** The Philadelphia title came into possession of Atilio DiCamillo when he topped a 34 man Swiss with a score 5½-1½, conceding a draw to Donald Abbott. Second prize winner was Eugene Dreher, 5-1, and third was credited to Charles Kalme, 4½-2-1½.

Herman Hesse, with a tally of 14-1, dominated the Lehigh Valley Chess Championship Tournament, sponsored by the Allentown YMCA. Second and third in the round robin were Mahlon Cleaver, 12½-2½, and Tom Gutekunst, 12-3.

Upsetting the perennial reign of Penn and Temple, Swarthmore College tallied 7½-1½ in match points and 29½-10½ in games to win the tournament of the Philadelphia Intercollegiate League. The event was a double-round team affair in which Swarthmore drubbed Penn, Temple and Haverford twice and scored 1½-½ against Drexel. The star of the winning team was New Yorker Paul Monsky with a record of 6½-1½, ably assisted by Captain Bob Augustine, Hank Myers, Tom Throop and Henry Stockhold.

In the Western Pennsylvania Scholastic Chess League, Mt. Lebanon High School emerged on top with convincing totals of 40½-9½. Allderdice, 31½-18½, placed second.

Allentown High School subdued Nazareth High School by 4½-2½ to win the championship of the Penn-Jersey Inter-scholastic Chess League.

**Utah.** Unruffled by loss of his first game to state champion I. W. Taylor in the tourney for the Salt Lake City title, Farrell L. Clark proceeded to win 5 straight and first prize. Taylor and Chappuis,

each 4½-1½, finished second and third respectively on S-B. points.

**Texas.** Winner of the Dallas City Qualifying Tournament was Leon Poliakoff, 4½-½. W. T. Strange, 3½-1½, was second in the 20 player Swiss.

**Washington.** Viktor Pupols of Tacoma went undefeated through the 1954 Puget Sound Open Tournament held at the Seattle Chess Club. One point behind Pupols' 5½-½ score was Charles Rosburg, with third to sixth places on Solkoff totals going, in the order named, to Charles Joachim, Jim McCormick, Ivars Dalberg and Robert Edburg, each 4-2. The *Washington News Letter* reports that Pupols drank heavily during the tournament—of apple juice.

The conclusion of Puget Sound League play found three teams—Seattle YMCA, Kitsap and Tacoma YMCA—deadlocked in first place, each with 5½-1½ in match points. The strong University of Washington team, taking fourth with 4½-2½, barely missed homing in on the spoils.

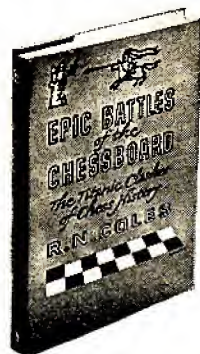
Winning a play-off against Jack Nourse by 2-0 entitled Charles Magerkurth to the Kitsap crown.

Results of various matches were as follows: North Central High School 11, Lewis and Clark High School 11; Spokane Chess Club 14, U. S. Geological Survey 2; Pasco Chess Club 16, Wash-

## SLUGGING MATCHES IN CHESS

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ington State Penitentiary 8; Washington State Penitentiary 16½. Milon-Freewater Chess Club 11½.

*West Virginia.* A 10 man round robin for the Huntington city title saw Donald Burdick register a 9-0 shutout. Dr. Werthammer and Charles Morgan, 7½-1½ each, divided second prize.

In a 4 round knockout tourney for Marshall College chess supremacy, Jim Ballard, Huntington junior, outlasted a field of 16 entries.



#### COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S. AND CANADA

Abbreviations—SS Tmt: Swiss System Tournament (in 1st round entries paired by lot or selection; in subsequent rounds players with similar scores paired). RR Tmt: Round Robin Tournament (each man plays every other man). KO Tmt: Knock-out Tournament (losers or low scorers eliminated). \$\$: Cash prizes. EF: Entry fee. CC: Chess Club. CF: Chess Federation. CA: Chess Association. CL: Chess League.

#### Southern Chess Association—July 3

The 33d Annual Tourney: 7 rd. SS Tmt at Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia, starts 10 AM, July 3; trophies; write to J. B. Holt, via Sarasota, Long Beach, Florida.

#### Alabama—July 3-5

Alabama State Championship in Room 207, Central YMCA, Birmingham: 6 rd. SS Tmt; EF \$2 plus \$1 rating fee to non-USCF members; \$\$: registration 11 AM, July 3; write to F. W. Kemp, 220 South 59 Place, Birmingham, Alabama.

#### Michigan—July 3 & 4 and 10 & 11

Michigan State Championship at the Ferndale Community Bldg., Detroit: may take July 5th also: 50 moves in 2 hours, type tournament, number of rounds apparently to turn on number of entrants: EF \$7 (plus \$1 rating fee for non-USCF members): write to V. E. Vandenburg, 505 W. Lenawee, Lansing.

#### Carolinas—July 16-18

Carolinas Open Championship, jointly by North and South Carolina, in the Clemson House, Clemson, South Carolina: 5 or 6 rd. SS Tmt: EF \$3; \$\$ and trophies;

## CANADA

The Chess Federation of Canada announces a Canadian rating system, the first edition of which lists four masters. They are F. R. Anderson and D. A. Yanofsky, bracketed in top position, and Dr. F. P. Bohatirchuk and P. Vaitonis, close behind in a tie for third and fourth.

#### Manitoba

At Winnipeg, Matynia was successful in gaining the city title with a commanding score of 6-1. Runner-up was Pedlar, 4-3.

Starts 7 PM, July 16: write to L. L. Foster, 121 Saluda Avenue, Columbia, South Carolina.

#### Louisiana—August 2-14

USCF "Open" Championship at New Orleans at the Roosevelt Hotel: open to all USCF members, probably 12 rd SS Tmt: details on EF and \$\$ as yet unstated; for further information, write to A. L. McAuley, 4225 South Liberty St., New Orleans 15.

#### Missouri—August 20-22

1954 Heart of America Tournament at Kansas City YMCA, 6 rd. Mod. SS Tmt; open to all; EF \$5 plus \$1 rating fee for non-USCF members; \$\$ guaranteed 1st \$150. Registration closes 8:30, play starts 9 AM. Write to J. R. Beiting YMCA C. C., 404 East 10, Kansas City, 4 Mo.

#### New York—Aug. 28 to Sept. 6

New York State Championship Congress at Roberson Educational Center, 30 Front St. Binghamton: Championship, open to all: 9 rd. SS Tmt; EF \$10; \$\$, 1st \$100; Experts Tournament, EF \$5; \$\$ 1st \$50; also Speed Championship, Sept. 3 evening. Write to Willis Hull, 30 Circuit Drive, Binghamton, New York.

#### Nebraska—September 4-6

Fourth Annual Midwest Open Championship at Northwest Public Service Bldg., North Platte: 6 rd. SS Tmt: EF \$6; \$\$: for information and room reservations, write to B. E. Ellsworth, 302 South Maple St., North Platte, Nebraska.

#### Pennsylvania—September 4-6

Pennsylvania State Championship at the YMCA in Johnstown: 7 rd SS Tmt, open to state residents or members of chess clubs in state: EF \$2, plus \$6 for USCF and PSCF dues. For details, write to Dr. E. J. Gording, 1015 Graham Avenue, Windber, Pennsylvania.

#### Southwest—Sept. 4-6

Southwestern Open Championship at the Hotel Texas, Fort Worth, Texas: 7 rd SS Tmt: details on EF, \$\$ to be settled by vote (EF \$10 or \$5); open to USCF members; write to F. R. Graves, 202 Farm & Home Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

## Quebec

Scoring 5-0 in a 24 man Swiss, H. Salois of Drummondville gained the Eastern Townships' championship at the Sherbrooke YMCA.

Although successful in the 1954 Quebec challengers' tournament, George Gallagher lost a close title match to the champion, Marcel Dion, by 2-3.

## LATIN AMERICA

### Argentina

E. Elisases, 6½-2½, won a tournament at Bariloche, ahead of Martin, Rossetto and Steinberg, 6-3 each.

In the Women's Championship, Celia B. de Moschini outdistanced her opposition with a score of 11½-1½.

## FOREIGN

### Australia

The New South Wales Country Championship, an 8 man round robin, went to J. G. Stocks of Young with a convincing 7-0 sweep. Z. Klegeris of Canberra, 5-2, was second.

Another score not to be argued with was M. Kuszelsky's 9-0 shutout in the round robin for the championship of Queensland. The runner-up here was R. Zile, 7½-1½.

### Czecho-Slovakia

A play-off for the national title between Pachman and Filip was won by the former with 3½-2½.

### England

Oxford and Cambridge Universities battled to a 3½-3½ draw in their 70th annual encounter.

### Scotland

The Glasgow Chess Club triumphed in the Richardson Cup Final by taking a close 4-3 decision from Bon Accord (Aberdeen).

In the Glasgow League championship, Polytechnic edged College by a small margin.

#### California—July 10-24

Pan-American "Open" at the Hollywood Athletic Club, 6526 Sunset Blvd. Los Angeles. 6 sections, Masters, Master Candidates, Class A, B, C and D per USCF ratings, also a Ladies Tournament, EF \$15 receivable not later than July 9. For Master Tournament, \$\$ total \$3700, with \$1000 for 1st; for Candidates, \$\$ total \$400, with \$150 for 1st; trophies and merchandise prizes for other events. Write to Hollywood Chess Group, 108 North Formosa Avenue, Los Angeles 36, California.

For benefit of our readers, these items are printed if reported by authorized officials at least two months in advance.



# WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP CHESS MATCH

at Moscow, 1954

Annotated by Hans Kmoch

## PART 2. SMYSLOV RELUMINATED



CHAMPION



CHALLENGER

### GAME 7

#### Smyslov's Finest Qualities

At long last a win for the challenger. It is a game, consisting only of opening and end-game. Botvinnik is on the defensive throughout. He shows no particular knowledge of the difficult variation, nor does he play the end-game with his usual steadiness. Smyslov, on the other hand, shows his finest qualities. His patient maneuvering in the later part of the end-game, when he gradually realizes a slight advantage, is admirable.

#### FRENCH DEFENSE

PCO: p. 85, col. 44; MCO: p. 59, col. 73

Vassily Smyslov      Mikhail Botvinnik  
Challenger (1½)      Champion (4½)

White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 N-QB3	B-N5
4 P-QR3	BxN†
	8 Q-R6

All this was analyzed and recommended for White by Hermann Hirschbach in the *Deutsche Schachzeitung*, 1867. Nobody cared for this analysis, however, till Alekhine adopted it successfully in his 1935 match with Dr. Euwe. The Hirschbach Attack still leaves a field wide open for further investigation.

8 . . . .	P-B4
9 N-K2	R-N3
10 Q-K3	N-B3

Black heads for a neat simplification. It is not, however, quite sufficient for equality.

11 PxP	N-KN5	16 B-Q3	NxP/4
12 QxP	Q-Q8†	17 BxP	R-R1
13 KxQ	NxP†	18 B-Q3	NxB†
14 K-K1	NxQ	19 PxP	B-Q2
15 N-B4	R-KN1	20 B-K3	. . . .

White has the edge. His advantage is not, however, so great as his solid extra Pawn indicates. The Bishops of opposite color are a strongly equalizing factor. Besides, Black's forces are better developed.

20 . . . .	O-O-O	22 N-K2	B-N5
21 K-B2	P-K4	23 P-R3	B-R4
		24 P-Q4	. . . .

White surrenders his extra Pawn to convert his advantage to another kind. 24 . . . . BxN 26 PxP NxP† 25 KxB PxP 27 K-B2 . . . .

Now White's advantage consists in s outside, passed Pawn and strong Bishop. He has fine winning chances.

27 . . . .	P-N3
------------	------

28 KR-Q1  
29 RxR†

N-K3  
RxR

With 29 . . . KxR, followed by 30 . . . K-K2, Black has better chances of holding his own.

30 R-B1†	K-N2	32 P-N3	P-N4
31 P-KR4	R-KR1	33 K-B3	P-R4

Black seeks counter-play by using his Queen-side Pawn majority. He cannot, however, sufficiently support this action with his King and, as a result, he will miss the services of his King on either side.

34 K-K4	R-K1	38 B-Q2!	R-R1
35 K-B3	R-KR1	39 B-B3	K-B4
36 R-B3	P-B4	40 B-B6	P-N5
37 R-Q3	K-B3	41 P-R5	R-R2

41 . . . PxP is better. For one thing, the exchange of a Pawn brings Black nearer to the chance of saving his game by giving up his Knight for the White King Rook Pawn.

42 R-K3	K-Q3	45 R-Q3†	K-B4
43 B-K5†	K-Q4	46 R-Q2	R-R2
44 B-N2	K-Q3	47 R-R2	K-Q3

Black has been outmaneuvered. The position is ripe for a decisive stroke.

48 P-R4!!

The winning move. White's strategy is this: if the Knight is transferred to capture the Queen Rook Pawn, then White wins with his King Rook Pawn; and, if Black stalls, then his Rook Pawn must fall and White wins by virtue of his material advantage.

48 . . . . K-K2

Or 48 . . . N-B4 49 P-R6, NxP 50 B-N7 after which White threatens 51 K-B4 as well as 51 R-R2. The only reasonable defense seems to be 50 . . . N-B4, but it fails against 51 B-B3†, K-Q4 52 R-Q2†, K-B3 53 R-QB2 whereupon White wins the Knight.

49 P-N4!

P-B5

Black's last move results from despair. But, as such, it is premature. For, after 49 . . . PxP† 50 KxP, K-B2, White must do some subtle work to secure the win. The danger is that he might remain with only his Bishop and the sterile Queen Rook Pawn. A safe winning line is 51 R-QB2 so as to capture the Rook Pawn first: e.g., with R-B6, R-QR6 and RxP.

50 R-Q2

Resigns

With three Pawns on the board, none of them exchangeable, White indeed wins easily.

### GAME 8

#### Tight Squeeze

Throughout this game, Botvinnik has the edge, but no more. It may be that somewhere he missed something better. On the other hand, Smyslov deserves credit for calmly and skillfully holding on till a draw became inevitable.

The opening is very unusual, supposedly inferior to PCO: p. 235, col. 10 and MCO: p. 202, col. 6 (where White has closed in his Queen Bishop by 3 P-K3). Botvinnik did better vs. Keres, 1948 World Championship (CHESS REVIEW, p. 15, July, 1948), with 4 PxP, PxP 5 Q-N3, N-QB3, N-QB3, 6 B-N5. He could transpose to that line at move 5 but tries 5 B-Q2 with threat of 6 QxNP (since 6 . . . N-N5 fails vs. 7 BxN).

Thereafter, Black creates complications (5 . . . PxP, instead of 5 . . . R-N1) and, though his backward Queen Bishop Pawn gives White a slight edge, he squirms loose with a witty combination (move 30) abandoning his Queen Rook Pawn as he foresees White will be unable to hold his in turn, and, in the long run, his idea works for a draw.

#### QUEEN PAWN GAME

M. Botvinnik (4½)      V. Smyslov (2½)

White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 N-KB3	B-B4
3 P-B4	P-K3
4 Q-N3	N-QB3
5 B-Q2	PxP
6 QxNP	KN-K2
7 Q-N5	R-QN1
8 Q-R4	RxP
9 N-R3	Q-Q2
10 NxP	R-QN1
11 P-K3	N-N5
12 QxQ†	KxQ
13 BxN	RxB
14 QN-K5†	K-K1
15 B-Q3	P-KB3
16 BxB	NxB
17 N-Q3	R-N3
18 K-K2	B-R6
19 N-Q2	N-Q3
20 KR-QN1	N-B1
21 N-QB4	RxR
22 RxR	B-K2
23 R-N8	K-Q1
24 P-QR4	R-K1
25 P-R5	K-Q2
	26 P-R6
	27 R-N7
	28 N-R5
	29 P-K4
	30 P-B3
	31 RxRP
	32 N-N3
	33 R-N7
	34 P-R7
	35 K-K3
	36 N-R5*
	37 P-N3
	38 N-N3
	39 R-N8†
	40 PxR(Q)†
	41 N/N-B5
	42 PxP
	43 P-B4
	44 K-B3
	45 PxP
	46 P-K5
	47 N-N3
	48 K-K4
	49 P-B5
	50 KxP

Drawn

\* Not just holding the Rook, White threatens to win a piece: 37 R-N8†, RxR 38 PxR(Q)†, KxQ 39 N-B6†.





VASSILY SMYSLOV may walk at a snail's pace which belies his age but at the chessboard he musters his youth and energy to move with nonchalant abandon.  
—From CHESS REVIEW, 1948

## GAME 9

### Devastating Innovation

Smyslov's innovation in the opening here has a devastating effect on Botvinnik. It destroys his position and leaves him shaken psychologically, too. Hence the painful oversight, allowing Smyslov to win the Exchange by means of an elegant but elementary combination.

#### FRENCH DEFENSE

PCO: p. 84, col. 36; MCO: p. 56, col. 60

V. Smyslov (3)		M. Botvinnik (5)	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	4 P-K5	P-QB4
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	5 P-QR3	B-R4
3 N-QB3	B-N5	6 P-QN4	PxQP
		7 Q-N4!	....

A new move (Bronstein's analysis), far stronger than 7 N-N5 as Smyslov played in Game 1. It likely constitutes the refutation of Black's fifth move, as followed out here.

7 .... N-K2

No good, but the alternatives are rather worse: e.g., (1) 7 ... Q-B2 8 N-N5! QxP† 9 K-Q1, and Black lacks sufficient defense against the double threat of 10 B-KB4 and 10 PxP; (2) 7 ... K-B1 8 PxP, PxN 9 P-QR4, and White has superior chances for attack; (3) 7 ... P-N3 8 PxP, PxN 9 B-Q3, also with superior chances for White.

8 PxP PxN 10 QxRP N-Q2  
9 QxNP R-N1 11 N-B3 N-B1

In view of the threat of 12 B-KN5, it is necessary to drive back White's Queen, though removing the Knight from the center is a concession. Black has a bad game.

12 Q-Q3 QxP  
13 P-KR4 ....

This passed Pawn is a mighty asset.

13 .... B-Q2  
14 B-N5 R-B1  
15 N-Q4 N-B4

Black acquiesces to a weak, doubled Pawn as an emergency measure against the looming advance of the passed Pawn. His Pawn at KB4 will prevent control of his KR2 by a subsequent B-Q3 by White.

16 R-QN1 R-B5

Black abandons his Knight Pawn, with a brisk counter-action in mind.

17 NxN PxN  
18 RxP R-K5†

Black's idea seems to be 19 B-K2, KRx B 20 PxR, N-K3, threatening 21 ... N-B5 or 21 ... N-B4. Or 19 K-Q1, RxP 20 PxR, QxP (21 Q-R6?? Q-B8†! 22 KxQ, R-K8 mate). How strong his counter-action is, Black must not worry; for he has no other chance. There is, however, a big flaw in his timing. He ought to start with 18 ... RxP.

19 QxR!! ....

That this should happen to a World Champion! This bit of cheap elegance nets White the Exchange.

19 ....	QPxQ	22 RxQ	N-K3
20 R-N8†	B-B1	23 B-B6	RxP
21 B-N5†!	QxB	24 P-R5	B-R3
		25 P-R6	Resigns

## GAME 10

### Botvinnik Blunders Again

The World Champion has failed to recover from his crushing defeat in Game 9, it seems. For, in this game, his play gives the impression of being incoherent, nervous, void of plan. At move 24, furthermore, he commits an elementary oversight, and his game falls apart. The trend over some four games is grim for Botvinnik.

#### QUEEN'S GAMBIT

PCO: p. 161, col. 17; MCO: p. 152, col. 13

M. Botvinnik (5)		V. Smyslov (4)	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	6 Q-N3	BxN
2 P-QB4	PxP	7 PxP	P-QN4
3 N-KB3	P-QR3	8 B-K2	N-Q2
4 P-K3	B-N5	9 P-QR4	P-N5
5 BxP	P-K3	10 P-B4	....

In Game 4, Botvinnik played 10 N-Q2. He won but achieved no advantage by force in the opening. So now he tries something else.

10 .... KN-B3 12 B-B6 B-K2  
11 B-B3 R-R2 13 N-Q2 O-O  
14 N-B4 ....

14 P-R5 is more natural but has the slight drawback that, after 14 ... N-N1, White's King Bishop must retreat.

14 .... P-QR4 18 B-K3 B-Q3  
15 N-K5 N-N1 19 B-N5 Q-R5  
16 B-Q2 N-Q4 20 R-QB1 K-R1  
17 P-K4 N-N3 21 B-K2 ....

Preferable is 21 B-Q3, so as to answer 21 ... BxN with 22 BPxB. Dubious is 21 N-B3, Q-N5 22 B-K2, Q-N3 (22 ... BxP? 23 R-KN1!) 23 B-Q3 because of 23 ... P-KB4.

21 .... BxN  
22 QPxP ....

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Now White has an awkward Pawn formation, but his Bishops compensate for that.

22 .... N/1-Q2  
23 B-N5 R-Q1  
24 B-Q2 ....

The oversight.

24 .... NxKP!

Of course, 25 PxN fails against 25 ... QxKP†.

25 Q-K3 ....

Now White loses another Pawn; but he lacks a good move. 25 B-K2, N-N5 also favors Black decisively.

25 .... N-N5 27 BPxQ N-B7!  
26 Q-KN3 QxQ 28 KxN ....

Or should White abandon his King Pawn? One evil is as bad as the other.

28 ....	RxB†	33 R-Q6	R-QN1
29 K-K3	RxNP	34 K-Q2	P-B5
30 R-QN1	RxR	35 K-B2	P-N3
31 RxR	P-QB4	36 R-B6	P-B6
32 R-Q1	R-R1	37 K-N3	R-QB1
			Resigns

## GAME 11

### A Turning Point

Winning the third game in a row, the Challenger rounds a turning point in the match, for a most impressive recovery after his poor start. The trend has developed, however, mainly from a breakdown by Botvinnik who has obviously not yet thrown off his disastrous defeat in Game 9.

In the following game, Botvinnik does not dare to play the French Defense again. That is comprehensible. What, not, however, is why he chooses a defense to the Ruy Lopez which promises nothing but failure. His Queen-side is weak and becomes even more so in the end-game. When he succeeds in weakening White's Queen-side, too, he earns no relief since his own weaknesses become assailable, whereas White's are not. That is decisive.

#### RUY LOPEZ

PCO: p. 374, col. 118; MCO: p. 235, col. 32

V. Smyslov (5)		M. Botvinnik (5)	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	4 B-R4	N-B3
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	5 O-O	P-Q3
3 B-N5	P-QR3	6 BxN†	PxB
		7 P-Q4	PxP

Black enters upon a dubious variation of the Steinitz Defense. How strange that the World Champion finds nothing better.

8 NxP P-B4

8 ... B-Q2 leads to a strong game for White after 9 Q-B3. The text, however, makes a later P-K5 the more effective.

9 N-KB3 B-K2 11 R-K1 B-N2  
10 N-B3 O-O 12 B-N5 P-R3  
13 B-R4 R-K1

Black ignores the main danger, P-K5. He ought to prevent that advance by ... N-Q2.

14 P-K5! PxP  
15 RxP ....



Remarkable. White is interested in an exchange of pieces. He realizes that the weaknesses on Black's Queen-side will weigh most in the end-game. So he retakes with the Rook, intending RxR if Black's King Bishop moves. That Black can double White's King Bishop Pawn is of minor importance.

15 . . . . QxQ†  
16 RxQ B-Q3  
16 . . . BxN 17 PxB also favors White: e.g., 17 . . . B-Q3 18 RxR†, NxR 19 N-K4, P-KB3 20 B-N3, R-Q1 21 NxQBP.  
17 RxR† NxR  
18 N-Q2 B-K4  
19 N-N3! . . . .

Now White acquiesces to the doubling of his Queen Bishop Pawn as he rightly sees that Black's Queen-side Pawns can be kept under pressure, with no equal pressure on his own Queen-side Pawns.  
19 . . . . BxN 22 R-Q8 P-N4  
20 PxB P-B5 23 RxR BxR  
21 N-B5 B-B3 24 B-N3 P-QR4  
25 P-B3 . . . .

It is curious that this game is lost for Black, with even material, even weaknesses and Bishops of opposite color, too. Yet it seems so; for the threat of White's King marching to the Queen-side is too strong.

25 . . . . P-B4  
Or 25 . . . P-KB3 26 K-B2 27 K-K3, K-K2 28 K-Q4, P-N5 29 PxP, BxP 30 KxP, B-R6 31 K-N5, BxP 32 KxP, B-Q8 33 P-QR4, BxP 34 K-R6, and White ought to win.

26 B-K5 K-B2  
26 . . . P-B5 is better, for then White cannot bring his King out so readily.

27 P-B4! N-Q3  
Now Black only loses time.

28 N-R6 N-K1  
29 K-B2 B-K5  
30 P-N3 K-N3

30 . . . BxP offers no relief; for White does not need that Pawn; and 31 K-K3 wins at least two Queen-side Pawns.

With his text move, Black decides on a counter-action on the King-side—but he arrives too late.

31 K-K3 K-R4 36 BxN KxP  
32 K-Q4 K-N5 37 K-N5 K-R6  
33 KxP K-R6 38 P-B4 K-N5  
34 PxP PxP 39 P-B5 P-B5  
35 NxP NxN 40 PxP PxP  
41 BxRP Resigns

As White can queen a Pawn easily.

**GAME 12**  
**Another Turning Point**

Game 12 gives the impression that Botvinnik has eventually regained his balance. It is not so much just that he wins this game but that he keeps the situation in hand throughout.

Smyslov chooses the Slav Accepted, a defense at which he is an expert. Botvinnik employs an unusual line of attack, after which the game soon leaves the coastal waters of theory. White emerges with a distinct advantage: a strong Bishop and a dangerously mobile

King-side Pawn majority. Whether this advantage is decisive or not yet remains to be seen; but Black, at any rate, fails to check it.

**SLAV DEFENSE**  
PCO: p. 200 (b, p & q); MCO: p. 194, col 15  
M. Botvinnik (5) V. Smyslov (6)  
White Black  
1 P-Q4 P-Q4 5 P-QR4 B-B4  
2 P-QB4 P-QB3 6 P-K3 P-K3  
3 N-KB3 N-B3 7 BxP B-QN5  
4 N-B3 PxP 8 O-O QN-Q2

The difference between this move and the usual 8 . . . O-O may be greater than has been thought hitherto.

9 N-KR4! . . . .  
For White's move is more effective now than after 8 . . . O-O.

9 . . . . O-O  
9 . . . B-N5 (best according to PCO after 8 . . . O-O 9 N-KR4) is dubious now because of 10 Q-N3.  
10 P-B3 B-N3 14 Q-K2 PxP  
11 P-K4 P-K4 15 BxP B-B4  
12 NxB RPxN 16 BxB QxB†  
13 B-K3 Q-K2 17 K-R1 . . . .

White has the edge, threatening to gain a strong attack by P-B4 and P-K5.

17 . . . . P-KN4  
18 P-KN3! . . . .  
The idea still is P-B4 and P-K5.

18 . . . . QR-Q1  
19 B-R2 KR-K1  
20 QR-Q1 N-B1

Now White can advance his King-side Pawn majority smoothly and effectively. It is a problem, though, what better move Black could have made. His best seems 20 . . . Q-K2 though that offers no definite solution to stop White's Pawn advance.

21 RxR RxR 24 Q-Q2! N-K3  
22 P-K5 N-Q4 25 P-B4 PxP  
23 NxN PxN 26 PxP Q-B3  
27 P-B5 N-B4

27 . . . P-Q5§ is worse as it opens the Bishop's diagonal: e.g., 28 K-N1, N-B4 29 Q-N5, R-Q2 30 P-K6, PxP 30 PxP, NxKP 31 Q-N6, and White wins.

28 Q-N5 R-Q2  
29 R-KN1 . . . .  
White's attack is irresistible.

29 . . . . P-B3  
A little combination which fails against a little counter-combination.

But 29 . . . P-N3 loses also: e.g., 30 P-K6 after which Black must yield a piece with 30 . . . NxKP.

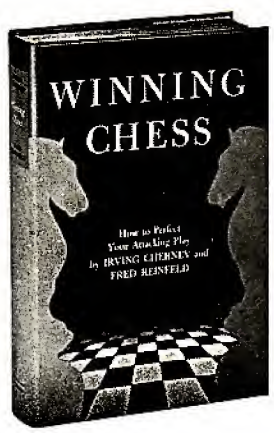
30 PxP N-K5  
Black intends 31 . . . NxP which will fortify his position.

31 P-B7†! RxP  
Else White wins with 32 QxP†.  
32 Q-Q8† K-R2  
33 BxP . . . .

Now White wins at least a piece.

33 . . . . N-B7† 36 KxN RxP†  
34 K-N2 Q-B3 37 B-B3 R-B5  
35 QxQ RxQ 38 R-N4 Resigns  
Botvinnik (6) Smyslov (6)

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more energy and determination. And nobody has a better understanding of the problems involved in the promotion of chess in a country where the game has still to find its place in the sun.

Being a man of action, Mr. Calderon no sooner arrived at a decision than he established a base of operations in the famous Marshall Chess Club of New York, for long years the home of the maestro, Frank J. Marshall, and ably if somewhat thanklessly managed by Marshall's widow, Carrie.

Beyond the assistance of her son, Frank Jr., Carrie Marshall has never had much support (the usual experience of laborers in the vineyard). Whenever work and planning were to be done, it was usually up to



Rita De Lieto as chess and cheese cake



Amateur Champion Myron Fleischer and Mrs. Caroline Marshall scan trophies

her to get busy. She was therefore agreeably surprised when Mr. Calderon appeared out of nowhere, like an amiable genie, and announced his willingness to help. He took over the captaincy of the Marshall "B" team in the New York Metropolitan Chess League and turned it into a winner. He began to outline a variety of projects, of which more will be said anon. He sponsored a Marshall Club Amateur Championship Tournament, for which he offered a handsome trophy in commemoration of his father, Mauricio Calderon, and the fiftieth anniversary of Marshall's great victory at Cambridge Springs.

The Calderon Tournament, an 8 round, 40 player Swiss, really stirred things up



Former Woman Champion of the United States, Mrs. Mary Bain (right) playing a Miss (not in the tournament) whom Jose M. Calderon calls the youngest U. S. Chess Player.



Three aspirants to U. S. women's title lose (left to right Marguerite Storey (back to camera), Henrietta Rogers and Micaela Babakin. Men unidentified except W. Widney (right).





Samuel Fonaroff (left) took some of the zing out of Myron Fleischer by winning game from him in the very last round.



Jose M. Calderon, who donated the magnificent trophies, as shown here, inspects them with Mrs. Caroline Marshall.

among the club's aspiring but not yet top-flight players, for whom it was specifically designed. Myron Fleischer was the victor, followed by Theodore Lorie, who was adjudged the brilliancy prize winner by *CHess REVIEW* Editor I. A. Horowitz. The outstanding women contestants were Mrs. Edna Horowitz and Mrs. Micaela Babakin, who received special prizes at the hands of Alfred Kreymborg, nationally known poet and chess master. Many club members, notably Eliot Hearst, pitched in to assure the success of the event, which is now certain to be an annual feature.

This is only the beginning. Rolling up his sleeves in earnest, Mr. Calderon is already speculating on a city-wide amateur championship tournament for the same class of players that participated in the Marshall Club affair. He is also considering a visit to Mayor Wagner with a view to interesting the Mayor in a municipal chess program similar to the Milwaukee

plan (see *CHess REVIEW*, July, 1952, "Conquering America for Chess"). He believes that this would not only be a milestone in the advancement of chess but might aid considerably in combating juvenile delinquency.

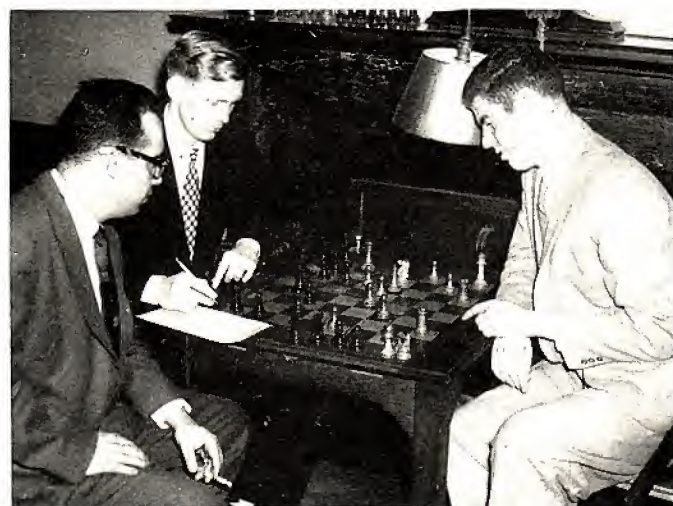
Mr. Calderon emphasizes that he is primarily concerned with the development of young and untried players. These represent the future; the older generation, as he points out, is not likely to improve at this late hour. He has no wish to disparage the achievements of the mature masters, but he feels that the general level of chess ability is best raised through the encouragement of large numbers of youngsters.

What is the origin of his devotion to chess? Like many others, he learned the game from his father. Later he received instruction from Ernest Rittwagen, a friend and business associate of master strength. A striking incident may be related in connection with Mr. Rittwagen's lessons. It seems that Mr. Calderon owned

a magnificent antique in the form of a huge thirteenth century ivory crucifix valued at about \$5,000. When Mr. Rittwagen, an ardent Catholic, caught sight of this beautiful work of art he was instantly captivated. Learning of his friend's desire to possess it, Mr. Calderon, in a typically expansive action, offered to trade it for chess instruction!

It must not be supposed that all is plain sailing for Mr. Calderon's drive on behalf of chess. On the contrary, he is rapidly gaining a first-hand knowledge of the headaches that attend the unhappy lot of the chess promoter. His parting words to me at the conclusion of our interview: "I need a lot of help!"

Help for Mr. Calderon is also help for American chess. It is help for our way of doing things. It is encouragement to other men of affairs throughout the country to further the cause of chess. Finally, it means enrichment of your personal entertainment as a direct result of the game's growth.



amateur Tournament Committee evaluating a game for the brilliancy prize: Matthew De Lieto (with glasses) and Charles Eastman and (right) William Drakert concentrate.



Tournament Room at the Marshall Chess Club of New York  
Photos by Raoul Echeverria





# Spotlight on Openings

## ANALYTICAL REVIEW

### 1954 Manhattan Chess Club Championship—Part I

The massed strength of seasoned contestants who take part in the struggle for supremacy in America's strongest club, the Manhattan Chess Club of New York City, equals that of many an "international" tournament abroad. Yet, while minor congresses and championships are reported at length in other countries, our own domestic contests meet with little study. In part, this lack arises from difficulties in reporting here, what with a wider geographical dispersion of events against the problems of traveling, mail service and pressure of time. In part, it is because there is a greater pool of young enthusiasts abroad on whom organizers can rely for administrative assistance, for copying and mailing out game scores, for interviewing participants and creating publicity beyond the mere giving of names, standings and a scant description.

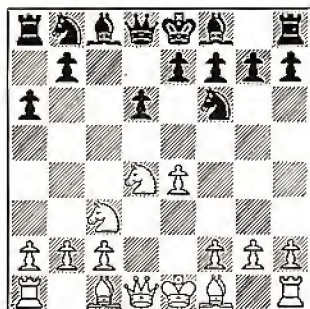
In the Manhattan Chess Club Championship, however, we do have a tournament of exceptional caliber. And it is physically near enough to permit the gathering of data for an analytical review. The tournament standings were reported on page 100 of the April issue. Herewith is offered a summation of the opening theory as exemplified in games from the tournament. In Part I, the King Pawn openings are given; subsequently, the Queen Pawn openings (and the English, etc.) will be summarized.

As to the King-side openings, it is noteworthy that the Sicilian almost wholly pre-empts the field. One Caro-Kann appears, indeed, but only as an odd transposition, and an inferior one, from a Sicilian. And, when Black did reply with 1 . . . P-K4, in one lone instance, the result was not a Ruy Lopez, as might be expected, but a modern rarity, the Scotch Game.

#### SICILIAN DEFENSE

This most popular of all replies to 1 P-K4 turned up in several different guises. Three were White variations after the following.

- |         |       |         |       |
|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1 P-K4  | P-QB4 | 3 P-Q4  | PxP   |
| 2 N-KB3 | P-Q3  | 4 NxP   | N-KB3 |
|         |       | 5 N-QB3 | P-QR3 |



#### Variation 1

6 P-QR4

This seemingly logical reply is somewhat novel at this point. The usual Jack of all trades is 6 B-K2. 6 P-QR4 in order to forestall . . . P-QN4, however, is a key move often played against the Scheveningen Variation (which is the formation with Black's Pawn at K3 and his Queen Knight at QB3) and the modern Paulsen (with the Knight at Q2).

A typical pattern of the whole strategy, reaching MCO: page 285, column 105 by transposition at move 10, is 6 P-QR4, P-K3 7 B-K2, Q-B2 8 O-O, QN-Q2 9 P-B4, P-QN3 10 B-B3, B-N2 11 P-KN4, N-B4 12 Q-K2, B-K2 13 P-N5, KN-Q2 14 P-N4. As Black's equilibrium here is precarious and requires utmost care, White may be justified in choosing 6 P-QR4.



WALTER KORN

Editor of *Modern Chess Openings*

In the game, McCormick—Kaufman, Black chose a Najdorf Defense (instead of a Scheveningen with 6 . . . P-K3).

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 6 . . . . | P-K4  |
| 7 N-B3    | B-K2  |
| 8 B-KN5   | QN-Q2 |

8 . . . B-K3, followed by . . . Q-B2, is more appropriate.

- |        |         |
|--------|---------|
| 9 P-R5 | P-R3    |
| 10 BxN | . . . . |

White does not favor the complexities of 10 B-R4, P-KN4 11 B-N3, P-N5 12 N-Q2, N-B4.

- |            |     |         |         |
|------------|-----|---------|---------|
| 10 . . . . | NxB | 12 O-O  | B-N5    |
| 11 B-B4!   | O-O | 13 P-R3 | . . . . |

White is already in command of the board. After 13 . . . BxN 14 QxB, Black is dangerously weak on the white squares and tied to the defense of his KB2. White also threatens N-Q5-N6 and possibly to establish a passed Pawn with P-QB4 and P-QN4-5.

#### Variation 2

(Continue from previous diagram.)

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 6 B-KN5 | QN-Q2 |
|---------|-------|

This continuation occurred in Bryan—Pavey. Safest is 6 . . . P-K3 7 Q-Q2, P-R3. The text is too slow.

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 7 B-K2   | P-QN4 |
| 8 BxN    | NxB   |
| 9 P-QR4! | PxP   |



If 9... P-N5, 10 N-Q5!

10 RxP B-N2 12 Q-R1 Q-N3  
11 O-O P-K3 13 B-N5†

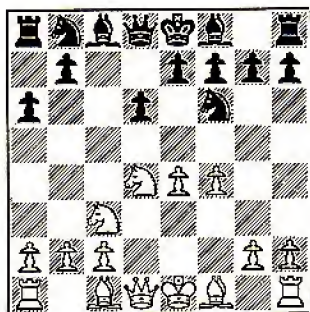
White has a telling plus.

### Variation 3

(Continue from previous diagram.)

6 P-B4 ....

This is a more customary attempt at quick initiative of which there were two examples in the Manhattan Championship, both with Scheveningen formations for Black.



### Sub-variant A

Pinkus—Kaufman reached a position with equal chances in a line nearly coincident with MCO: p. 272, col. 40(m) (substituting only... B-Q2 for 11... P-QN3 as in the book).

6... Q-B2 13 B-B3 N-QN5  
7 P-QR4 P-K3 14 B-N6 Q-N1  
8 B-K2 B-K2 15 R-B2 B-B3  
9 O-O N-B3 16 N-Q4 P-Q4  
10 B-K3 B-Q2 17 NxP PxN  
11 N-N3 O-O 18 P-B5 N-Q2  
12 P-R5 QR-B1 19 B-K3 N-K4

### Sub-Variant B

(Continue from last diagram.)

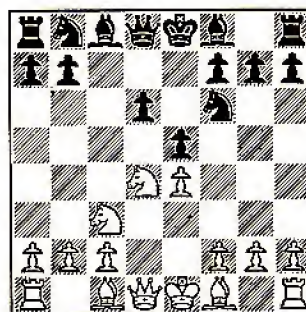
Kevitz—Turner strategically followed MCO: p. 271, columns 31-38 roughly (for Kevitz played 11 Q-K2 in place of Q-K1 and Q-KN3). Black's strategy of exchanging the Knights (12... NxN), followed by 13... B-B3, is quite sound.

6... P-K3 10 B-K3 O-O  
7 B-K2 Q-B2 11 Q-K2 B-Q2  
8 B-B3 N-B3 12 P-KN4 NxN  
9 O-O B-K2 13 BxN B-B3

### Variation 4

Although Denker's fifth move against Bryan (White) is considered premature, Black escaped unscathed, alas! even victorious.

1 P-K4 P-QB4 3 P-Q4 PxP  
2 N-KB3 P-Q3 4 NxP N-KB3  
5 N-QB3 P-K4



6 B-N5† QN-Q2 8 BxN† QxB  
7 N-B5 P-QR3 9 O-O ....

Correct is 9 B-N5, keeping Black's game tied up (9... NxP? 10 NxNP†!).

9... P-Q4!  
10 B-N5 NxP  
11 NxN PxN

Black has a comfortable game.

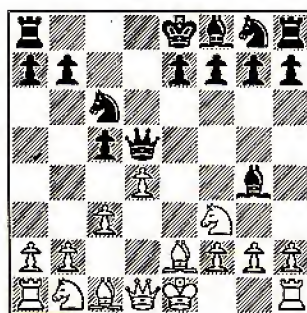
### Variation 5

McCormick—Williams transposed into a Caro-Kann from a Sicilian.

1 P-K4 P-QB4  
2 N-KB3 N-QB3  
3 P-QB3 ....

White's last move is stronger after 2... P-Q3 because the natural reply is 3... P-Q4 and here he plays that without loss of time.

3... P-Q4 5 P-Q4 B-N5  
4 PxP QxP 6 B-K2 ....



6... PxP

Black transposes into an inferior line against the Panov attack in the Caro-Kann. Better is 6... P-K3 7 O-O, N-B3 8 PxP, BxP.

7 PxP P-K3 12 P-Q5 PxP  
8 N-B3 Q-Q2 13 NxP B-Q1  
9 O-O N-B3 14 Q-N3 O-O  
10 QB-N5 B-K2 15 QR-Q1 B-K3  
11 BxN BxB 16 KR-K1 BxN  
17 RxB ....

White has the better game.

### Variation 6

Against his most dangerous competitor Pavey (White), Denker ventured Rubinstein's (Nimzovich's) counter-attack. See MCO: p. 290, col. 127(d).

1 P-K4 P-QB4 5 QPxN P-Q4  
2 N-KB3 N-KB3 6 PxP e.p. QxP  
3 P-K5 N-Q4 7 QxQ PxQ  
4 N-B3 NxN 8 B-KB4 B-N5  
9 O-O-O BxN

Here Black deviated from the preferred book line: 9... N-Q2 10 BxP, BxB 11 RxP, O-O-O 12 N-N5, B-R4.

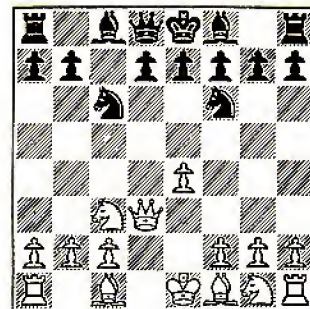
10 PxP N-B3 12 BxP O-O  
11 B-R3 B-K2 13 R-Q5 ....

White has the better chances.

### Variation 7

Against Pavey (Black), Kaufman selected an inferior innovation in an inferior variation but got away with it nicely.

1 P-K4 P-QB4 3 QxP N-KB3  
2 P-Q4 PxP 4 N-QB3 N-B3  
5 Q-Q3 ....



Customary is 5 Q-K3, but it doesn't give White much either. Black plays the game below his true form and with too hesitant tactics.

5... P-KN3  
6 B-K3 B-N2  
7 P-B3 Q-R4

Necessary is 7... P-Q3 and 8... B-K3.

8 O-O-O P-QR3  
9 P-KN4 N-N5  
10 Q-B4! ....

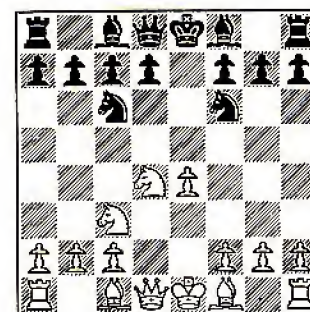
White's last is possible because of Black's dilatory treatment. The subsequent 11... P-Q3 comes too late now. 10... P-QN4 12 P-QR3 N-B3  
11 Q-N3 P-Q3 13 P-N5! N-Q2

White now stands well.

## SCOTCH GAME

Scottish Knights played a prominent role in the Pavey—Pinkus game.

1 P-K4 P-K4 3 P-Q4 PxP  
2 N-KB3 N-QB3 4 NxP N-B3  
5 N-QB3 ....



5... NxP?!

Black essays this extravagant move (MCO: p. 258, col. 5) which for a while enjoyed a fashionable season with 6 NxQN? to bolster it. White's reply is correct.

6 QNxN Q-K2  
7 B-Q3 ....

Pachman suggests 7 P-KB3, P-Q4 8 B-QN5, B-Q2 9 BxN, PxP 10 O-O, PxN 11 R-K1 with a plus for White.

7... NxN 11 K-R1 P-QB3  
8 O-O N-K3 12 P-B5 N-B2  
9 P-KB4 P-Q4 13 B-KB4 K-Q1  
10 N-N3 Q-B4† 14 Q-R5 B-Q2  
15 QxBP ....

Pavey has an excellent game, probably due to the fact that he was Champion of Scotland in 1939!

Part II with the Queen-side openings will appear in the next issue.





# How to win in the Middle Game

## ADVANTAGE in SPACE

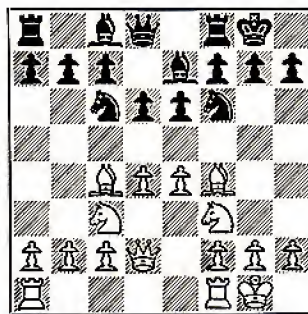
THE TERMS, space, terrain, squares and *lebensraum*, are synonyms for room in which to move. An advantage in space, like control of the center and like better development is one of the governing factors in the outcome of a contest. It means more maneuverability, more chance to exercise the powers of the pieces.

Indeed, the control of the center is merely a special instance of an advantage in space. Center control means an advantage in the qualitatively most important sector of the board. If the opponent does not control extra space elsewhere, it is of course a net advantage; and, even if he does, it is still a net advantage far more often than not. Better development, also, by its very nature, implies an advantage in space. For it means command of the avenues of approach to the various targets—command of space on possibly different fronts.

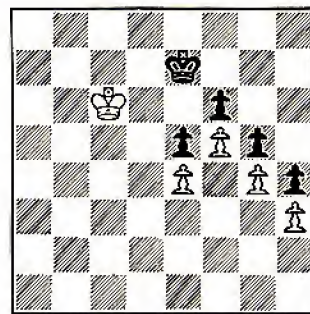
The control of space is thus an asset, regardless of its source. The command of open files, of long diagonals, of sprawling ranks, of squares for maneuverable Knights means greater potential mobility of the pieces. The outcome is likely to be material gain.

To be sure, in some instances, such control may be nebulous in value. Rooks on an open file which leads to nothing, for example, are merely Rooks enjoying the open breeze. Yet even such mobility cannot be altogether discounted; and, under no circumstances, save only stalemate, is command of space a disadvantage.

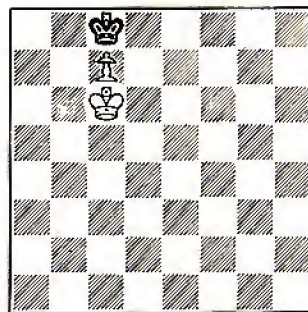
The examples at right illustrate some of the effects of advantage in space, and exceptions. The real exception is Stalemate, which is so by definition. The last stresses quality over quantity.



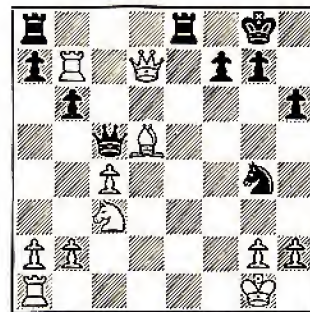
1. Control of center and lead in development are both advantages in space. The freer play of White's forces is evident. Such an advantage may not win in itself but lends itself to the conversion of advantages with net gain or might conceivably lead to an end-game win as in position 2.



2. By the end-game, such advantage can win. White's advantage (his King's position) does so by superior mobility: 1 K-B7, K-K1 2 K-Q6, K-B2 3 K-Q7, K-B1 4 K-K6, K-N2 5 K-K7, and White wins. Black to move is no help: 1 ... K-B2 2 K-Q6 or 1 ... K-B1 2 K-Q7, and White wins.



3. Stalemate is one of the prime exceptions in chess. It is so, too, for the advantage in space. Here White controls seven squares, contests three; but, with Black to move, White has no advantage. White surely does, though, if he is on the move.



4. A converse exception is advantage in qualitatively better space (here the King field). White holds theoretical advantages in all else; but Black mates: 1 K-R1, N-B7† 2 K-N1, N-R6† 3 K-R1, Q-N8† 4 RxQ, N-B7 mate. Mate is a grip on better squares.

THE FOLLOWING GAME, played in the International Correspondence Championship of 1930, is a typical example of the conversion of an advantage in space to a final mating net.

### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED Tarrasch Defense

F. Batik  
White  
1 P-Q4 P-Q4  
2 P-QB4 P-K3  
3 N-QB3 P-QB4  
4 BPxP KPxP

Dr. Dyckhoff  
Black  
5 N-B3 N-QB3  
6 P-KN3 N-B3  
7 B-N2 B-K2  
8 O-O O-O  
9 PxP P-Q5

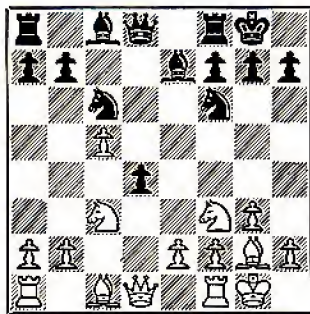
Black has essayed the Tarrasch which was consistently advocated by the good Doctor, after whom the defense was named, as being the only valid defense to the Queen's Gambit.

After White's last move (9 PxP), Black can continue with 9 ... BxP and maintain an even balance of material. In



that event, the game most likely goes 10 N-QR4, B-K2, 11 B-K3. White retains an iron grip on his Q4, accentuating the weakness of Black's isolated Queen Pawn and, at the same time, threatening to make inroads into Black's camp via QB5 and the opened Queen Bishop file. As against this plan, Black has no constructive one. To be so addled at the beginning of a contest is onerous for most players.

So Black prefers to yield a Pawn in return for an advantage in space. His Queen Pawn, now on the fifth rank, exerts a restraining influence on White's forces.



10 N-QR4

Else Black recovers his Pawn by 10 ... BxP and still dominates the center.

Now the issue is drawn. White has a Pawn; Black, advantage in space. Note the cramping effect of Black's Queen Pawn on White's position, also, the White Knight out on a limb.

The position must be viewed objectively for a clue as to how to proceed. White must try to batter down Black's Queen Pawn, exchange it off and press his three for two Pawn majority on the Queen-side. Or, if exigencies demand it, he may try just to press that Pawn majority. Black must prevent White from furthering those plans and, at the same time, attempt to create targets. He will utilize his advantage in space to shift his forces quickly from one point to another.

10 ... B-B4

**Develop and Restrain.** A key move, the omission of which collapses Black's game. The move is directed specifically against White's plan to play P-K3 and rid himself of Black's ingrown Pawn, as will soon become evident. The Bishop at B4 bears along the entire diagonal (... KR2-QN8) with purpose and intent. But it acts also as a prop for Black's ... N-K5, which may follow. Thus, the move develops and restrains.

11 N-R4

Why not 11 P-K3? If it is so important for White to rid himself of that Queen Pawn, why not do so at once? The answer lies in a combination which White must anticipate. On 11 P-K3, PxP 12 QxQ, PxP! followed by 13 ... QRxQ. Black recovers his Pawn and remains with a free and easy game. On 12 BxP, QxQ! 13 RxQ, B-B7! Black forks Rook and Knight and wins.

White's eleventh aims to cut down the opposing material so that, in the long run, his extra Pawn will tell.

An alternate plan begins with 11 B-B4. It leads to all sorts of dubious complications with an unclear result.

Finally, the immediate attempt to put the Pawn majority into effect with 11 P-QR3 and 12 P-QN4 fails: e.g., 11 ... N-K5 12 P-QN4, N-B6 13 NxN, PxN 14 QxQ, QRxQ 15 B-N5, BxB, 16 NxN, N-Q5 after which Black's passed Pawn must net at least the Exchange.

11 ... B-K5

Black is willing to fall in line with White's plan, to the extent of swapping Bishops. He reasons that the absence of White's King Bishop perceptibly weakens the defense of the White King. On 12 BxB, NxN, moreover, Black threatens to disrupt White's King-side Pawns by ... BxN, also to recover his Pawn. Hence, White's next move.

12 P-B3

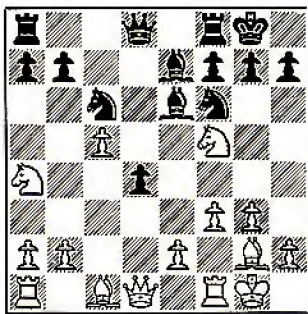
**Gain of a Tempo.** Apparently, White now gains a tempo, as the Bishop is attacked and must move. Such a gain can be meaningless, however, unless it enhances the position of one side at the expense of the other. Here that outcome is doubtful. For, while Black must expend a move, White's Pawn at KB3 does not enhance his position. On the contrary, it weakens it. In reality, White has not gained a tempo. He has fallen victim possibly to Black's provoking strategy. Now a hole exists at White's K3.

12 ... B-Q4  
13 N-B5

**The Books.** All of the moves thus far are so-called book moves. Since "book" is the double-distilled essence of master practice, the odds are that the game has been reasonably well played to here. It does not follow, however, that the book moves are always the best ones. Nor, for that matter, are the books static. Ideas and moves keep changing all the time. Good moves of one era are relegated to limbo in the next. And virtue is discovered in once so-called bad moves.

Present day book calls for 13 P-K4, B-B5 14 R-B2, P-KN3, and White is supposed to enjoy the better position. That conclusion, however, is subject to debate. For by no means has Black's advantage in space been dissipated.

13 ... B-K3



14 NxB†

If, instead, 14 P-K4, Black may continue with 14 ... BxN, thereby minimiz-

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

ing his material disadvantage by doubling White's extra Pawn. Also, Black's Queen Pawn assumes greater significance as it becomes a passed Pawn.

14 ... QxN  
15 B-N5

**Swapping Down.** Up to now, White has been bent on exchanging men. With a Pawn plus, this is generally good strategy. Generalities, however, rarely rule in specific cases. The question to be considered here is how will the absence of White's Queen Bishop affect the position. The answer seems to be that it will make more gaping the Pawn hole at White's K3.

Thus far, White has made no progress with the long term plan of putting his Queen-side three for two majority to work. Mainly because the plan has not been feasible. At this juncture, Black can thwart 15 P-QR3 (preparing for P-QN4) by 15 ... B-B5 (threatening White's King Pawn) and 16 ... P-QR4.

On the other hand, there is another alternative open to White; to continue 15 P-K4, to set up a mobile King-side Pawn majority. He must reckon here, however, with Black's newly passed Queen Pawn.

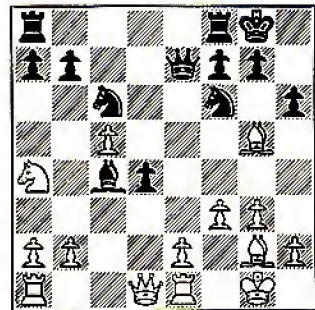
Incidentally, if Black attempts to recover his Pawn in this line by 15 ... PxP e.p., he will be disappointed. White need not submit to 16 BxP, PxP! but can play 16 R-K1 instead, whereafter he regains the Pawn momentarily sacrificed, is rid of Black's Queen Pawn and utilizes his extra Pawn freely to decide.

Hence 15 P-K4 seems to offer the best prospects. True, Black may recover his Pawn: 15 ... B-B5 16 R-B2, B-N4, as there is now no way of preventing 17 ... BxN, followed by 18 ... QxBP. But White meanwhile can play 17 B-N5, continue with 19 BxN, destroying Black's King-side Pawn formation.

15 ... B-B5

Now Black presses on White's K2 and compels an awkward defense.

16 R-K1 P-KR3



Black's move is based on desire to rid himself of White's Queen Bishop and point up weaknesses of the Black squares in White's camp—or as alternate, to free Black's King Knight from the annoying pin.

17 BxN

White pursues the principle of swapping down material. If 17 B-R4, P-KN4 wins a piece; and, if 17 B-Q2, Black penetrates with 17 ... N-Q4.

17 ... QxB



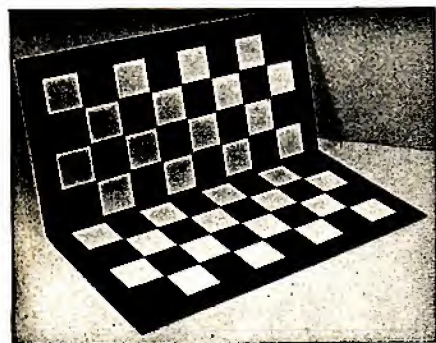
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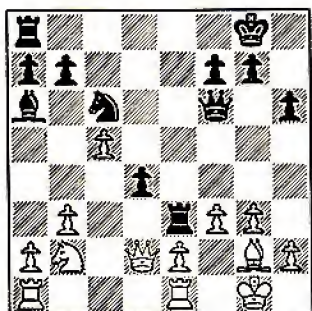
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18 P-N3 . . . . .  
Now White aims to consolidate and follows this policy tenaciously. 18 P-K4 is no longer tenable: e.g., 18 . . . PxP e.p., 19 RxP, QR-Q1 20 Q-K1, Q-Q5 21 Q-B3, B-N4 22 QxQ, NxQ 23 N-B3, N-B7, and Black wins.

18 . . . . . B-R3  
18 Q-Q2 . . . . .  
This seems to be White's last opportunity to play P-K4. Evidently, he is not concerned about liberating his King Pawn but places great stock in the long term potentialities of his Queen-side Pawn majority. Most likely, this is the definite turning point of the game.

19 . . . . . KR-K1  
20 N-N2 R-K6!

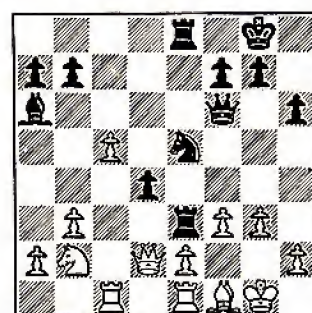


Now White is reduced to play in the first two ranks, and Black's pressure mounts against the backward King Pawn.

21 QR-B1 . . . . .  
21 P-QN4, with the idea of instituting the Pawn majority attack, offers greater prospects; but Black ought to come first: e.g., 21 . . . QR-K1 22 B-B1, Q-K2 23 K-B2, N-K4 24 P-QR4, P-QN4, and Black's Bishop soon occupies the long diagonal at QN2 with an overwhelming attacking position.

21 . . . . . QR-K1  
22 B-B1 N-K4

Black's Queen Pawn is immune: 23 QxP, NxP†. And, curiously enough, among the various possibilities, White must reckon with . . . QxP and . . . RxP.

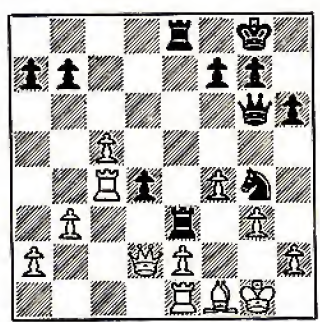


23 P-B4 . . . . .  
This move further weakens White's King-side and grants the Knight ready access to the opposing King. But White was at a loss for a better continuation: e.g., 23 K-N2, NxP! 24 PxN, BxB† 25 KxB (or 25 RxB, R-K7†!), QxP† 26 K-N1, R-K7, and Black wins. Or 26 Q-B2, Q-R8† 27 Q-N1, RxR†.

23 . . . . . N-N5

24 N-B4 . . . . .  
White's Knight has maneuvered and maneuvered to join the fray. Now his career is short lived.

24 . . . . . BxN  
Bishop for Knight. Black readily parts with a Bishop for a Knight as the latter was assuming a powerful role.  
25 RxB Q-KN3!



Black threatens 26 . . . NxP, unbinging the King Knight Pawn and placing the White King in a mating net. The same idea prevails after the next move.

26 B-N2 NxP  
King Field Sacrifice. A pretty example of this kind, to expose the King.

27 KxN QxP†  
28 K-N1 P-Q6

And the Pawn, which has played its greatest role, takes a bow as the curtain is about to fall. It is evident here that advantage in space has become paramount.

29 R-B3 . . . . .  
There is nought else to be done against the threat of 29 . . . RxP.

29 . . . . . R/1-K3  
Threatening 30 . . . R-N3.  
Resigns

White has only palliatives: e.g., 30 P-B5 (to prevent . . . R-N3), R-K5, and Black threatens 31 . . . R-N5.

Thus, after a number of vicissitudes, the advantage in space decides. The chain reaction of conversion, beginning with the sacrifice of a Pawn on Black's ninth turn, has run its course and winds up in the form of a mating net.

This game is not only a lesson in what to do when an advantage in space exists. It illustrates also how to gain such an advantage. Usually, it comes about as a result of arduous thrusting and parrying until one side gains the upper hand. Sometimes it comes about merely as a gift. Here it involves the sacrifice of material—a Pawn for squares.

Spirit of the Gambit

When a player essays a gambit, he assumes a calculated risk. He gives up material for an advantage of some other kind. In effecting this exchange, the deportment of the gambiteer must be beyond reproach. He must not betray a single qualm, immediately or during the future course of the game. Every action every gesture is a reflection of his own appraisal of his position. Gambits are for the strong.



# Games from Recent Events

## INTERNATIONAL

### HOLLAND, 1954

#### Annual Beverwijk Tournament

#### An Open King Rook File

White's O-O-O against Black's O-O leads, as usual, to a fierce fight. In this one, a Pawn sacrifice wins because acceptance nets White the open King Rook file.

#### KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Lodewijk Prins                      Hajo Kramer  
Holland                                  Holland  
White                                      Black

1 N-KB3	N-KB3	4 P-K4	P-Q3
2 P-Q4	P-KN3	5 P-KR3	O-O
3 N-B3	B-N2	6 B-K3	P-B3
	7 Q-Q2	Q-R4	

Black hopes to deter White's B-R5 (when he loses his King Pawn) and also O-O-O (his Queen Rook Pawn may fall); but White doesn't care.

8 B-R6                      P-K4

Now Black sees that winning the King Pawn is disastrous for him: e. g., 8 . . . BxB 9 QxB, NxP 10 O-O-O! after which 10 . . . N-B3 11 N-KN5, P-QN4 12 P-KR4, P-N5 13 N-N1 leaves Black to perish in the bind and 10 . . . NxN 11 N-N5! QxN† 12 QxQ, NxR 13 KxN gives Black enough compensation for the Queen but no means to hold off White's attack.

9 O-O-O	P-QN4
10 BxB	KxB
11 B-Q3	QN-Q2

11 . . . P-N5 12 N-QN1, QxP 13 QxP favors White.

12 PxP	PxP	14 N-N1	N-B4
13 N-R2	P-N5	15 N-N4!	BxN

This opening of the King Rook file is a grave error. Instead, Black must proceed with 15 . . . NxB† 16 QxN, N-N1 and, e.g., 17 Q-Q6, R-K1 18 QxBP, B-K3 with good counter-chances.

16 PxB	NxNP
17 Q-N5	N-B3
18 P-KB4	KR-K1

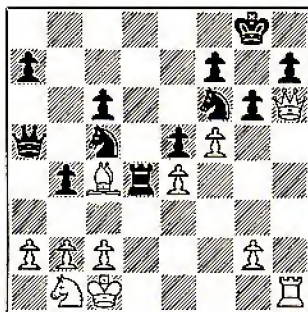
Or 18 . . . N-K3 19 Q-R6† K-N1 20 P-B5, N-B5 21 B-B4. White's attack is irresistible, anyhow.

19 Q-R6†	K-N1
20 P-B5	QR-Q1

Nor is 20 . . . QxP strong enough to offer counter-play. White then proceeds with either 21 QR-B1 or 21 P-N4.

21 B-B4	RxR†
22 RxR	R-Q1
23 R-R1	R-Q5

There is no direct defense to the threat of 24 PxP; so Black tries it this way, hoping, it seems, for 24 P-QN3, RxB 25 PxR, QNxP with some fighting chances. But White has better.



24 PxP!                      . . . .

Conclusive. White gets back the piece and wins the Rook, too.

24 . . .	RxB	28 QxP†	K-Q2
25 PxRP†	NxRP	29 R-Q1†	K-B1
26 QxN†	K-B1	30 Q-K8†	K-N2
27 Q-R8†	K-K2	31 QxP†	Resigns

### CABLE GAME, 1954 Canada vs. Soviet Union

#### Stand-in for Botvinnik

In February, Canadian Co-champion Frank Anderson at Toronto, challenged Botvinnik, or any other Soviet grandmaster, to a game by cable during the hobby show at Toronto. Igor Bondarevsky promptly accepted. For lack of time for a second game, Anderson volunteered to play Black.

In the game, White gradually obtains the better of it but fails in efficiency and reaches only a drawish position. At this stage, however, Black blunders and suddenly loses.

The notes are Anderson's condensed.

#### NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Bondarevsky		Anderson	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	7 O-O	N-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	8 P-QR3	BxN
3 N-QB3	B-N5	9 PxP	PxBP
4 P-K3	P-B4	10 BxP	Q-B2
5 N-B3	O-O	11 P-QR4	P-K4
6 B-Q3	P-Q4	12 Q-B2	P-QN3

All this is well known today.

13 B-Q3                      . . . .

13 B-R3 leads to Games 14 and 16 of the second Najdorf-Reshevsky match (cf. CHESS REVIEW, pp. 246 and 266, August and September, 1953).

13 . . .	R-Q1	15 N-K4	NxN
14 N-N5	P-KR3	16 BxN	B-R3
	17 R-Q1	QR-N1!	

Very clever. The Knight is unpinned; the Rook placed on the file which White is expected to open; and the King Pawn remains protected indirectly in view of 18 BxN, QxB 19 PxKP, Q-K5!! which favors Black.

18 B-R3	N-R4
19 PxBP	PxP
20 RxR†	. . . .

20 B-Q5 is stronger: e. g., 20 . . . N-B5 21 Q-K2!—or 20 . . . B-B5 21 Q-K4!

20 . . .	RxR
21 R-Q1	R-Q3
22 R-Q5	. . . .

Still, 22 B-Q5 is stronger.

22 . . .                      RxR

Now Black only compels the Bishop to the good square. Correct is 22 . . . N-B5 after which 23 RxBP? loses to 23 . . . Q-Q2! and 23 B-B1 gives only even chances.

23 BxR	B-B5	25 QxB	N-N2
24 Q-K4	BxB	26 P-KR3	K-R1

Black prepares for . . . P-B3, which is important.

27 P-N3	P-B3	30 B-B1	N-Q3!
28 P-K4	P-QR4	31 B-K3	P-B5!
29 K-N2	K-R2	32 B-B5	N-B1!
		33 P-R4	P-R4

After three fine moves, one which seriously weakens Black's position. It is best for Black to stall after which it is hard to see how White then could make headway.

39 K-N1	K-R1
40 B-B8	. . . .

After 35 QxBP, N-N3 36 Q-N5, NxRP 37 Q-K8†, K-R2 38 QxP†, K-N1 39 Q-K8†, K-R2 40 QxN, QxB, Black's game is tenable (41 P-QB4, Q-N5!).

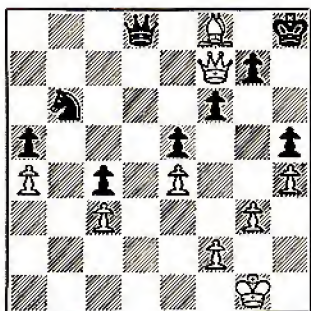
35 . . .	K-R2	37 Q-K6	Q-Q1
36 B-R3	K-R1	38 Q-B7	. . . .

38 QxQBP, Q-Q8† 39 K-KN2, N-N3 offers Black good counter-chances. Instead of the text move, 38 B-B5 wins by force, according to Anderson (who gives no explanation, however, as to how White must proceed after 38 . . . Q-B2!).

38 . . .	N-N3
39 B-B8	. . . .

Black's position looks very critical now; yet he still has a good defense.





39 . . . . Q-Q2

Chess blindness (this move occurred in the thirteenth hour of play). After 39 . . . Q-Q8† 40 K-N2, Q-N5 41 P-B3, Q-Q2! Black has a perpetual: 42 BxP, K-R2 43 QxBP, Q-Q7† 44 K-R3, Q-Q2† 45 P-N4, PxP† 46 PxP, Q-Q6†.

40 BxP† K-R2  
41 QxBP Resigns

## UNITED STATES

### CALIFORNIA, 1954

#### Los Angeles County Championship Swaying Battle

The opponents in the following game finally landed on top with an even score. Their encounter here is a nervous battle which sways back and forth, with both sides committing slips. Yet Black's ultimate victory is by and large deserved. For one thing, it is he who does all the attacking.

#### KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Sven Almgren	Harry Borochow
White	Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3	4 N-QB3 P-Q3
2 P-QB4 P-B4	5 P-KN3 B-N2
3 P-Q5 P-KN3	6 B-N2 O-O
	7 N-R3 . . . .

Where is this Knight supposed to land? The game shows that White himself has no answer to this question. He ought to play 7 N-B3.

7 . . . . QN-Q2 9 P-N3 N-K1  
8 O-O N-K4 10 Q-B2 P-QN4

A gambit of a familiar, though unpopular, type which David Bronstein has essayed now and then.

Black obtains some initiative—here a little more than usual as he can rely partly on the awkward position of the White King Knight.

11 PxP P-QR3 14 N-B3 Q-N3  
12 B-N2 PxP 15 N-Q1 N-B2  
13 NxP B-QR3 16 P-B4 . . . .

White's last was probably selected as means of doing something with his King Knight. But it nets Black more.

16 . . . . P-B5§ 18 PxP N-N5  
17 KN-B2 PxP 19 BxB NxN  
20 RxN KxB

Now White is indeed free of his King Knight problem. But, since his Queen Knight Pawn has become isolated and weak and his King stands in the line of fire of Black's Queen, the balance of his sixteenth move is negative.

21 Q-B3† K-N1  
22 P-B5 . . . .

And now White overlooks that his King Pawn is loose.

22 . . . . BxP

Suspecting a trap, Black spent a lot of time on this capture, had to make his next eight moves in a hurry.

23 RxR RxR  
24 N-K3 R-R7

Here Black walks into a pin which ought to have been fatal. Correct is 24 . . . N-N4, with a great advantage.

25 B-B1 . . . .

Himself short of time, White overlooks the powerful continuation: 25 P-B6! to which there is no adequate reply: e. g., 1) 25 . . . PxP 26 QxP; 2) 25 . . . N-N1 26 PxP! 3) 25 . . . P-K4 26 PxP e.p.. NxP 27 B-B1. Even so, the pin on the Bishop remains a headache for Black.

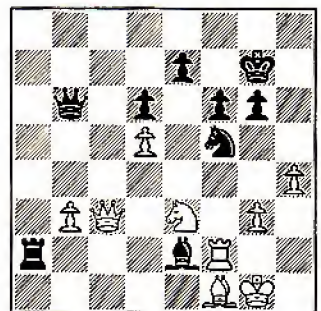
25 . . . . N-N4 28 Q-B8† K-N2  
26 Q-B1 N-Q5 29 Q-B3 P-B3  
27 PxP RPxP 30 P-R4 . . . .

A possible object here is 31 P-R5, PxP? 32 QxN! QxQ 33 N-B5† after which White wins a piece.

30 . . . . N-B4

Another slip, Black has the initiative, to be sure, but he has trouble keeping it as all his pieces, except his Queen, are precariously placed. To solve the problem, he ought to play 30 . . . Q-R2, threatening 31 N-N4 32 Q-B1, BxB 33 RxR, QxR 34 KxB, QxP.

After the text move, Black has only a draw.



31 N-B2 . . . .

White, though out of time trouble, commits a blunder. Instead, he can save his game with 31 NxN†, PxN, 32 Q-K1 and, after Black saves his Bishop, as he must, with 32 . . . BxB, White gets a perpetual check by 33 QxP†. Black cannot play 32 . . . Q-Q5 (with threat of 33 . . . R-R8) because of 33 K-R2; nor is 32 . . . B-R4, 33 QxP†, B-B2 of any promise because of 34 B-K2.

31 . . . . RxN!

Winning two pieces for the Rook.

32 QxR BxB!  
33 P-R5 . . . .

The Bishop is immune because of 33 . . . N-K6†.

33 . . . . B-R6 35 R-B4 Q-K8†  
34 Q-Q3 Q-N5 36 K-R2 N-K6!

A neat move. Black is playing for mate. White has only three harmless checks if he proceeds with 37 QxP†

37 R-B3 . . . .

Black now announced mate in five.

37 . . . . N-N5†! 40 K-B4 Q-N4†  
38 KxB Q-R8†! 41 K-K4 Q-K4  
39 KxN QxP† mate

### MICHIGAN, 1954

#### Team Match

#### Exchange of Sacrifices

The chances are approximately even in the following game when White starts a sacrificial combination of doubtful value. Black soon counters with a sound sacrifice of his own but then misses the best continuation. White ensures the safety of his King, then sacrifices again, this time with great effect. Black overlooks his only slight chance and then collapses. The match occurred in Detroit at the King's Men Chess Club. See April issue, p. 102.

#### NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

John E. Barry Marvin Palmer  
University of Mich. King's Men C. C.  
White Black

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 5 B-Q3 P-Q4  
2 P-QB4 P-K3 6 PxP PxP  
3 N-QB3 B-N5 7 P-QR3 B-Q3  
4 P-K3 O-O 8 Q-B2 P-B3

8 . . . P-B4 is a good alternative.

9 N-B3 R-K1  
10 O-O B-KN5!  
11 N-KN5 . . . .

White embarks on his venture. 11 N-Q2 is also dubious because of 11 . . . QB2. A safe continuation, which offers no advantage, though, is 11 B-K2.

11 . . . . P-KR3  
12 B-R7† K-B1  
13 NxBP . . . .

The best White can do here.

13 . . . . KxN  
14 B-N6† K-N1  
15 BxR QxB

Black has the advantage.

16 P-B3 Q-R4!

Black's idea is good. He has two pieces for a Rook and a Pawn. So, in sacrificing a piece for three Pawns, he maintains his slight material advantage and gets the initiative, too.

17 PxB QxP†  
18 K-B2 B-N6†

But this is not the clearest way to proceed. Instead, 18 . . . Q-N6† 19 K-K2 (19 K-N1? NxP!), QxP/7† 20 R-B2, QxP† is safe and strong. Black seems to believe that the attack itself must be decisive. In that, he is wrong.

19 K-B3 QN-Q2

Here 19 . . . B-R5 is the consistent move. Then White must play 20 Q-B5 (20 N-K2? N-K5!) after which Black can capture two more Pawns: 20 . . . Q-N6† 21 K-K2, QxP/7† 22 K-Q3, QxKNP.

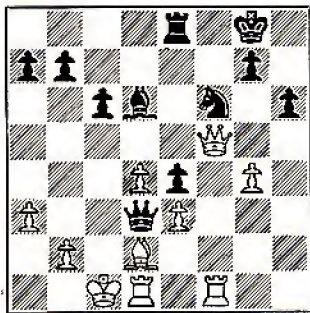
20 Q-B5! R-K1 23 K-K2 QxP  
21 B-Q2 N-K5 24 K-Q1 N-B  
22 NxN PxN† 25 K-B2 Q-K7  
26 QR-Q1 . . . .



Now White has the better of it. His King is safe, and he has the Exchange for only one Pawn. (26... QxNP fails against 27 QxQ, NxQ 28 R-KN1.)

26.... Q-Q6†  
27 K-B1 B-Q3

Black hopes, it seems, to get a perpetual check with 28... BxP 29 PxB, xP† 30 K-B2, Q-R7† 31 K-B1 (31 K-B3? N-Q4†!), Q-R8†, etc. A dim hope.



28 B-B3 ....

A good idea on White's part. He sacrifices his two center Pawns to gain open lines for attack.

28.... QxP†  
29 B-Q2! QxQP  
30 B-B3! Q-K6†

Now Black collapses. Instead, he must try 30... Q-B4, pinning White's Bishop.

31 K-N1! Q-B4  
32 BxN! ....

Now White wins a piece (32... PxB? 33 Q-N6†!).

32.... QxQ 34 B-B3 P-K6  
33 RxQ B-N6 35 R-Q7! B-K4

Black cannot stand (35... P-K7) 36 RxP†, K-R1 37 R-K7§.

36 BxB P-K7  
37 RxP† K-R1  
38 R-N5§ Resigns

## NEW YORK, 1954

### Rochester City Championship

#### A Friendly Feud

For years, the championship of the City of Rochester has been fought out between Dr. Erich Marchand and Dr. Max Herzberger as foremost contenders, the University versus Eastman-Kodak. Of late, Dr. Marchand has won, but not this year.

#### SICILIAN DEFENSE

Notes by I. A. Horowitz

Dr. M. Herzberger	Dr. E. Marchand
White	Black
1 P-K4 P-QB4	4 B-N2 B-N2
2 N-QB3 N-QB3	5 P-Q3 P-Q3
3 P-KN3 P-KN3	6 KN-K2 P-K3

The closed variation against the Sicilian. White makes no effort to capture the center at once and relies mainly on a sound development and his first move to grant him a minimal edge in the middle game.

7 B-K3 N-Q5  
8 Q-Q2 N-K2  
9 O-O R-QN1

(Continued, next page)

# Past Masterpieces

Annotated by FRED REINFELD

WHILE Morphy's fame rests on the brilliancy of his victories, he won many a game by repulsing an unsound attack. When he took the offensive himself, it was on the basis of a superior development; when he relied on defense (or, more precisely, a counter-attack), he still made use of superior development.

### First U. S. Championship New York, 1857 SCOTCH GAMBIT

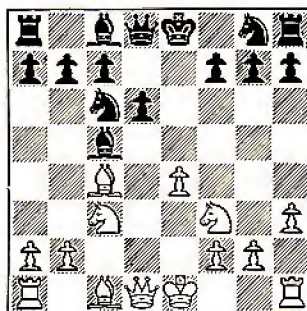
A. B. Meek	P. Morphy
White	Black

1 P-K4	P-K4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3
3 P-Q4	PxP
4 P-B3	PxP

Somewhat risky. More in keeping with Morphy's style is 4... P-Q6 or 4... P-Q1.

5 NxP	B-B4
6 B-QB4	P-Q3
7 P-KR3	....

Feeble. 7 Q-N3 is the logical continuation for White after essaying the Pawn sacrifice.



7.... B-K3!

Naturally utilizing the breathing spell for more development. If now 8 BxB, PxP; 9 Q-N3, Q-B1 with a satisfactory game.

8 B-QN5	N-K2
9 N-N5	O-O
10 Q-R5	P-KR3
11 N-B3	N-N3
12 P-KN4	QN-K4!

As White continues the foolish policy of attack at all cost, Morphy counters powerfully in the center, quickly seizing the initiative.

13 NxN	PxN
14 P-N5	Q-Q5!
15 B-K3	....

The retreat, 15 Q-K2, is more prudent, although 15... P-QB3 leaves Black with the better game.

15....	Q-N5
16 BxB	QxP!

If now 17 BxR? QxN† wins. White's awareness of the true state of affairs is dawning with remarkable slowness.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

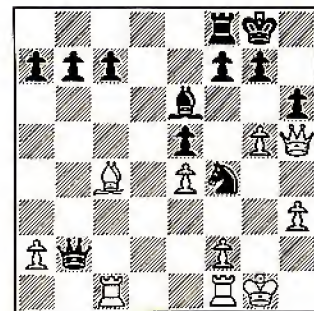
17 O-O QxN  
18 BxR RxB

Morphy has plenty of compensation for the Exchange; he has two Pawns, attacking chances and has completely demolished White's "attack."

19 QR-B1 ....

Or 19 PxP, N-B5! 20 Q-R4, P-QB3! 21 KR-B1, QxP! and Black wins a piece—or, if 21 B-R4, Q-B6 22 Q-N3, N-K7†, etc.

19.... Q-N7!  
20 B-B4 N-B5



If now 21 Q-R4? PxP 22 Q-N3, BxB, Black wins.

21 Q-Q1	NxP†
22 K-N2	N-B5†
23 K-R1	Q-N3
24 PxP	BxB
25 P-R7†	KxP
26 Q-N4	....

Rude awakening: if 26 RxB, Q-R3† forces mate†

26....	Q-R3†
27 K-N1	BxR
28 RxB	R-Q1
29 P-R4	R-Q3
30 P-B3	R-KN3
31 K-B2	....

Black announced mate in three moves. This game took only an hour and a half (!), which means that Morphy must have formulated his counter-attack on "general principles"—without calculation, for the most part.

#### Comment Definitive

In a skittles game, Harry Fajans was putting up a stout resistance against Arthur Bisguier amidst a running fire of comment from six sides. (There were four kibitzers.)

Harry made a move, remarking: "This may not be so good as I think it is. But I'll try it. I'm just curious."

It seemed as though all four kibitzers spoke at once: "Don't forget, Harry. 'Curiosity killed a cat.'"

"Ah! but don't forget," said Harry. "That was a cat."

Strangely enough, Bisguier had said nothing at this point; now he moved.

"I'm a cat," said Harry.



Black's plan is to attack on the Queen-side via a Pawn demonstration, utilizing his King Bishop to bear in that direction. White's counter will be on the King-side and in the center.

10 N-Q1 . . . .  
Object: P-QB3 to drive Black's Knight from its advanced post and also to gain Pawn control of the center.

10 . . . . NxN†  
11 QxN P-QN4  
12 P-QB3 . . . .

White must necessarily enforce P-Q4.  
12 . . . . P-N5

Black aims to force open the Queen Knight file and also allow for some such possibility as . . . Q-R4 and . . . B-QR3.

13 PxP . . . .  
This exchange removes White's Bishop Pawn and likewise the plan for Pawn control of the center. It also sets up White's Queen Knight Pawn as a target.

13 . . . . RxP 17 Q-Q2 P-KR4  
14 R-QN1 B-QR3 18 P-KB4 P-R5  
15 N-B3 N-B3 19 Q-KB2 PxP  
16 KR-Q1 N-Q5 20 PxP Q-N1

Up to his last move, Black's position has left little to be desired. White's King Rook is tied to the defense of one Pawn; his Queen Rook, to another. Every one of Black's men meanwhile functions actively.

With 20 . . . Q-N1, Black seeks maximum utility for all his men, with additional pressure on White's Queen Knight Pawn and restraint against White's P-K5. Geometrically, this is perfect. Practically, it permits a counter-chance.

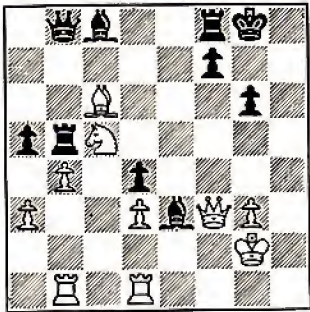
20 . . . Q-B2, followed by . . . O-O, maintains Black's initiative.  
21 P-K5! PxP 24 NxP QB-B1  
22 N-K4 PxP 25 B-K3 O-O  
23 BxP P-K4 26 P-R3 R-N4

Once more, Black goes astray. 26 . . . R-N3 is the move, with the threats of . . . R-B3 and . . . N-B4. Then the onus rests on White to maintain the balance. Now Black's Rook is off on a tangent.

27 P-QN4 P-QR4  
Even yet 27 . . . R-N3 is better.  
28 BxN PxP  
29 B-B6! B-KR3

A slight threat of 30 . . . B-K6! and 30 QxQP, QxP† does not help.

30 Q-B3 B-K6†  
31 K-N2 . . . .



31 . . . . PxP  
But now White's 29th begins to tell. If 31 . . . R-N3, 32 P-N5 and the Rook is circumscribed and must soon fall.

32 BxR QxB  
33 PxP K-N2  
34 R-KR1 B-B4

The Bishops appear powerful. They are. But the Rooks are more powerful.  
35 Q-Q5! . . . .

A slight threat of 36 N-K6†! From now on, there is no holding White.

35 . . . . Q-N1  
36 R-R2 Q-R1

Black begs for an end-game; for he is trying to stave off mate, after White doubles Rooks.

37 QxQ RxQ  
38 K-B3 R-R6  
39 P-N5 . . . .

The Pawn decides.  
39 . . . . P-N4 42 K-R1 R-R1  
40 P-N6 P-N5† 43 P-N7 R-QN1  
41 K-N2 R-R7† 44 R-R2 Resigns

The Pawn queens, or the Black Rook goes, after 45 R-R8.

## NEW YORK, 1954 Manhattan C. C. Championship Impressive Finish

Black obtains a good game but then, in a tense position, makes the mistake of sealing off one of his main arteries of attack. As a result, White soon gets a free hand on the King-side and wins brilliantly, the finish being particularly impressive.

SICILIAN DEFENSE  
Allen Kaufman Max Pavey  
White Black  
1 P-K4 P-QB4  
2 P-Q4 PxP  
3 QxP . . . .

A very rare line which Mieses tried a few times while H. Helms favors it in rapid transit with considerable success. Bringing out the Queen so early offers no advantage; but it is playable just as in the Center Gambit.

3 . . . . N-KB3  
4 N-QB3 N-B3  
5 Q-Q3 . . . .  
5 Q-K3 has been tried with comparatively little success.

5 . . . . P-KN3  
6 B-K3 B-N2  
7 P-B3 Q-R4

Black adopts his opponent's somewhat artificial trend. He obtains a good game, however, and so there is no reason to criticize his play.

8 O-O-O P-QR3 12 P-QR3 N-B3  
9 P-KN4 N-QN5 13 P-N5 N-Q2  
10 Q-B4 P-QN4 14 KN-K2 O-O  
11 Q-N3 P-Q3 15 N-Q4 N-B4  
16 Q-R2 NxN

Black's last is not bad, though Pavey stated later that he made this exchange only because he thought to win a Pawn.

17 BxN BxB  
18 RxB N-K3  
19 R-Q1 . . . .  
19 R-Q2 is more natural.  
19 . . . . B-N2

19 . . . NxP, which Pavey originally had in mind, fails against 20 Q-Q5.  
20 P-KR4 Q-N3 22 B-N4 P-QR4  
21 B-R3 N-B5 23 P-R4 P-N5

Black's last may not be a serious mistake; yet it must be criticized since 23 . . . PxP is much stronger and safer, too. With two files open in front of his King, White would have a hard job to hold his own and thus be unable to proceed with his own attack.

24 N-N5 B-B1  
Now Black makes another second-rate move. 24 . . . B-R3, as suggested by Dr. H. Sussman, is preferable: White's Knight cannot then reach the strong square, Q5, as it does in the game.

25 Q-N3 B-K3  
26 BxB NxN  
27 P-R5 . . . .

Now White has a dangerous attack.  
27 . . . . Q-B4

Not 27 . . . NxP because of 28 PxP, RPxP 29 P-KB4 (and 30 Q-KR3). But Black's maneuver, started here, also has a serious drawback: it permits White to double Rooks on the King Rook file with a tempo.

Correct is 27 . . . K-N2, followed, if necessary, by . . . R-KR1.

28 R-Q5! Q-B7 30 R-Q2! Q-N6  
29 PxP RPxP 31 R/2-R2 . . . .

White threatens to mate; his attack has become too strong.

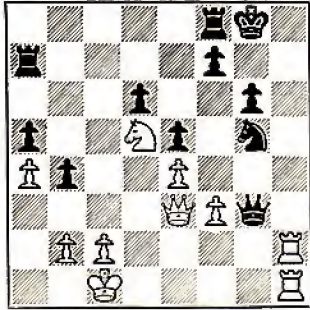
31 . . . . NxP  
31 . . . QxP† 32 K-N1, Q-K4 is better, though Black remains under very heavy pressure after 33 Q-K3. The text move has the drawback of admitting White's Knight to Q5.

32 N-B7! R-R2  
Black sets up protection for his K2 in advance. But now the Rook is exposed to attack.

33 N-Q5 . . . .  
White threatens to win with 34 P-KB4 (34 . . . QxQ 35 PxQ, P-K3 36 PxN, PxN 37 R-R8† and mate next.).

33 . . . . P-K4  
34 Q-K3! . . . .

White has three powerful threats: (1) 35 QxR; (2) 35 R-R8†, K-N2 36 RxR, KxR 37 R-N1; (3) 35 N-B6†, K-N2 36 N-R5†, PxN 37 R-N1.



34 . . . . R-N2  
Black cannot parry all the threats: he is lost.  
35 K-N1 . . . .

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



White aims for an easier win than is offered by 35 R-R8† or 35 N-B6†. He now threatens 36 QxN! QxQ 37 R-R8† with mate next.

35 . . . . P-B3  
36 R-R6 . . . .

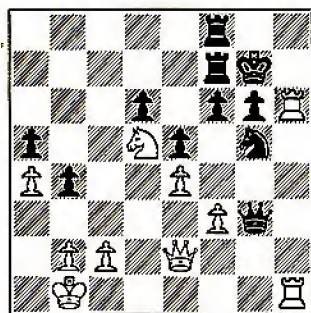
36 QxN is enticing but insufficient because of 36 . . . PxQ 37 R-R8†, K-B2 8 R/8-R7†, K-K1 39 RxR, QxP after which White cannot proceed with 40 R/1-R7 as he then gets mated himself: 40 . . . Q-B8† 41 K-R2, Q-B5† and mate in two.

36 . . . . K-N2  
37 Q-K2! . . . .

White's Queen now threatens to penetrate via QR6 or QB4. Besides, there is a beautiful trap involved.

37 . . . . R/2-KB2

Now the trap works.



38 P-KB4!! . . . .

White's main threat is mate in four, starting with 39 RxP†. Black cannot take the Pawn nor save his Knight in any other way. He lacks a playable move.

38 . . . . R-KR1

Desperation.

39 BxR PxB  
40 N5! P-B6  
41 K8 Resigns

## NEW YORK, 1954 Manhattan C. C. Championship Inexplicable Misfortune

Pavey plays this game in a disturbed mood. Something has happened which he can not understand. He has put his King Pawn on K4, thereby choosing a set up which, whatever its value may be, is one which he dislikes. This inexplicable misfortune makes him feel as if walking in a pair of shoes not his size. What good is it to a man in such a case if the shoes are of fine quality? He can perform well only in his own shoes, his own variations.

As does Bisguier in this game.

### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Max Pavey	A. Bisguier
White	Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3	4 N-B3 P-K3
2 P-QB4 P-B3	5 B-N5 P-KR3
3 N-QB3 P-Q4	6 BxN QxB
	7 P-K4 . . . .

White's last is an energetic move, probably stronger than the conservative Q-N3.

7 . . . . PxB

8 NxP B-N5†  
9 N-B3 . . . .

But here White falters; for he will have trouble extricating himself from the pin on his Knight, partly because he must also guard against a possible pin along the Queen file.

Correct is 9 N/4-Q2. Then White has a good game: he can meet 9 . . . P-B4 effectively with 10 P-QR3, B-R4 11 P-QN4, PxNP 12 N-N3.

9 . . . . P-B4  
10 R-B1 O-O  
11 PxP . . . .

White's last move is a measure for avoiding the pin along the Queen file.

11 . . . . P-K4  
12 P-QR3 R-Q1  
13 N-Q2 . . . .

White's Queen has no good move. 13 Q-B2 only loses time (against 13 . . . B-B4); and 13 Q-N3, leaving the Queen Rook unprotected, permits Black safely to play 13 . . . BxP with a powerful position (if 14 N-K4, Q-B5!).

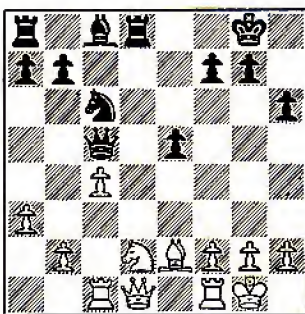
But the text move isn't good either; for Black walks into the very pin which he was so eager to avoid.

The only good continuation is 13 PxP, RxQ† 14 RxR. White then has almost equality in material and, thanks to active counter-play, reasonable chances to hold his own.

13 . . . . BxBP 15 NxB QxN  
14 N/3-K4 Q-K2 16 B-K2 N-B3  
17 O-O . . . .

Here White makes a direct oversight which costs a Pawn.

White has a very bad game, anyway, as he lacks a suitable way of getting out of the pin. Still he ought to try 17 P-QN4.



17 . . . . Q-Q5!

Winning the Queen Knight Pawn for a decisive advantage as Black also maintains positional superiority.

18 N-N1 QxP 22 B-R5 Q-B3  
19 R-B2 Q-N6 23 Q-K3 QxP  
20 Q-B1 N-Q5 24 QxKP B-K3!  
21 R-N2 Q-R5 25 R-N4 . . . .

26 RxP loses to 26 . . . R-Q4: e.g., 27 R-N8†, K-R2 28 Q-K4†, B-B4 29 Q-K3, RxR 30 QxR, R-N4 (31 N-Q2, QxR†).

25 . . . . Q-Q4 28 N-B3 R/4-Q1  
26 QxQ RxQ 29 N-K2 B-B5  
27 B-Q1 P-QN4 30 NxN BxR  
31 B-B3 P-QR4!

Well played. Black can hold the Exchange, instead, but then he remains without a Pawn on the Queen-side, and the position becomes drawish: e.g., 31

. . . QR-B2 32 KxB! (not 32 N-B6? B-K7!! 33 NxR?? R-B8 mate), P-QR4 33 RxP, RxN 34 RxP.

32 R-N2 RxN  
33 BxR B-B5

The rest offers no major problems.

34 P-B3 R-Q6 37 B-B6 P-N6  
35 P-QR4 P-N5 38 K-K3 R-R7  
36 K-B2 R-R6 39 R-Q2 P-B4

Black threatens 40 . . . P-N7 41 R-Q8†, K-R2 42 R-QN8, R-R6† 43 K-Q2, R-N6, and his Pawn must queen, as White cannot play B-K4 in need.

40 R-Q8† K-R2 43 R-N7 K-R1  
41 R-QN8 RxNP 44 K-Q4 B-N1  
42 B-Q7 P-N3 45 K-K5 R-Q7  
46 K-B6 P-N7

Now Black threatens 47 . . . RxB.

47 KxP . . . .

There is no way to save the Bishop, without losing the Rook: e.g., (1) 47 B-B8, B-R7; (2) 47 B-K8, B-R7 48 BxP, R-Q3†.

47 . . . . RxB 50 KxRP R-R8  
48 RxP R-Q5 51 RxBP P-R5  
49 R-N5 RxP 52 R-KR5 R-KN8  
53 R-R5 B-B2!

A bit of subtlety at the end. 54 RxP fails against 54 . . . R-N3† 55 K-R5, R-QR3§.

54 R-R7 R-N3†  
55 K-R5 R-QR3§

Another point.

56 RxB P-R6  
57 R-B6 RxR

Resigns

## NEW YORK, 1954 New York City "Met" League Beautiful Point

In the following game, White has a problem. His opponent is a Pawn up but has had a weakened King-side, then unnecessarily weakens his Queen-side, too. By then, the position has become critical. Thus, quick action on White's part is required, and he finds it in a little combination which has a very beautiful point.

### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED by transposition

Walter Shipman	A. Townsen
Manhattan C. C.	London Terrace C. C.
White	Black
1 N-KB3 P-Q4	4 B-N5 B-N5†
2 P-Q4 N-KB3	5 N-B3 PxB
3 P-B4 P-K3	6 P-K4 P-B4
	7 P-Q5 . . . .

The game has become a Vienna Variation by transposition (cf. PCO: p. 198, col. 11; MCO: p. 168, col. 71); but White's seventh is something unusual. The standard continuations are 7 BxP and 7 P-K5.

7 . . . . Q-R4

7 . . . PxP offers better counter-chances, though it leads to very difficult complications after 8 P-K5, P-KR3 9 PxN, PxB 10 PxP, R-N1 11 P-KR4.

8 BxN PxB



9 BxP . . . . .  
White offers a Pawn sacrifice with good prospects.

9 . . . . . P-QN4  
Black's reply is bad. With weaknesses on the King-side, he adds them on the Queen-side, too. He ought to accept the Pawn right away: 9 . . . BxN† 10 PxB, QxP† 11 N-Q2, PxP 12 BxP (13 PxP, Q-K4†), N-Q2.

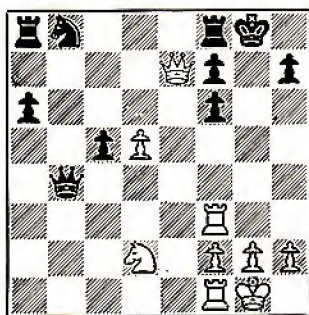
10 B-K2 BxN† 12 N-Q2 P-QR3  
11 PxB QxP† 13 P-QR4 PxRP  
Black has no choice, for 13 . . . P-N5 fails against 14 R-QB1. The weakness which was created by Black's ninth is appearing rapidly.

14 O-O PxP 17 R-QB4 Q-R6  
15 PxP O-O 18 R-B4 B-Q6  
16 RxP B-B4 19 R-B3 . . . . .

19 N-B4, suggested by Shipman, is a powerful alternative.

19 . . . . . BxB  
20 QxB Q-N5  
White's position is manifestly superior. Yet it is not easy to find a convincing continuation. Shipman solves the problem very elegantly.

21 Q-K7 . . . . .  
Threatening 22 R-N3† and mate to follow.



21 . . . . . N-Q2  
22 N-K4 . . . . .  
Now White threatens 23 NxP†, NxN 24 QxN, followed by 24 R-N3†.

22 . . . . . Q-Q5  
23 N-Q6 N-K4  
Herewith, Black sets up the only practical defense against 24 R-N3† and 25 NxP†.

24 R-N3† N-N3  
25 P-R4 . . . . .  
A brilliant, decisive combination.  
25 . . . . . QxQP

Black sees the beautiful point: 26 . . . QxRP 27 N-B5, QxR 28 QxP/6!! with the double threat of 29 Q-N7 mate and 29 N-R6 mate. So he surrenders a piece, instead — a desperate measure which helps only for the moment.

26 QxP/6 Q-Q5  
27 QxQ PxQ  
28 P-R5 . . . . .

Black had to swap Queens to prevent (27) N-B5, etc., after all. The rest needs no comment.

28 . . . . . KR-Q1 38 R-N6 R-K1†  
29 N-B5 P-Q6 39 K-B1 R-QB1  
30 PxN RPxP 40 R/6-N1 K-B3  
31 R-Q1 P-Q7 41 R-N2 R-QR5  
32 N-K3 P-R4 42 N-N1 R-B8  
33 N-B4 R-Q5 43 R/2xP RxR†  
34 N-R3 R-QB1 44 RxR R-R8  
35 K-B1 P-B4 45 K-K2 K-K4  
36 K-K2 P-B5 46 K-Q3 K-Q3  
37 RxP† K-B2 47 N-B3 RxR†  
48 NxR Resigns

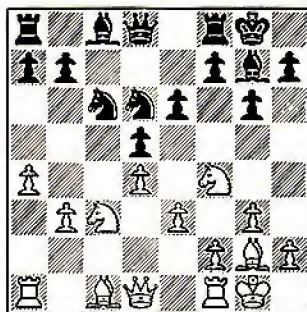
## NEW YORK, 1954 Metropolitan Chess League

**Vicious Cycle**  
Black's Queen Bishop doesn't move until the game is practically over, and the game is so because Black's Queen Bishop has not moved.

**GRUENFELD DEFENSE**  
Dr. A. A. Mengarini W. Lombardy  
Marshall Seniors Marshall Juniors  
White Black  
1 P-Q4 N-KB3 4 P-QB4 P-B3  
2 P-KN3 P-KN3 5 PxP PxP  
3 B-N2 P-Q4 6 N-QB3 B-N2  
7 N-R3 N-K5

Bronstein prefers 7 . . . BxN. In this way, he obtained a satisfactory position against Botvinnik (23rd match game: cf. CHESS REVIEW, p. 332, November, 1951) as well as against Najdorf in the recent match between Russia and Argentina. But, since neither Queen Bishop has much scope in this sort of position, Black obtains a playable game also with . . . P-K3, to be followed later by . . . B-Q2 or . . . B-QN2. Only he must lose no time as Black's seventh move does here

8 N-B4 P-K3 10 P-QR4 N-B3  
9 O-O N-Q3 11 P-K3 O-O  
12 P-N3 . . . . .



12 . . . . . Q-R4

Black simply neglects to develop his Queen Bishop and, in wasting time with his Queen, soon gets into a disastrously cramped position.

He ought to continue, instead, with 12 . . . P-N3 13 B-QR3, B-QR3. After that, 14 N-N5 is dubious because of 14 . . . NxN 15 PxN, BxNP 16 BxR, BxB 17 N-K2, P-QR4 after which Black has good

compensation for the Exchange—or 16 . . . BxR 17 BxKB, BxB 18 B-R6, B-K5 19 P-B3, B-B4 20 P-KN4, Q-R4 after which Black escapes the loss of piece, emerging possibly with an advantage.

13 B-QR3 R-Q1  
By 13 . . . QxN, Black can bring about a critical situation which is probably not too bad for himself: 14 BxN, R-C 15 R-B1, Q-R4 (15 . . . Q-N7?? 16 N-Q5, Q-R7 17 R-R1) 16 P-QN4, Q-N3 (16 . . . NxNP?? 17 B-B7—or 16 . . . Q-R3?? 17 B-B7, R-Q2 18 P-N5) 17 B-B5, Q-B2. The main question here is whether Black, after losing a Pawn to 18 P-N5, N-R4 19 BxRP, N-B5 20 B-B5, Q-R4 21 R-R1, can recover it with impunity by 21 . . . N-N7 and 22 . . . NxP. His Knight becomes pinned, yes, but there seems to be no way of taking advantage of that pin.

14 Q-Q2 Q-N3  
15 KR-B1 P-QR3  
15 . . . QxNP loses to 16 KR-N1 (16 . . . Q-B5 17 B-KB1—or 16 . . . N-B5 17 Q-B1).

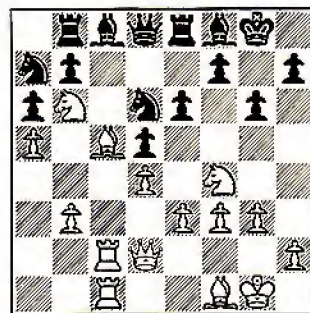
16 P-R5! Q-B2  
The Rook Pawn is immune, too (16 . . . QxRP? 17 BxN—or 16 . . . NxRP? 17 N-R4!).

17 N-R4 N-N4  
Here 17 . . . QxP loses to 18 QxQ, NxQ 19 N-N6 (19 . . . R-N1 20 BxN).

18 B-B5 R-K1  
Now, if 18 . . . QxP, White wins with either 19 QxQ, NxQ 20 B-N6 or 19 P-QN4, Q-B2 20 B-N6.

19 N-N6 R-N1 21 P-B3 Q-Q1  
20 B-B1 N-Q3 22 R-R2 B-B1  
23 R/2-B2 N-R†

Black's position is hopelessly cramped. Disaster in one way or another is inevitable: e.g., 23 . . . N-K5-h4 N-R4, N/2-B4 (forced in view of the threat of 25 B-N6, Q-Q2 26 N-B5) 25 B-N6, Q-N4 26 B-B7, R-R1 27 N-N6, R-R2 28 B-N8.



24 N/6xP . . . . .

Decisive. White wins a Pawn, with more material gains to follow.

24 . . . . . PxN 28 B-N2 Q-B4  
25 BxN/7 R-R1 29 R-B1 Q-N4  
26 B-N6 Q-B3 30 N-B6† K-N2  
27 NxQP QxBP 31 NxR† NxN  
32 P-Q5 B-Q2

Pater, peccavi.  
33 B-Q4† K-N1 37 B-K3 Q-Q1  
34 Q-B2 P-B4 38 P-KN4 Q-K†  
35 P-K4 N-Q3 39 P-K6 B-R  
36 P-K5 N-N4 40 PxP Resigns

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# END-GAME OF THE MONTH

by DR. MAX EUWE

## THE SUBTLETIES OF AN END-GAME

**A**LTHOUGH we have given this first match game between Challenger Smyslov and Champion Botvinnik (May issue, page 138), the match is being presented in condensed form, with only the highlights annotated, in order to cover all 24 games in space available and within reasonable time.

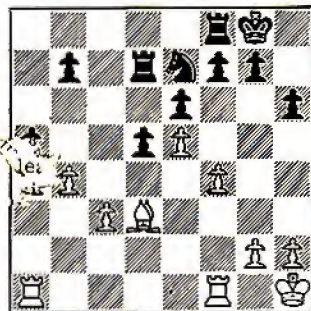
Consequently, Dr. Euwe's analysis of the ending is a valuable supplement. It illustrates fully the subtleties in what to the too casual reader may seem to be an easily won end-game. There is actually a wealth of alternate possibilities and seeming resources for the loser. Especially so, as a good part of the analysis here lies within that difficult borderland between middle and end-game which makes the play unusually combinational, or as Dr. Euwe says, "dynamic," for an end-game.

For the themes, note the Knight, so paradoxically better than an active Bishop on an open board. It proves the exceptional is almost the rule in chess. And the exposition on winning with an outside, passed Pawn in a Rook and Pawn ending is particularly valuable.

Finally, will Smyslov's 43d move become historic? For he certainly missed his best resource, if not an actual draw, at this late move. And that lapse may have precipitated his woefully bad star!—Ed.

### END-GAME 7

Botvinnik



Smyslov

Position after 26 NxN, RxN

The first phase of the struggle has ended with a distinct preponderance for Black. White's Queen Bishop Pawn is weak and means an awkward encumbrance for the defender. Black's forces, moreover, are excellently posted for the offensive. Indeed, he already threatens 27... R-B2 28 R-R3, KR-B1 (29 R-B1, PxP) for a quick decision.

It is true that White has a theoretical advantage in Bishop for Knight, particularly effective with Pawns on both wings in normal instances. This instance, however, is not normal. For the time being, activities are confined to one wing, the Queen-side; so the Knight comes into effective play. It soon becomes clear, moreover, that here, in deviation from what experience generally teaches, the Knight can find bases in open terrain more conveniently than the Bishop.

27 PxP

R-R1

White plays for prompt liquidation. His hurry in carrying it out is due to the threat mentioned (27... R-B2).

27... R-B2 is now met by 28 P-R6.

28 P-R6

Another method is 28 B-N5, R-B2 29 KR-B1, RxRP 30 P-B4; but, after 30... P-Q5, White no longer achieves an even game.

With the text move, White closes off the vertical attack on his Pawn at QR4 in hope that Black must soon follow with... P-QR4, granting the Bishop an outpost at QN5.

28... Pxp

28 P-B4

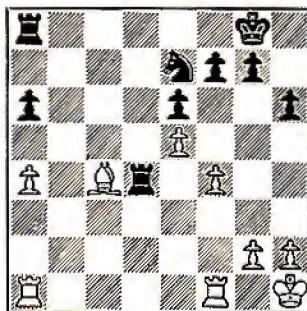
Now or never.

29... Pxp

With 29... P-Q5, it is true that Black acquires a strong, passed Pawn; but White then gains the Queen Knight file and virtually nullifies Black's winning chances. Black's chances do not seem overly great even now; but Black has looked far ahead.

30 Bxp

R-Q5



Black seizes an important portion of the board. Now the concerted action of his Knight and two Rooks will render

the terrain unsafe for all White's men. Note particularly the vulnerability of White's advanced Pawns, even the King Pawn. It then becomes understandable why this end-game, at first glance seemingly so deadlocked, still presents such excellent winning chances for Black.

31 B-K2

N-Q4

32 P-N3

N-B6!

Black abstains from... P-QR4, preferring first to drive the Bishop off the K2-R6 diagonal and so disengage his other Rook without yielding the Bishop any useful base at QN5 or QR6.

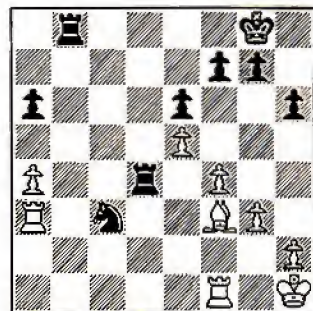
33 B-B3

R-N1

34 R-R3!

...

White's last move calls for a moment's attention. 34 P-R5 is plausible; but then Black's Rook effects an invasion: e. g., 34... R-Q7 35 KR-B1, R-N6, and White is tied hand and foot (36 B-Q1? R/6-N7!). White's move is all the more useful because its consequences were by no means easy to gauge under time pressure.



34... N-N8

N-N8

Black refrains from capturing, presumably on the general consideration that his winning chances decrease if he is pressed unto the defensive: e. g., 34... NxP 35 KR-R1, R/1-N5 (36... N-B4 36 R-R5, followed by 37 B-K2) 36 B-Q1, N-B4 (36... N-N7 37 B-K2) 37 R-R5, R-N4 38 B-K2—or 37... N-K5 38 B-B3. In these variations, the Bishop is to be preferred over the Knight, and so Black chooses to leave the situation as is for the time being: an active Knight against an exposed Bishop.

35 R-R2

...

The second rank is more important here than the first.

35... N-Q7

N-Q7

36 R-KB2

N-B5

The Knight continually changes its position but steadily co-operates in all sorts of positional and combinational threats. Here it makes possible... P-N4, generally feasible for isolating White's King Pawn but here so for tactical reasons also: e. g., 37... P-N4 38 PxP, R-N8† 39 K-N2, N-K6‡ 40 K-R3, PxP. Such tactical possibilities lend this end-game an extremely dynamic character.



37 P-R4

Not to prevent ... P-N4 (plainly enough, it doesn't) but to open R2 as a flight square for the King.

37 .... P-N4!

If Black permits P-KR5, all chances on the King-side are dissipated.

38 RXP PXP

39 PXP

White is practically forced to concede this serious weakening of his Pawn formation. After 39 B-N2, PXP 40 PXP, White's Bishop Pawn becomes untenable in the long run. Also, the diverse tactical considerations, involving such moves as ... K-N2, followed by ... R-R1†, or ... N-K6, followed by ... R-Q8†, have effect.

Conversely, White does gain some chances at counter-play by the opening of his King Bishop file.

38 ... NxP

40 B-K2 R-N8†

Black gets the Rook into active position before permitting (by ... P-R4) White to play B-N5.

41 K-N2 P-R4

Now that the center of gravity has shifted to the King-side, Black surrenders his QN4 square.

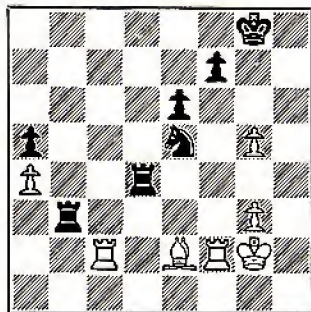
Here Black threatens to win White's advanced Knight Pawn (... K-N2-N3) after which the end-game is a sure thing. The only recourse for White is immediate play for a counter-attack.

42 R-B2

White adopts the indicated method. He cannot fret about his Rook Pawn. Indeed, if he obtains the initiative in exchange for it and wins either Black's Rook Pawn or Bishop Pawn, the draw is assured. It is clear, besides, that Black cannot now capture: e. g., 42 ... RXP 43 R-B5, N-Q2 (43 ... N-N3 44 R-B7) 44 R-B7, R-Q5 45 B-R5, etc.

42 .... R-N6

Black strives for the conquest of both Knight Pawns, giving up his Rook Pawn if need be. He hopes to accomplish this by such lines as 43 ... N-Q6 (or 43 ... N-N5, as the case may be) 44 BxN, R/5xB. If he obtains two, connected, passed Pawns, the swapping of Knight for Bishop is completely justified, though the end-game with four Rooks leads only to a draw in many other instances.



43 R-KB4

Here a real problem presents itself. It can hardly be assumed that Smyslov, particularly so shortly after adjourn-

ment, misses a chance to draw. Yet the consequences of 43 R-QB5! otherwise are anything but clear. Consider:

1) 43 ... N-Q6 44 BxN, R/5xB 45

RxRP, RxP† 46 K-B1, and White draws;

2) 43 ... N-N5 44 BxN, RxB 45

RxRP, R/6xP† 46 K-B1, RxNP 47 R-R8†,

K-N2 48 R-R7, etc.

3 43 ... N-N3 (or 43 ... N-Q2) 44

RxRP, and what harm can happen here?

4) 43 ... R-K6 (or 43 ... R-K5) 44

RxRP, same question (but see 7);

5) 43 ... R-Q4 44 RxR, PxR 45 R-B5,

R-K6 (45 ... N-B5 46 BxN, PxR 47 R

RP) 46 K-B2, P-Q5 47 R-B4, N-B3 48

B-N5, again with minimal winning

chances for Black;

6) (same line as last) 46 ... R-K5

47 R-B4, same conclusion.

Did Smyslov then proceed under the assumption that he would draw in the ending in any event, perhaps overlooking a finesse in the end-game given after move 52?

Or—and this I regard, all things considered, as the most likely—have I left out one or another hidden, winning possibility? To be considered yet is this continuation from section 4 above:

7) 43 ... R-K5 44 RxRP, R/5-K6.

This opens up prospects, perhaps; but it will take volumes to demonstrate them. (White may continue with 45 K-B1, for instance.)

43 .... R-Q4

Now R-QB5 is prevented, at least.

44 R-K4

White ties the Rook at Q4 to its post so that the eventual B-R5 cannot be answered by ... R/4-Q6.

44 .... K-N2

45 B-R5

At last some counter-activity from this piece. Black can progress now only with difficulty; for he must reckon continuously with threats on his KB2.

45 .... N-N3

A brave decision, signifying a minor success for White: he can now play to exchange his Bishop without conferring two, connected, passed Pawns on his opponent.

46 R-KN4

Not 46 BxN at once, as White's Knight Pawn then falls without compensation.

46 .... R-K6

47 BxN

Now this exchange is justified.

47 .... KxB

48 R-B2

White protects his Knight Pawn indirectly.

48 .... R-KB4!

Black accepts a doubled Pawn, correctly assuming that the following Rook ending is won. The sequence reveals, however, that the win by no means follows as a matter of course.

49 RxR PxR

50 R-QB4 R-K5

51 R-B7

The Pawn ending is flatly lost for White, of course, after 51 RxR, PxR.

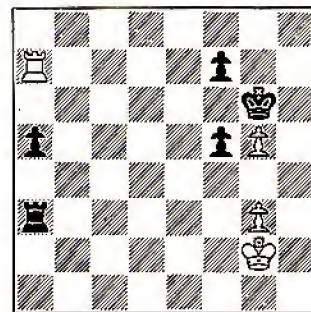
51 ....

52 R-R7

RxP

R-R6

Smyslov now continued with 53 K-R3? and lost quickly (see p. 138, CHESS REVIEW, May, 1954). He knew, of course, that the position is lost in any case. Yet the fact is the win is not so simple, and we supply the reader, therefore, with a constructed continuation in which White's best defense has been selected so far as possible.



Hypothetical Continuation

53 K-B2 P-R5

The passed Pawn must be advanced first so as to curtail the opponent's possibilities.

54 K-N2 R-R8

55 K-B3 P-R6

56 K-N2

The King returns hurriedly. After 56 K-B4, P-R7!, a vertical check cannot be avoided after which Black promotes the Pawn and wins White's Rook.

56 .... P-R7

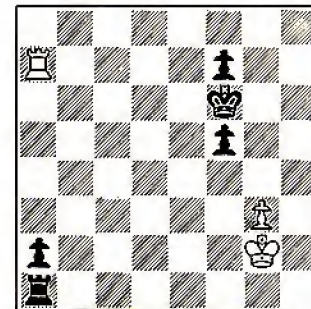
Hereafter, the White Rook can make moves only along the Queen Rook file, and the White King must shuttle between N2 and R2 (57 K-B2? R-R8!). For the end-game connoisseur this is "duck soup," but the following is somewhat less elementary.

57 K-R2 KxP

58 K-N2

White need not fear the follow-up, 58 ... P-B5 59 PxB†, KxP, as Black's Bishop Pawn now falls with check.

58 .... K-B3!



The decision must come on the other wing. With 58 ... P-B3, Black gets no further because of 59 R-R5! K-N3 60 R-R7. But not (58 ... P-B3) 59 R-R6? because of 59 ... P-B5! 60 PxB†, K-N5 61 R-R4, P-B4 62 K-R2, K-B6, and White is in zugzwang.

59 R-R5 K-K3

60 K-R2 P-B5!

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



A long-term exchange; the point appears by move 70.

- 61 PxP
- P-B4
- 62 K-N2
- K-Q3

Black first raises the blockade on his fourth rank.

- 63 K-R2
- K-B3
- 64 K-N2
- K-N3
- 65 R-R8
- ....

He succeeds.

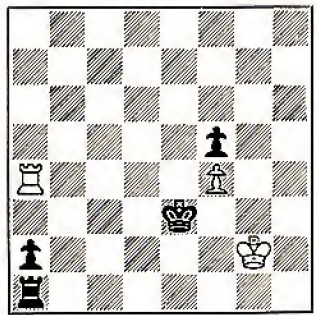
- 65 ....
- K-N4
- 66 R-N8†
- K-B5
- 67 R-QR8
- ....

There is little sense to chasing the King further as it is headed for K5, anyhow.

- 67 ....
- K-Q6
- 68 R-R3†
- ....

68 R-R4, K-K6 only shortens the winning process by one move.

- 68 ....
- K-K5
- 69 R-R4†
- K-K6



White is in zugzwang.

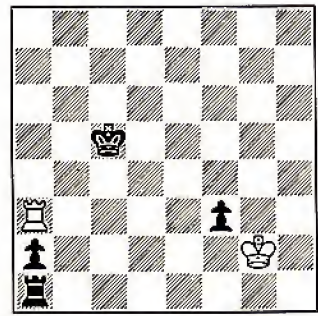
- 70 K-R2
- K-B6
- 71 R-R8
- ....

Now White must give up his Pawn, as his King cannot move and his Rook cannot leave the Queen Rook file. The rest is simple enough.

- 71 ....
- KxP
- 72 K-N2
- K-K4
- 73 R-K8†
- K-Q3

Black's King approaches the Rook in order to escape further checks.

- 74 R-QR8
- P-B5
- 75 R-R6†
- K-B4
- 76 R-R3
- P-B6†



Black wins by force: upon 77 KxP, Black queens after 77 . . . R-B8†; on 77 RxBP, Black can queen easily after any Rook move, including even . . . R-N8†; on 77 K-B2, Black wins with 77 . . . ~R8! followed either by 78 . . . P-R8) or 78 RxRP, R-R7†; and, finally, on 77 K-R2, P-B7 is decisive.

# Solitaire Chess

## THE MEETING OF THE TWAIN

BARRING interpositions, when the irresistible check meets the immovable King, the answer is checkmate. When two reckless gambiteers meet each other, however, anything is apt to happen. At Carlsbad, 1903, it does. Master Mieses (White) accepts Tartakover's gambit and, under duress, counters with one of his own. A jolly good time is had by all—up to a point. This Center Counter runs: 1 P-K4, P-Q4, 2 PxP, N-KB3 3 B-N5†, P-B3 4 PxP.

Cover the scoring table. Set up the position. Make Black's fourth move (exposing table just enough to read it). Guess White's reply, then expose next line. Score par if your move agrees; if not, zero. Make the move given and opponent's reply. Continue thus to end of game.

### COVER WHITE MOVES IN TABLE BELOW. EXPOSE ONE LINE AT A TIME

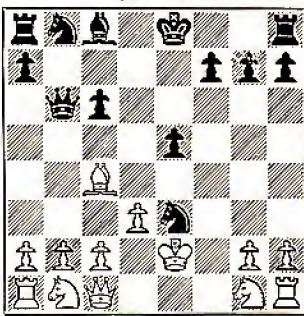
White Played	Par Score	Black Played	Your Selection for White's move	Your Score
		4 . . . . PxB	-----	-----
5 B-B4	4	5 . . . . P-K4	-----	-----
6 P-Q3	4	6 . . . . B-QB4	-----	-----
7 B-K3	2	7 . . . . BxB	-----	-----
8 PxB	2	8 . . . . Q-N3	-----	-----
9 Q-B1	5	9 . . . . N-N5	-----	-----
10 K-K2	4	10 . . . . NxKP*(a)	-----	-----
11 QxN	6	11 . . . . QxP	-----	-----
12 N-KB3	6	12 . . . . QxR	-----	-----
13 NxP	7	13 . . . . O-O	-----	-----
14 R-KB1 (b)	7	14 . . . . B-K3	-----	-----
15 N-Q2	4	15 . . . . Q-B6	-----	-----
16 BxB	7	16 . . . . PxB	-----	-----
17 RxR†	5	17 . . . . KxR	-----	-----
18 Q-B4†	6	18 . . . . K-K1 (c)	-----	-----
19 Q-B7†	4	19 . . . . K-Q1	-----	-----
20 Q-B8†	4	20 . . . . K-B2	-----	-----
21 Q-K7†	4	21 . . . . K-B1 (d)	-----	-----
22 QN-B4	8	22 . . . . QxBP† (e)	-----	-----
23 K-B3	3	23 . . . . Q-Q8†	-----	-----
24 K-N3	4	24 . . . . Q-K8†	-----	-----
25 K-R3	4	. . . . Resigns	-----	-----
Total Score		100	Your percentage	-----

SCALE: 75-100—Excellent; 55-74—Superior; 40-54—Good; 25-39—Fair

### NOTES TO THE GAME

- a) A tempting, far reaching continuation, the failure of which only intuition might see.
- b) 14 NxP at once is feasible (14 . . . RxN 15 Q-K8 mate) but carries no decisive threat.
- c) There is no escape via 18 . . . K-K2 (19 Q-B7†, K-Q3 20 N-K4†).
- d) 21 . . . K-N3 offers no greater resistance. After 22 N/5-B4†, K-R3 23 Q-QB7, and Black can hardly wriggle.
- e) The spite checks follow.

\*Position after 10 . . . NxKP





# ODDS and EVANS

by U. S. Chess Champion LARRY EVANS

## THE MANHATTAN VS. MARSHALL MATCH

ANNUALLY, the Manhattan Chess Club battles the Marshall Chess Club in the last round of the New York Metropolitan League team matches. Annually, it is the decisive match. Annually, the Manhattan wins.

This year was no exception.

As ever, there was time-pressure, tension, kibitzers standing on chairs. On twelve boards were assembled some of the country's strongest players, five of whom are slated to face the Soviet team: Bisguier, Denker, Evans, Horowitz, Pavey.

Some of the highlights of the match follow. (See *World of Chess* for other details.—Ed.)

AT BOARD 1, I faced Denker. The game took an interesting turn in the opening in which White essayed speculative Pawn sacrifices.

Denker (Manhattan)



Evans (Marshall)

In this position (after 10 B-N5), Denker was no doubt tempted to say to himself: "I am a Pawn ahead. My game is theoretically won, and all I need to do is consolidate and nullify the pressure. If I make no mistakes, I should win."

Actually, Black has difficulty developing.

10 . . . .	P-KR3	13 NxP	N-N3
11 B-R4	QN-Q2	14 B-N3	B-Q2
12 O-O	N-K4	15 P-B4	B-B3
	16 P-R3	....	

A tense position in which White has almost enough central pressure to compensate for the Pawn.

At this stage, Dr. Lasker (who was playing Shainswit) came up to me and said: "You are a Pawn down and ahead in development. I am ahead in development and no Pawns down."

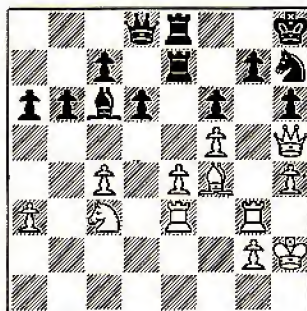
Gradually, however, Denker drifted into an inferior position. Both sides had about two minutes left for five moves when the next, diagrammed position was reached. The tension had mounted and kibitzers, like flies, swarmed around our board, sensing something ominous in the air.

(See diagram, next column)

Intuitively, and with split-second calculation, White played, and Denker hastily replied.

36 BxRP

PxB



Position after 35 . . . N-R2

Now came the surprise "kick."

37 N-K2!! RXP

On 37 . . . R-N1, 38 N-B4 wins.

38 QxP . . . .

38 N-B4! is stronger.

38 . . . . Q-Q2

Black finally succumbs to the time-pressure. Best is 38 . . . R-N1 39 N-B4, RxR/K6 40 RxR, threatening 41 N-N6†, and White should still win, but only after a long struggle with a Rook against two minor pieces.

39 N-B4 RxR

40 N-N6† K-N1

The time-pressure was now over, but White announced mate in two: 41 N-K7†! K any 42 Q-N7 mate.

AT BOARD 3, Santasiere vs. Turner, White blundered early in a theoretically interesting Queen's Gambit Accepted, by transposition.

1 P-QB4	N-KB3	4 P-KN3	P-Q4
2 N-QB3	P-KN3	5 B-N2	PxP
3 P-Q4	B-N2	6 Q-R4†	KN-Q2
		7 QxP?	....

Flohr plays 7 P-Q5.

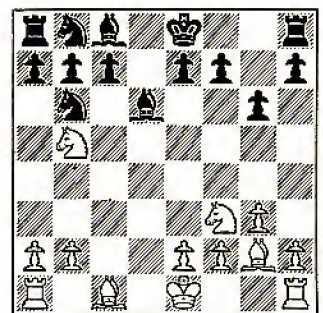
7 . . . .	N-N3!	9 QxQ	BxQ
8 Q-Q3	QxP	10 N-N5	B-K4
		11 N-KB3	B-Q3

And Black emerged a clear Pawn ahead.

(See diagram, next column)

Black, however, grew overconfident and permitted White to build up strong

Turner (Manhattan)

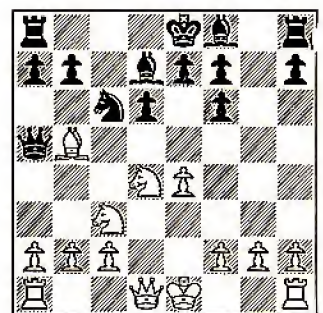


Santasiere (Marshall)

pressure. Further weak play on Black's part ended in a disaster. Turner, my second in the Soviet match, is a very strong metropolitan player who evidently had an off night. Ordinarily, this "matter of technique" is his meat.

BOARD 4, Bisguier vs. Simonson, was a thematic Sicilian Defense, featuring a Richter Attack. Bisguier, playing the sharpest chess of his career, turned in a masterpiece, converting an advantage in space into a decisive, strategical factor. The opening illustrated a remarkable transposition into a Sicilian Defense: 1 P-Q4, P-QB4 2 P-K4, and we have a belated Sicilian!

Simonson (Marshall)



Bisguier (Manhattan)

After 8 . . . B-Q2, White played to exert unbearable pressure on Black's King Bishop Pawn.

9 Q-R5 . . . .

Obviously not now 9 . . . NxN 10 BxB†, winning Black's Queen. The best move for Black here is 9 . . . P-K3.

9 . . . .	P-QR3?	11 B-K2	P-K3
10 N-N3	Q-Q1?	12 O-O!	....

White's premise is that Black will have to castle Queen-side and expose himself to a flank advance by the White Pawns.

12 . . . .	Q-N3	14 K-R1	O-O-O
13 QR-Q1	B-K2	15 P-QR4	B-†
		16 P-R5	....

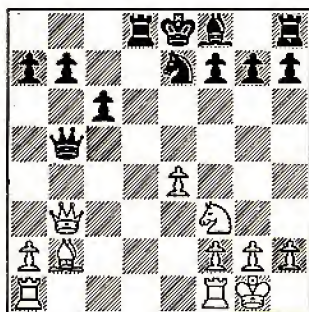
† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



Here Black found himself outrageously cramped, and his game died a natural death after sharp technique on the part of Bisguier who, incidentally, is a leading contender for the U. S. Championship title.

AT BOARD 6, Horowitz vs. Hearst, Black played the Bird's Defense to the Ruy Lopez and soon found himself in difficulty despite an extra Pawn. In the following position, the players agreed to a draw by repetition.

Hearst (Marshall)



Horowitz (Manhattan)

After 15 ... Q-N4, the moves were: 16 Q-B3, Q-Q6 17 Q-K5, Q-N4 18 Q-B3, and White agreed to a draw.

Actually, after 18 ... Q-Q6 19 Q-B1! N-N3 20 P-KR4! White has excellent winning chances. As it turned out, there was no need for him to play for a win since Manhattan was leading at the time.

AT BOARD 8, Schwartz vs. Ulvestad, the first decisive game of the evening, Black called upon to defend a bit of theoretical tactics in the Ruy Lopez.

- |         |       |        |       |
|---------|-------|--------|-------|
| 1 P-K4  | P-K4  | 5 O-O  | B-K2  |
| 2 N-KB3 | N-QB3 | 6 P-Q4 | PxP   |
| 3 B-N5  | P-QR3 | 7 R-K1 | P-QN4 |
| 4 B-R4  | N-B3  | 8 B-N3 | ....  |

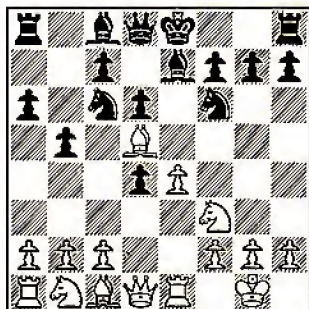
If 8 P-K5, NxP!

8 .... P-Q3

8 .... O-O is safer and more usual.

9 B-Q5 ....

Ulvestad (Marshall)



Schwartz (Manhattan)

9 .... NxP!?

Good enough is 9 ... B-Q2 10 NxP, xB 11 NxN, BxN 12 PxN, B-N2 13 N5, P-KB3, though White retains the edge.

10 PxN N-N1

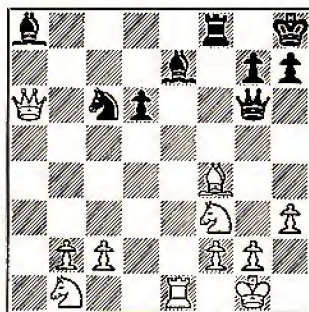
11 B-N5 P-KB3  
12 QxP!?

If 12 ... PxP, 13 QxP, R-B1 14 N-B3, threatening 15 RxP, followed by 16 R-K1, is hard to meet.

13 PxP e.p. ....

Now Black elected to play 13 ... NxP instead of 13 ... PxP.

Later, the game became extremely complicated. Ulvestad, faced with a maze of combinations, seemed unable to extract anything from the following position.



Now 24 ... N-N5 is met by 25 Q-K2, BxN 26 QxB, B-N4 27 Q-K4! Black's best move is probably 24 ... QxP, which should be good enough for at least a draw. Ulvestad actually chose what looked like a promising continuation but which, in reality, dissolved into an illusion.

24 .... N-Q5!?  
25 B-N3 NxN+  
26 PxN Q-B2?

26 ... QxP sustains the initiative.

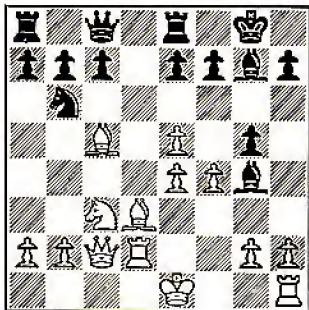
27 N-Q2	B-N4	30 Q-N4	QxQ
28 N-K4!	QxP	31 PxQ	R-K1
29 Q-K2	Q-B4	32 P-B3	....

And White won the end-game.

AT BOARD 9, a hair-raising struggle occurred between Mengarini and Sussman, two aggressive, enterprising players who do not shirk complications.

Sussman precipitated the crisis by 15 ... P-KN4?!

Sussman (Manhattan)



Mengarini (Marshall)

16 P-B5 P-K3  
17 P-B6 ....

White should probably go ahead with his idea of (17) P-KR3, winning the Bishop. The text, however, still gives Black a very difficult game.

17 ....	B-R3	19 P-KR4	NxKP
18 B-K3	N-Q2	20 PxP	B-B1

21 B-Q4 ....

If 21 R-R4, B-Q3.

21 .... N-B3  
22 P-K5! B-KB4!

White is still unable to demonstrate a clear win. He eventually went on to lose brilliantly, unable to find any coup de grace.

AT ADJOURNMENT, Manhattan led 4½-3½; but Marshall seemed to have no chance of recovery and, in fact, after play-offs, the score was 8-4.

SUCH are the highlights from the match. The Marshall Club wearily looks forward to next year when again titans will clash, and again hope will ride high. Till then, the Manhattan Chess Club stands undisputed as the strongest in the country, and perhaps the entire western hemisphere.

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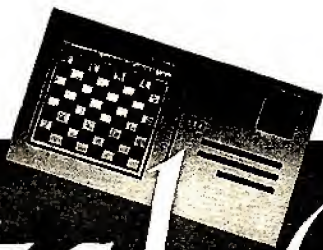
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# Postal Chess

## POSTAL SCRIPTS

### TOURNAMENT NOTES

#### Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

##### 3rd Annual Championship—1947-8

Adjudication reports submitted to close out unfinished games in the 1947 Finals are being studied. We expect to publish results next issue, together with final list of cash prize winners.

Pending the final outcome, after adjudications and possible last-minute reports, the following are the leading prospective cash prize winners. A few section leaders from the as yet unfinished Finals may sift into fairly high places: we have not tallied their totals as their scores are incomplete.

#### PRESENT LEADERS\*

L Stolzenberg...46.2	Dr S Greenberg...36.2
Dr. S Lewis...45.7	M R Paul .....36.1
R Oren .....45.1	M H Wicksman...35.3
B Frank .....44.7	R B Hodurski ...35.25
R H Olin .....44.7	L A Weiss .....35.25
A D Gibbs .....43.95	J C Williams...35.15
K Kraeger .....43.95	E E Underwood...34.95
C Wehde .....43.95	J Define .....34.75
C Hohlbein .....43.5	M U Gureff .....34.65
B Owens .....42.85	L Kilmer .....34.65
P Verhoff .....42.85	N Janison .....34.55
C N Fuglie .....42.35	C Weberg .....34.55
A H DuVall .....42.0	B D Thompson...34.5
Dr H L Freitag...41.95	Dr I Farber .....34.15
J F Heckman...41.75	C M Harris .....34.1
B Hill .....41.7	R D Bruce .....34.0
G E Hartleb .....41.35	H B Daly .....33.9
A Ambrogio .....40.7	P Johnson .....33.9
M Antunovich...40.7	J W Harvey .....33.55
Dr L Sarett .....40.65	J A Faucher .....33.4
F M Branner .....40.25	Col L J Fuller...33.05
H M Stevenson...40.2	C Gillespie .....33.05
J H Staffer .....39.6	O J Kline .....33.05
N H Hornstein...39.5	T Peisach .....32.8
B Albert .....40.1	G L Kashin .....32.75
E A Capillon...38.85	R E Pohle .....32.75
O Shack .....38.6	R Deacon .....32.4
Dr J F Lane .....38.5	P M Lozano .....32.4
J A Hyin .....37.95	I Rivise .....32.4
J Glatt .....37.9	B Brice-Nash...32.25
R E A Doe .....37.5	R Morris .....32.2
H Gordon .....37.5	J Jankowski...31.9
W Prosser .....37.35	K Ouchi .....31.9
R E Martin .....37.2	E F Haendiges...31.8
R J Zoudlik .....37.2	C Henderson...31.8
F J Valvo .....36.9	A Dwyer .....31.75
M L Mitchell...36.65	V Wildt .....31.25
R E Knight .....36.25	

Please check and report immediately if your own tally disagrees so we can make corrections, if needed, before final publication of prize winners.

\* Weighted point totals are based on the following scale: 1.0 point per win in the prelims; 2.2 in semi-finals; and 4.5 in finals. Draws count half these values.

##### 4th Annual Championship—1949

We are still awaiting results from the 1949 Finals, including quite a number which are over-due. If time permits, as we hope, during the summer, we shall canvass players for possibly missing results.

##### 5th Annual Championship—1950

No new qualifiers to the Finals have come through on results reported for this issue. We aim to give Semi-finals, 50-Ns 43, which started play Jan. 26, 1953, a good 18 months, then call in all games unfinished for adjudication — so we can then start the last Finals section in the 1950 Golden Knights.

##### 6th Annual Championship—1951

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following have qualified for assignment to the Finals: B. Brice-Nash, J. L. Weininger, R. J. Zoudlik and F. Payne.

##### 7th Annual Championship—1952-3

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following have qualified for assignment to the Finals: V. Wildt and E. W. Buerger. We still lack enough qualifiers, however, to make up the first Finals section.

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following qualify for assignment to the Semi-finals: H. V. Faber, C. A. Green, G. Trotzk, A. Lubin, L. L. Proper, L. Stolzenberg, N. M. Hornstein, E. V. Trull, J. E. Giles, J. E. Barry, C. Henderson, C. N. Fuglie, L. V. Hardin, J. W. Ritter, T. Y. Parrish, G. Sill, V. L. Lambert and A. R. Ruehl.



## TIME LIMITS

The time allowed per move in any game in Postal Chess is three days (72 hours per Rule 12). This means that, from the time when you receive an opponent's move, you have 72 hours in which to get your reply into the mails.

For obvious reasons, we cannot judge this time very sharply. Nor would we want to do so, perhaps, if we could. After all, a few hours plus the 72 is not going to make a world of difference either in the time ultimately taken to complete the game or in what more analysis you may accomplish for any single move.

The main reason for the 72 hours, instead of 24 or 48, is not that we expect postalites to be panting night and day in feverish search for a good move. It is that most postalites have other activities which take time. They seldom can reply on the same day that your move arrives. Often they cannot on the next day, either.

So we have a time limit which permits a day or two of grace. It may be for time out for some other activity. That is the spirit behind the liberal allowance of 72 hours per move. It attempts to provide ample time for a well considered move—to avoid the exasperation that comes from ruining a good game by a blunder induced by time pressure.

Most postalites seem to understand and approve of this spirit: for they seldom file time complaints. Well and good! —lets have friendly games and lets have well-played games. BUT don't let the rule be abused.

Too often, games run on unreasonably as may be seen in the dragging out of some of the tournaments still current. They do (unless it was that results simply were not reported!) because someone has abused the time limit, and his opponents have allowed him to do so. So be generous with opponents, if you will—but not to a fault!

With the liberal 72 hours leeway, postalites ought to be able to move on time. If they abuse that leeway, they are obviously being unfair.

Report any such abuse.

## RETURN POSTS

Old-timers who resumed play in April with ratings at which they had left:

R. H. Brigham 900; J. R. Bronson 157; S. J. Hankin 1418; J. G. Lewis 594; Col. L. L. Lewis 824; C. Michling 542; E. M. Prager 812; F. Sharpell 1162; and Pvt. D. M. Stevens 798.



# POSTAL MORTEMS

Game reports received  
during April, 1954

To report your results, all you need give is section number, full names of both players and the outcome of the game—but, for Class and Prize Tournaments in 4 man sections, state also if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent.

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording:

54-C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek 0 (1st)  
54-P 401: A. Halprin 1 H. N. Pillsbury 1 (2)  
54-Nf 13: F. J. Marshall 1 H. E. Atkins 0.

In these, the year (54), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tournaments, the first or second game is indicated in the final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so. A postcard is ideal for size, easy to send.

**Please note:** Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (e.g., 54-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1954) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication; df marks a double-forfeit when both players failed to submit round-closing adjudication reports.

## CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Tournaments graded by rating classes

### tarted in 1951 (Key: 51-C)

Tourneys 1-173: No results reported for this issue; but many are yet to be; and each is giving Victory Certificates for those who deserve them.

### Started in 1952 (Key: 52-C)

**Notice:** With two years of play, results in these Class Tournaments become over-due. For Tourneys 52-C 179 to 203, started in May, 1952, this factor is of immediate importance. (Tourneys 204 to 231, started in June, come next.)

Players who were starters in May must report results now (within one month) or apply for settlement by adjudication. For the latter, send (1) record of moves made (2) diagram of position reached and (3) statement of how you propose to win or to draw (being a piece ahead, or demonstrating forced mate or forced win of a piece, is sufficient for item 3; otherwise state in detail). If you cannot hope to win or to draw, kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work.

If you are not sure all your results have been reported, give a full list of wins, draws and losses with names of opponents as a final report.

**Tourneys 1-362:** 177 Wise wins from Britton. 179 Bancroft tops (f) Reddy. 203 Taylor, Zollars split two. 239 Eikrem, Kramer split two. 241 Wolfram defeats Schwenner. 322 Tanner mauls Mendel, Hennings. 337 Mailhot bests Mattern. 341 Finch fells Hussin. 346 Bergamo, Hooper beat Offenhauer. 349 Van Osdel bows to Eades, bests Warren. 350 Hills tops (2a) Beran. 359 Summers-Gill overcomes Brown.

### DRESSES

are vital in postal play. So always give return address fully and clearly and call attention to any change of address.

## Started in 1953 (Key: 53-C)

**Notice:** With more than a year in play, most 53-C Tourney games should be over and reported by now. Be sure to report your results and check to see if they are published in Postal Mortems. If not sure of past results having been reported or published, send a summary of your results, listing each opponent by name, as a clearance report. And get after tardy opponents now left playing. Require moves on time and do report delays per Rule 13 or 14.

**Tourneys 1-100:** 5 Bokma bests Sims. 9 Schulz tops (2f) Brewer. 15 Sweet takes one from Gary, two from Patton. 20 Fry trips Troitzuk twice. 28 Alley, Waag tie. 30 Bancroft bests Schneider. 31 Keith, Lambert tie. 32 Sweet rips Racalitis twice. 34 Schroeder tops Austin. 40 Dunlap takes two from Wyller. 45 Spade whips Wayne, Wyller; Wayne spans Spade. 53 Couture withdrawn. 56 De Leve, Miller tie. 60 Harms, Wenzlaff tie. 67 Johnson, Novak split two. 85 Smoron smears Miller. 88 McMurray withdraws. 89 Rich, Wolfram tie. 90 Lounsbury tops Anderson twice. 91 Taliaferro withdrawn. 94 Hinman halts Wilson. 96 Lang licks Weber. 98 Hutchins withdrawn. 100 Holmes, Sprenger tie.

**Tourneys 101-135:** 102 Cooley overcomes Ketchon. Kidwell tops Kinnaman twice. 104 Groat licks Liguori. 106 Bates, Lucas tie; correction: Lucas lost to Bates, not Bass. 107 Jacobson bests Shapiro, bows to Osofsky. 108 Kinnaman, Schroeder split two. 109 Keith tops Turpin. 110 Fink licks Bass, loses to Bancroft. 111 Mayer, Wittmann split two. 112 Dulicci licks Goldstone. 113 Block bests Greenberg. 114 Rippel withdraws, loses (1a) to Weber. 116 Healey halts Plotz; Mendel mauls Healey, Glusman. 117 Everhardt tops (2a) Gorfy; Gleeson withdraws. 119 Graham downs Ilson. 120 Glusman tops (1a) Stuppeler. 121 Baptist bests Brimm. (2f) Okraszewski. 131 Cooley tops, then ties Lanam. 134 Wise, Barter best Evison.

**Tourneys 136-165:** 136 Smith smites Soule. 137 Clark, Hunt tie. 138 Bechdolt bows to Chew, bests Marjon. 139 Joseph jolts Lanam. 140 Lucas licks Jones, loses to Bruce. 141 Daugherty bows to Kaser, ties Koch. 142 Work jolts Jenkins. 146 Donaldson, Mitchell split two; Bitzer bests Mitchell. 148 Dulicci downs Zukatis. (2) Dudley. 149 Cha, Joyce jolt Soule; Cha whips Wolfram. 151 Dishaw downs Culpepper twice. 154 McClure, Williams clip Giordano. 155 Veinus tops Gelder. 158 Utter splits two with Dudley, bows to Coubrough. 159 Toor tops Scott. 160 Hubbard halts Petonke. 161 Wittmann loses to Moorhead, splits two with Devyatkin. 163 Williams whips Hannold. 164 Culpepper bests Williams, bows twice to Horton. 165 Apollonia, Malles split two.

**Tourneys 166-200:** 168 Rinehart defeats Freedman, Chapman. 170 Carlyle halts Heimisch. 172 Rubin rips Carlyle. 175 Giordano chops Cha. 176 Villalvazo twice tops Fowler. (f) Cohen. 179 Morris mauls Graham. 181 Schoerner tops Marston twice. 182 Freese tops, then ties Keresey. 184 Schmitt downs Shera twice. 185 Ross rips Horton twice; Reynolds routs Horton, Sheller. 186 Edwards conks Koffman, Sherman; Drozynski downs Koffman. 187 Roehl bests Burchett. 188 Rideout ties, then tops McInturff. 189 Stetler stops Everitt. Karl. 190 Schroeder downs Sheller, Daly, Andrews; Daly does for Sheller. 191 Bokma bests Southard. 192 Binderwald beats Bancroft. 196 Damm downs Hurley twice. 197 Downs flips Fleming.

**Tourneys 201-240:** 201 Talbot tops Spero. Keeney. 203 Hurley halts Southard. 206 Rothenberg rips Perkins. 212 Carlyle licks Utter. 214 Williams whips Wittmann. 216 Bolden withdraws, loses (1a) to Selvaggi. 217 Gregory grieves Shedd. 222 Gabriele mauls Martin, Fry; Garrison re-instated, wins one game against Fry. 224 Basayne withdraws, loses (2a) to Clark. 226 Reich, Suppinger split two. 230 Utter bests Cunningham bows to Rothman. 232 Maclean, Derr down Veinus. 233 Hallam halts Kidwell. 234 Kahn conks Ogilvie, Summers-Gill. 235 Duncombe (2), Ostermann down Gelder. 236 Houst petards Collier. 237 Opp tops Jacobs ties Cunningham. 238 Hallam, Poole

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And even if you fail to qualify for the finals, you still get a prize! If you are eliminated in the preliminary or semi-final round, but complete your schedule, you will receive one free entry (worth \$1.00) into our regular Class Tournament.

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halt Hikade. 240 D. McConkie downs Heyman; D. & R. McConkie split two.

**Tourneys 241-285:** 243 Klein defeats Hikade; Smith smites Hikade, Klein, 245 Clary clips Kreisler. 247 Perkins wallops Waring. 248 Miller licks Leggon; Gilbert withdrawn. 251 Bass bests Underwood. 254 Ruddick tops (2f) Arnold. 257 Rogers rips Hecker. 258 Hampton bests Hannold. 259 Oglesby beats Schiff, bows to Housekeeper. 261 Dykes downs Perrine. 263 Chapman whips Wilkerson; Reardan ties Wilkerson, rips Chapman; Fischer withdraws. 265 Muller mauls Reardan, Major. 265 Dulicai downs Wood 267 Kerr, Rich conk Kamen. 268 Taylor tops Chresoulis twice. 270 Keefer bests Indrieri. 275 Lightstone tops (2a) Ford. 281 Mehling mauls Westing; Cover withdrawn. 283 Falk fells Braveman. 285 Charlesworth downs Davis.

**Tourneys 286-303:** 286 Henderson defeats Zippel. 288 Thomas downs Davidson; Perry withdraws. 290 Dunkin withdraws, losses (1a) to Hart. 291 Ingraham quells Quane.

## Started in 1954 (Key: 54-C)

**Tourneys 1-115:** 4 Meyerson withdraws. 5 Price, Baildon best Putinier; Price tops Wilson twice. 6 Heit halts Kingston, Meyer. 16 Ellis fells Pattel. 21 Baker beats Johnson. 25 Williams stops Stephens. 29 Wittmann downs Deabeaux. 30 O'Neil tops (1a) Lee. 34 Wittmann whips Shafer. 40 Erdman conks Kelly. 51 Miller tops (2f) Doof. 53 Turner tops Sturges. 54 Milana bests Groesbeck. 58 Bernstein nips Neal. 71 Welch halts Heffner.

## PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tourneys for Premiums

## Started in 1951 (Key: 51-P)

**Tourneys 1-149:** Virtually no results reported for this issue or last; but quite a few are yet to be; and some are delaying prize awards (some delays even by potential winners!).

147 Weaver withdraws.

## Started in 1952 (Key: 52-P)

**Notice:** With two years of play, results in these Prize Tournaments become over-due. For Tourneys 52-P 85 to 104 started May, 1952, this factor is of immediate importance. (Tourneys 105 to 116, started in June, come next.)

Players who were starters in May must report results now (within one month) or apply for settlement by adjudication. For the latter, send (1) record of moves made (2) diagram of position reached and (3) statement of how you propose to win or to draw (being a piece ahead, or demonstrating forced mate or forced win of a piece, is sufficient for item 3; otherwise state in detail). If you cannot hope to win or to draw, kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work.

If you are not sure all your results have been reported, give a full list of wins, draws and losses with names of opponents as a final report.

**Tourneys 1-207:** 19 Sterenbuch overcomes Herndon. 49 Brotz mauls Murphy. 54 Gargan schmears Schultz twice. 79 Olmore tops, then ties Thompson. 92 Galvin, Harrah split two. 140 King, Parker tie. 163 Nieder nips Simpson. 172 Klein withdraws. 182 Myers mauls Zindell. 186 Van Putten tops (2f) Smith. 187 Miskin downs Duykers. 202 correction: Draughton won one from Baylor. 203 Huffman stops Stauffer.

## Started in 1953 (Key: 53-P)

**Notice:** With more than a year in play, most 53-P Tourney games should be over and reported by now. Be sure to report your results and check to see if they are published in Postal Mortems. If not sure of past results reported or published, send a summary of your results, listing each opponent by name, as a clearance report. And get after tardy opponents now left playing. Require moves on time and do report delays per Rule 13 or 14.

**Tourneys 1-80:** 2 Cleaveland overcomes O'Connell. 16 Hyde, Mali tie. 31 Huffman halts Estrada. 34 Rubin withdraws. 38 Sackman withdraws. 39 Michaels tops Estrada twice. 41 Clark clips Rene. 42 Potschuch halts Halliwell. 44 Swanwick tops (1a) Leeson. 46 Fiedrich withdraws. 48 Rose tops (1f) Draughton. 51 Roa withdrawn. 52 Cernosek downs Daniels. 61 Woods withdrawn. 62 Clough clips Silver. 64 Stanley stops Feeley. 67 Simpson, Zembe tie. 68 Johnson withdrawn. 70 Mathews smites Faneuf (Small. 74 Draughton tops King twice. Schiller conks Kornhauser. 77 Kohlhaas whips Williams. 78 Harris, Michaels each top Kerman twice. 80 Herndon downs Streetman.

**Tourneys 81-130:** 82 Wieve overwhelms Sosa. 84 Hamilton bests Bullockus. 85 Kohlhaas, Landon tie twice; Goldfarb licks Landon. 90 Blake blasts Lewis. 91 Druet defeats Edwards. 92 Brittain bows to Roberson, beats Dundatscheck. 93 Prock tops Charlesworth. 94 Silver sinks Potschuch. 95 Babcock beats Madison. 97 Timmann tops Britain. 98 Moks rips Ross. 100 Weeks conks Cohen. 107 Stickley withdraws. 108 Heuchert halts Gode. 109 Cha tops Schneider, ties Silver, loses to Small. 110 Harris bests Offenberger; Baxter withdrawn. 111 Seewald sinks Silver. 113 Hufnagel withdraws. 115 Ragan routs Howen and Williams twice each. 120 Morris, Van Patten spill Sperling. 121 Zawacki fells Foster. 122 Green flips Flueckiger. 125 Rabinowitz, Doorenbos down Seewald. 127 Hyde defeats Gibbs. 129 Scott overcomes Werner.

**Tourneys 131-178:** 131 Young overcomes Allen, Sirota; Allen, Covington win from Sirota. 132 Cha, Farrell tie. 134 Zeluch withdraws. 135 Rhoads ties Hughes, loses to Small. 136 Bolden wins from Werner, then withdraws. 137 Mears rips Rubenstein. 139 Plock tops (2a) Mitchell. 140 Montour withdrawn. 142 Rice clips Cleveland. 144 Freeman spills Spry. 145 Lanphere withdraws. 146 Friedman, Silver each win two from Allen. 160 Reilly rips Wise; Day halts Holbrook. 167 Jolly jolts Mall. 168 Elliott, Young split two. 169 Pennington withdraws. 171 Haines whips Wayne. 172 Richards jolts Johnson. 173 Kung-Chen, Landon split two. 174 Manny licks Laine. 177 Stephens, Suyker tie. 178 Zalewski licks Lodato.

## Started in 1954 (Key: 54-P)

**Tourneys 1-37:** 3 Blake bows to Goldfarb, bests Schneider. 6 Raimi rips Fleming. 11 Raimi, Raimi, ties Fleming. 12 O'Hara defeats Bellas. 18 Robinson withdraws. 20 Agnos withdraws; Baue masters Miller. 21 Fox, Kalash tie.

## GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive qualification championships

## 2nd Annual Championship—1946

1st Place Play-off

Aikin wins one from Konkel.

## 3rd Annual Championship—1947-8

FINALS (Key: 47-Nf)

**Notice:** Most adjudication reports on unfinished games have been received, but we shall publish all adjudication results, next month, completing sections 47-Nf 1 to 32 for closing report.

## 4th Annual Championship—1949

FINALS (Key: 49-Nf)

**Section 1-18:** 17 Hansen halts Kashin; Blackburn licks Levi. 18 Holloway tops (a) Reilly.

## 5th Annual Championship—1950

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 50-Ns)

**Sections 1-43:** 41 Pelton tops Millman 42 Nye, Riehle tie. 43 Hayes tops (f) Mayer.

FINALS (Key: 50-Nf)

**Sections 1-16:** 8 Stolzenberg wins from Coss, Hook, Shaw, Lateiner. 10 Callis, Morgan tie; Vandemark withdrawn. 11 Wilbur downs



Adickes, 12 Farber tells Willas; Biever bests Hyde, 14 Define defeats Rose, Hunnex, 15 Pohle beats Belz, Shaw.

## 6th Annual Championship—1951

### SEMI-FINALS (Key: 51-Ns)

Sections 1-33: 10 I. Schwartz won from Glass, 27 Payne licks Levadi, 28 Sullivan, Wyman tie, 29 Weininger mauls Murrbec, Brice-Nash, Klar clip Wurl, 31 Wilson s Lieberman, loses to Zoudlik, 33 Bueters oests Thompson.

### FINALS (Key: 51-Nf)

Sections 1-11: 4 Mills mauls Fullum, Shaw, 5 Maclean clips Scholtz, 6 Gibbs defeats Lat-einer; Kaufman withdraws, 7 Smith smites Lenz; Parham ties Smith, tops Fullum, 8 Arendt cracks Kramer, 9 Weiss withdraws, 10 Eliason replaces Weiss.

## 7th Annual Championship—1952-3

### PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 52-N)

Sections 1-99: 7 Nusbaum nips Capillon, 28 Trull trips Silver, 29 Bump withdraws, 35 Zalys licks Liebman, 40 Robb, Williams tie, 43 Alden downs Gayden, 45 Johnson jolts Keith, 59 Christman downs Davies; Jepson, Wilson tie, 65 Spaulding tops Grady, ties Bone, 69 Roth rips Driver, 71 Rogers bows to Heckman, ties Oliphant, 72 Lubin licks Werner, 73 Lubin withdrawn, 79 Laird licks Howard, 81 Sill jolts Johnson, 82 LeClere, Smith tie, 84 Simms mauls Morris, 85 Lambert bests Lapsley; Stolzenberg wins from Hoglund, Racatis, Lambert, Lapsley, Parrish, 86 Reithel rips Kirschner, 89 Trotzuk tops (f) Wallace, 91 Lapham licks Wyller; Zollars tops Taylor, 98 Ritter rips Kangas, 99 Proper mauls Mosemann.

Sections 100-139: 104 Dutton, Mester tie, 105 Henderson rips Royer; Smalley smites Kashin, 107 Winter whips Van Hise, 109 Barry downs Distefano, 112 Spaulding conks Kidwell, Janes; Banker bests Janes, 114 Green, Wood tie; Banker beats Knoll, 115 Burg, Ruehl rip Howering; Ruehl halts Harris, 124 Bowen clips McClure; Prentzel withdraws, 127 Olmsted stops Bristol, 130 Faber tells Baker, Mills; Noderer nips Baker, 31 Roth rips O'Neil; Mauer stops Armstrong, 132 Thies tops Ellington, 133 Kasparek bows to Vandemark, bests Duncombe; Vandemark withdraws, 134 Hornstein stops Lyle, 135 Bass (a), Bueters (f) top Schaffer; Eggers bests Wintzki, 138 Barry, Moser master Austin.

Sections 140-153: 140 Hardin defeats Getz, 141 Barry best Maguire, 142 Shay beats Parke, 144 Parrish ties Barry, tops Swanson, 146 Fuglie tells Smith, Carlson, Clayton, 149 Jolly jolts Tempe, 151 Green bests Sweig, bows to Giles, 152 Venesaa loses to May, ties Koluch; Koluch in turn downs Van Durmen.

### SEMI-FINALS (Key: 52-Ns)

Sections 1-19: 1 Ernst bests Birsten; Benedicto downs Goodman, 2 Jungwirth, Greenberg lick Leigh; 3 Daly tops Saffern, ties Farber, 4 Kahn conks Simirenko; Wisegraver bests Bullockus, 5 Klugman clips Lovejoy, Rider, Staffer; Staffer stops Harvey; correction: Shaw beat Rider, 6 Massey bests Hikade, bows to Trucis, Houk, 7 Joseph jolts Meiden; Dimond downs Marples, 8 Conger conks Wood, 9 Prosser halts Hunnex, 10 Wildt whips Giles, Huffman, Zaas, 11 Jakstas bests Bundick, bows to Solifrey, 13 Amburn tops Cunningham, ties Archipoff; Parham tops Caldwell, ties Northam, 14 Smalley, Teegarden down Schroeder; Cramer withdrawn, 15 Reisenbach tops Dietrich (f), Egbert, 17 McLellan, Strahan conks Curtis; Lozano stops Stevens, Lutter, ties Strahan, 19 Wright rips Curtis.

Sections 20-49: 20 ReVeal tells Faber, 21 Clareus halts Haines, (a) Olsen; Kugel-mass, Alexander, Haines, Hollander mob Olsen; Alexander licks Haines; Couture withdraws, 22 Ratermanis, Kaman over-come Van Brunt, 23 Schiller withdraws, 28 ephens, Gilson, Hagedorn stops Jurek; inner withdraws, 30 Graetz tops Parrish 31 Echstrom halts Hardin; Black withdraws, 32 Konhorst withdraws, 33 Gibbs bests Frazier.

## 8th Annual Championship—1954

### PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 54-N)

Sections 1-39: 1 Bennett, Kugelmass top Ilson; Curtis, Heit tie, 2 Holms halts Blake; Horne nips Cournoyer, 3 Wicksman stops Stevens, 5 Lynch licks Day, Robinson; Cha, Hallam rip Robinson; Hallam halts Murray; 9 Kisch conks Walicki; Reeve rips Webbe, 14 Slonim routs Rodriguez; Volpe halts How-ering, 16 Rollinson replaces Smith, 25 Matzke replaces Boorum.

## NEW POSTALITES

The following new players, starting Postal Chess during April, commence with these initial ratings:

Class A at 1300: R.B. Feagin, K. R. Foun-tain, E. T. Leininger, J. Mego, A. Murphy and G. Winrod;

Class B at 1200: D. Beveridge, W. N. Bragg, J. W. Burles, S/Sgt. W. W. Clark, W. I. Colby, R. Gilbert, W. Gorkiewicz, H. E. Hecker, B. J. Horton, G. A. Kirby, G. A. Mahler, H. Myers, A/3c. A. F. Nika, J. W. Oliver, J. D. Patten, V. Radcliffe, E. A. Richardson, S. Richardson, R. E. Seidel and F. Wolfe.

Class C at 900: P. S. Allen, A/2c. A. J. Baker, K. Benjes, P. B. Calder, C. B. Cald-well, J. E. Coachman, L. Collison, S. H. Crochet, L. J. Erne, L. H. Frost, L. D. Gib-son, A. B. Jarvis, J. Kaminski, Dr B. Levin, Joan E. Meidel, R. H. Miller, G. Mogridge, A. M. Morris, Dr. W. L. Nathan, C. L. Nichols, Dr. C. B. Nitka, F. Pollak, T. W. Robinson, F. C. Rozeur, P. Sales, D. H. Sampson, J. J. Sarno, P. L. Shugart, F. G. Smith, J. Stanga, T. Wakamatsu, J. T. Wal-lington, K. Warner, Alice Westing, M. Yos-so and B. Zabin;

Class D, at 600: C. B. Akeson, J. A. An- tone, L. H. Bishop, G. F. Coss, U. Dudley, J. George, G. L. Hellrung, R. M. Klein, K. Laffey, L. H. Lieb, R. A. MacDonald, B. Meyer, N. Mitchell, L. Ostrowski, J. Prior, I. Stadlen, L. W. Stallworth, R. A. Sturley and J. H. Vetter.

## POSTALMIGHTIES!

### Prize Winners

The following postalites have won prizes in 1952 and 1953 Prize Tournaments as a result of current Postal Mortems.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
52-P	92 E L Boehm	1-3	4-2
	F Galvin	1-3	4-2
	J Harrah	1-3	4-2
140	L D King	1st	4-2
185	H T Van Patten	1st	6-0
53-P	29 Mrs. K Albert	1st	6-0
	31 E Estrada	1-2	5-1
	F T Huffman	1-2	5-1
	39 P Michaels	1st	5-1
	46 H L Wilcox	1st	5-1
	48 H Rose	1st	6-0
	51 N A Gallagher	1-2	5-1
	D W Keefe	1-2	5-1
	62 J L Clough	1st	6-0
	64 W E Stanley	1st	5-1
	75 B Schiller	1st	5-1
	90 K Blake	1-3	4-2
	M H Cha	1-3	4-2
	M Lewis	1-3	4-2
115	Miss J P Ragan	1st	6-0

## Certificate Winners

The following postalities have qualified for Victory Certificates in 1951, 1952 and 1953 Class Tournaments. Certificates cannot be sent till all tourney results have been re-ported and recorded, for certificate cross-tables.

Please understand about Certificates. They carry a cross-table of all scores, cannot be made up and sent till all reports have been sent in and recorded.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
51-C	39 O G Nelson	2nd	4-2
	87 R Black	2-3	4½-1½
	V Efremov	2-3	4½-1½

89	R Rourke	2-4	4-2
	J Smith	2-4	4-2
	R Wyller	2-4	4-2
93	M J Kirschner	2nd	4½-1½
102	Genl F S Clark	2nd	4½-1½
103	V L Coghill	2nd	5-1
105	P L Turpin	2nd	4-2
120	D S Gifford	2nd	5-1
125	G O Larsen	2-3	4½-1½
	R Savage	2-3	4½-1½
135	J D Craig	2-4	4-2
	M Lackey	2-4	4-2
	W C Tremear	2-4	4-2
143	R Thue	2nd	4½-1½
148	G H Jacobson	2nd	5-1
155	C L Austin	2-3	4-2
	C M Marston	2-3	4-2
156	J A Wallgren	2nd	4-2
158	J J Hoersch	2nd	5-1
160	D Eisen	1st	4½-1½
	L Hanson	2nd	4-2
164	R C Hayes	2-3	4-2
	W W Schulze	2-3	4-2
167	E Wood	2nd	5-1
170	T H Pearson	2nd	4-2
172	R A Leonards	2-3	4-2
	A S Neal	2-3	4-2
52-C	177 G L Smead	1st	4-2
	239 S Eikrem	1st	4½-1½
	255 S Silverstein	1st	6-0
	322 J Tanner	1st	5-1
	346 E D Hooper	1st	6-0
	349 D Eades	1st	6-0
350	C D Hill	1st	5-1
53-C	5 P Bokma	1-2	5-1
	D Sims	1-2	5-1
	15 H Heffron	1-2	5-1
	D Sweet	1-2	5-1
	20 R H Fry	1st	6-0
	34 W C Schroeder	1st	5½-½
	45 C SCADE	1-2	4-2
	A M Wayne	1-2	4-2
	60 R S Harms	1st	5½-½
	67 R A Johnson	1st	5-1
104	P P Groat	1-2	5-1
	A G Robinson	1-2	5-1
	107 A J Ososky	1st	5-1
	113 L Block	1st	5½-½
	116 A J Healey	1st	4-2
	119 J Graham	1st	6-0
	151 F H Ashley	1-2	5-1
	O W Dishaw	1-2	5-1
	176 C J Villalvazo	1st	6-0
	182 L Freese	1st	5½-½

## ANSWERS TO CHERNEV

Solution to Problem: 1 Q-KR1, KxP 2 N-N2, PxN 3 P-R4 mate—or 1... PxP 2 Q-N2, PxQ 3 NxP mate.

Answers to Literary Quiz:

- The Passionate Game, by Schenk.
- Mis Cinsuenta Partidas con Maestros (Pomar's Games).
- Capablanca's Samliche Verlustpartien.
- Chess Pieces, by Norman Knight.
- Chess, by Grover and Wiswell.
- Chess Rendered Familiar, by Pohlman.
- Chesslets, Dr. J. Schumer.
- Chess the Easy Way, by Reuben Fine, and Chess the Hard Way, by Dan Yanofsky.
- How to Play Chess, by Lasker, and How Not to Play Chess, Znosko-Borowsky.
- Chess Strategetics, by Franklin K. Young.
- Keesing's International Chess Archives.
- Der Weg zur Meisterschaft, by Franz Gutmayer.
- Sixth American Chess Congress, 1889.
- Every Game Checkmate, by Watts and Hereford.
- The St. Petersburg 1909 Tourna-ment Book, annotated by Dr. Lasker.



# POSTAL GAMES

from CHESS REVIEW tourneys

Our Postal players are invited to submit their BEST games for this department. The moves of each game must be written on a standard score sheet, or typed on a single sheet of paper, and marked "for publication"—



annotated by JOHN W. COLLINS

## Opening Trap

White wins a piece with an opening trap in this miniature game.

### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

R. W. Wiecking P. Berent  
White Black

1 P-Q4 P-Q4  
2 P-QB4 N-KB3

A dubious irregular defense.

3 N-QB3 . . . .

3 PxP, NxP 4 N-KB3 is best.

3 . . . . N-B3

Inferior to 3 . . . P-KN3, 3 . . . P-K3 and 3 . . . P-B3.

4 PxP KNxP 6 PxN P-K4  
5 P-K4 NxN 7 P-Q5 N-K2

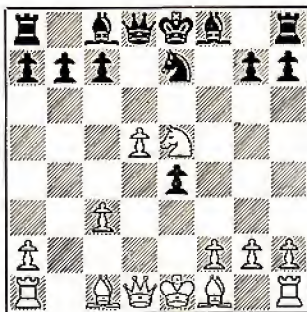
Probably a better idea is 7 . . . N-N1, 8 . . . N-Q2 and 9 . . . N-B3.

8 N-B3 . . . .

Also good are 8 B-KN5 and 8 B-R3.

8 . . . P-KB4?

9 NxP PxP



10 P-Q6! . . . .

Trap!

10 . . . PxP

And Black is caught. If 10 . . . QxP? 11 B-N5† wins at least the Exchange. Only 10 . . . N-N3 holds on.

11 B-N5†! . . . .

This move wins the Exchange at least.

11 . . . N-B3

12 NxN Q-B2

Better is 12 . . . PxN 13 BxP†, B-Q2.

13 N-K5§ Resigns

White has a piece, threatens mayhem.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

## Queen-side Attack

The following game is not remarkable for pyrotechnics. But it is well played, particularly by Black who somewhat surprisingly scores with a Queen-side attack. The lessons in the game are instructive. The finish reflects the power of a passed Pawn.

### SLAV DEFENSE

S. L. Thompson J. G. Bueters  
White Black

1 P-Q4 P-Q4  
2 P-QB4 P-QB3  
3 PxP . . . .

The Exchange Variation, strong, simple and symmetrical, against which Black must play with great precision in order to avoid incurring a disadvantage.

3 . . . . PxP 5 N-B3 N-B3  
4 N-QB3 N-KB3 6 B-B4 P-K3

At the expense of a locked-in Queen Bishop, Black breaks the symmetry and plays for a win. The game is drawish after 6 . . . B-B4 7 P-K3 8 Q-N3, B-QN5.

7 P-K3 B-Q3

More tension is maintained with the alternative 7 . . . B-K2 8 B-Q3, O-O 9 P-KR3, P-QR3 and 10 . . . P-N4.

8 BxB . . . .

8 B-Q3 and 8 B-N3 are no better.

8 . . . QxB 10 O-O P-QR3  
9 B-K2 O-O 11 R-B1 . . . .

The Queen Rook may well find more profitable employment on its original square: e. g., 11 Q-N3, P-QN4 12 KR-B1, B-Q2 13 P-QR4.

11 . . . P-QN4

12 P-QR3 . . . .

Here again, White might have improved his play: 12 Q-B2 is more progressive, and 12 . . . P-N5 need not be prevented as it is well met by 13 N-QR4.

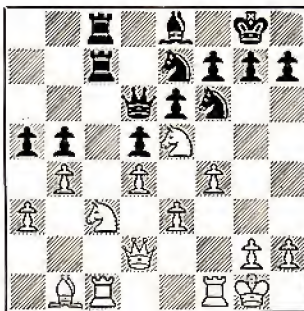
12 . . . B-Q2 15 B-Q3 R-B2  
13 P-QN4 N-K2 16 B-N1 KR-B1  
14 N-K5 QR-B1 17 Q-Q2 . . . .

Now White sets the Queen improperly for attack and defense. He ought to bolster the Queen-side with 17 Q-N3 or work on the King-side with 17 P-B4.

17 . . . B-K1

18 P-B4 P-QR4!

White has seemingly had King-side prospects, but Black counters effectively on the Queen-side, and suddenly White has only a choice of evils.



19 N-R2 . . . .

Or 19 PxP, QxP 20 N-R2, RxR 21 RxR after which Black has 21 . . . R-N1, threatening 22 . . . P-N5 and 23 . . .

QxP, and Black ought then to win with his Queen Knight Pawn.

Or 19 Q-N2, PxP 20 PxP, R-R1, followed by 21 . . . R/2-R2, and Black effectively penetrates the Rook file.

19 . . . N-K5 21 RxR RxR  
20 BxN PxP 22 R-B1 P-B3  
23 N-N4 . . . .

Better now is 23 RxR, QxR 24 N-N

23 . . . R-B5

24 RxR . . . .

White ought to try 24 N-B2, P-B4 25 N-Q1; for now a lesson on the power of the passed Pawn commences.

24 . . . PxR

25 Q-QB2 Q-R3!

Now all the Black Pawns are safe.

26 PxP . . . .

White only increases the scope of the Black Queen and Bishop and the power of the passed Queen Bishop Pawn. Of course, 26 QxKP? P-B4 costs White a Knight. Still correct is 26 N-B2.

26 . . . QxP

Threat: 27 . . . Q-K8 mate, also 27 . . . QxP.

27 Q-B3 Q-R5

28 . . . Q-Q8† will win.

28 Q-B1 N-Q4

The Queen-side attack, spearheaded by the passed Pawn, is in full sway. White must lose—first a Pawn, then the game.

29 N-B2 . . . .

Not 29 N-B3, NxN 30 QxN, Q-Q8†.

29 . . . Q-N6

30 N-QN4 . . . .

Or 30 Q-R1, QxKP—or 30 Q-Q2; P-B6: Black wins in either case.

30 . . . NxN

31 PxN P-B6!

Now Black threatens to win forthright, with 22 . . . P-B7 and 33 . . . Q-N8. The power of the passed Pawn is being demonstrated.

32 N-Q1 P-B7

33 N-N2 QxNP

34 K-B2 . . . .

Not 34 QxP?? Q-K8 mate.

34 . . . Q-B6

35 K-K2 . . . .

White has only hope to hope for.

35 . . . B-N4† 37 P-R3 P-R4

36 K-B2 P-B4 38 P-R4 B-Q6

39 K-N2 Q-R4

White is in virtual Zugswang.

40 K-B2 K-R2

Resigns

For, if 41 K-N3, Q-R7 42 K-B2, Q-N8, Black wins. Or 41 Q-KN1, Q-Q7† and 42 . . . P-B8 (Q). 41 P-N3, K-N3 only delays matters a move. And, on 41 NxP, PxN 42 P-N3, Q-B6, followed by 42 . . . P-Q7, Black wins again.

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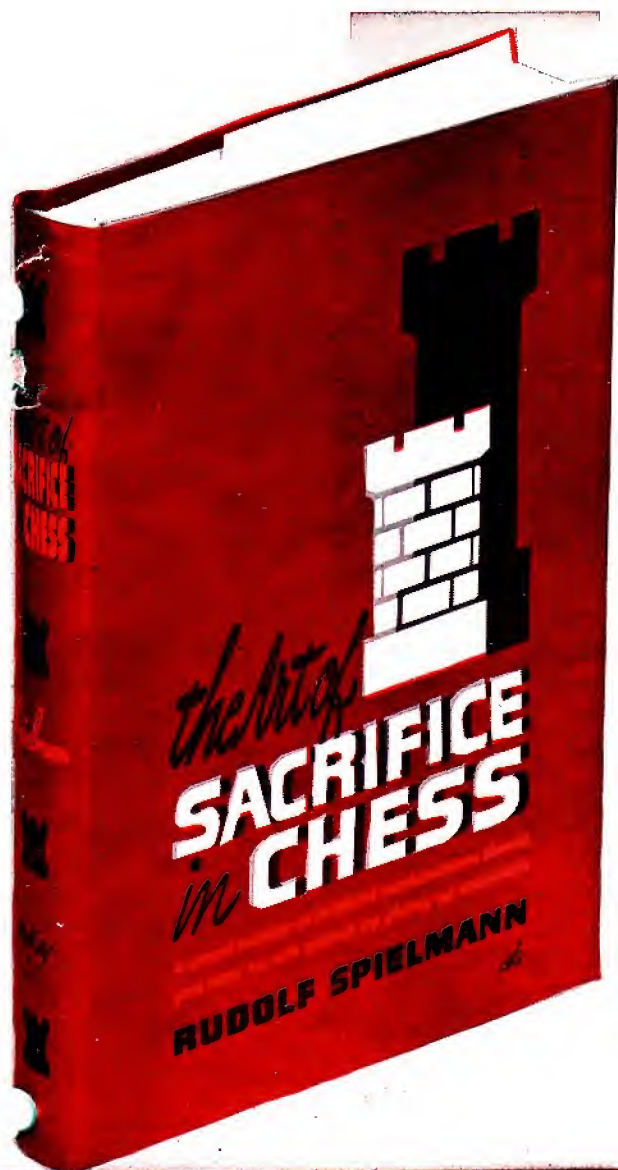
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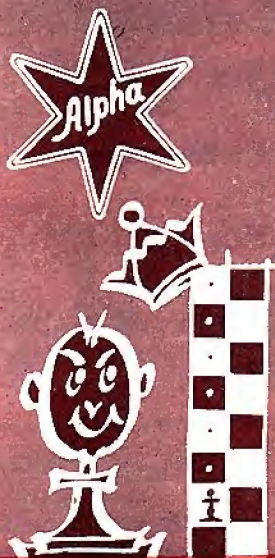
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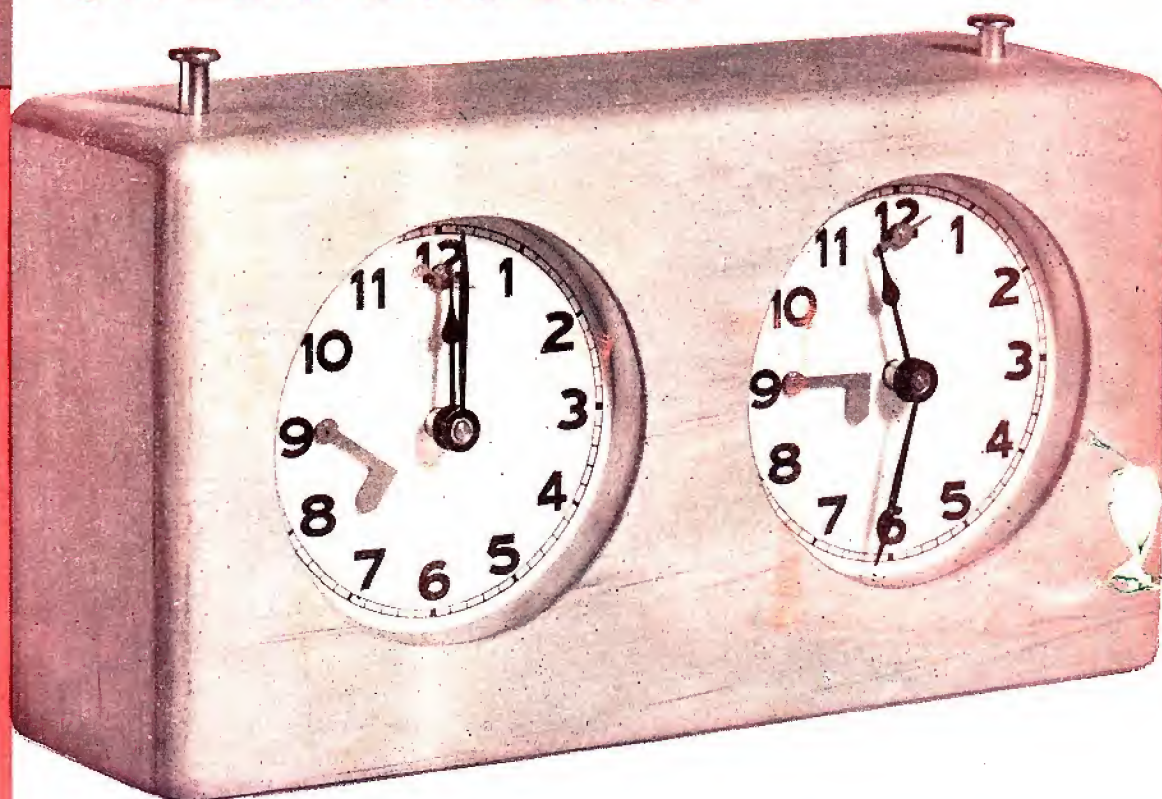




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**JULY  
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*(See page 202)*

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# ODDS and EVANS

## Highlights of the USCF Championship, 1954

Although weakened by the absence of several leading players, lacking in publicity, shamefully deficient in prize money and handicapped by crowded playing dates and a fast time-limit, the USCF championship was nonetheless a substantial event which brought forth chess of the first caliber. It soon developed into a two-cornered race between Evans and Bisguier, with Sherwin and Pavey barking at their heels. Rossolimo, unaccustomed to the tournament conditions, fell disappointingly behind. Bisquier finally pulled ahead with a formidable semi-final spurt. The new champion was never in any real trouble except when he permitted several of his opponents unjustified counter-play by attempting to exploit their time-pressure by playing blitz with them. I am not disappointed in my showing (you can't win them all!) and look forward to a title match with Bisquier, which seems in order, in the near future.

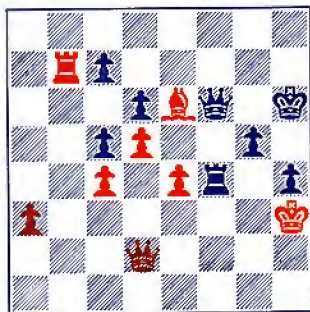


by **LARRY EVANS**  
Former U. S.  
Chess Champion

SEVERAL high points in the tournament follow:

Or 2 . . . Q-Q8 3 R-K3, P-N5†! 4 BxP, RxB! 6 Q-B2!!—draw (not 6 QxR, Q-R8 mate).

Rossolimo



Evans

Emerging from time-pressure into this position, White found himself a piece ahead but exposed to a vicious attack. After thinking 35 minutes, he sealed the only move to save the game.

1 R-N3 . . . .

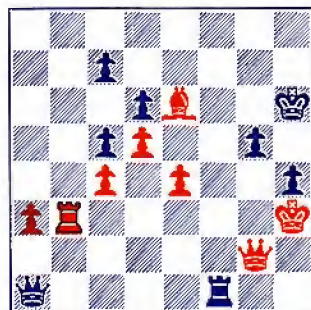
Every other move on the board loses! For example, 1 Q-QN2, R-B6† 2 K-N2 R-N6† 3 K-R2, R-QB6! and White is helpless against the inroad of Black's Queen on the King-side. 1 B-B5 loses quickly after 1 . . . Q-R8 2 Q-KN2, R-B8 3 K-R2, Q-K4† 4 K-R3, R-R8†! 5 QxR, Q-N6 mate.

1 . . . . Q-R8!

1 . . . R-B6† 2 RxR, QxR† 3 K-R2 permits White excellent winning chances. And he wins after 1 . . . R-B8 2 K-N2! Q-R8 3 Q-K3! R-R8 4 Q-B2. After 1 . . . R-B7 2 Q-K3 (not 2 Q-B3, R-R7†!—draw) wins. And, if 1 . . . RxP, White wins with 2 Q-KN2, RxP 3 R-KB3, R-B5 4 B-N4.

White's next is forced.

2 Q-KN2 R-B8

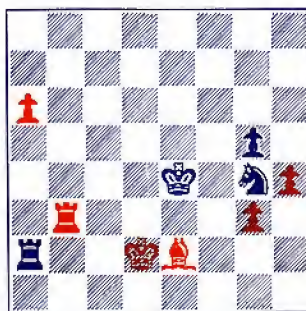


3 K-R2 . . . .

A beautiful try is 3 R-KB3!? R-R8† 4 K-N4, R-KN8 5 R-B6†! K-N2! (not 5 . . . QxR 6 QxR) 6 K-R5! KxR! (not 6 . . . RxQ 7 R-B7†, K-R1 8 K-N6! with mate to ensue) 7 Q-B3†, K-K4! (the only move!) and Black wins as he escapes perpetual check.

3 . . . . Q-K4†  
4 K-R3 Q-R8  
Drawn

Seidman



Pavey

With White to play, he finds the only way to make progress.

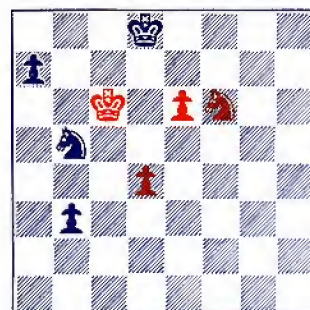
1 K-B1! PxP!

Not 1 . . . RxB 2 R-R3, followed by P-R7, winning.

2 K-N1! R-R4  
3 BxN! PxP  
4 B-B8!! . . . .

And White won. Note that 4 B-B3†, K-B5 5 B-N7, P-N7 only draws; for White can do no better than reach the drawn ending of Rook and Bishop against Rook. Now 4 . . . P-N7 allows 5 R-N3, whereas 4 . . . K-B5 loses to 5 R-N2, followed by B-N7 and R-QR2.

Bernstein



Evans

White to Play and Draw

1 KxN! P-N7

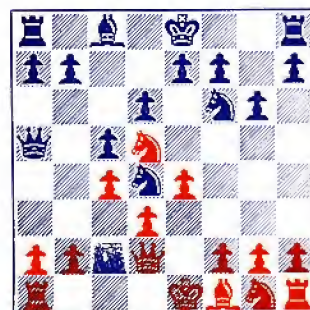
How does White stop the Pawn?

2 P-K7†! KxP  
3 N-Q5† K-Q3  
4 N-B3 P-N8(Q)†

Else 5 K-B4 wins!

5 NxQ K-Q4  
Drawn

Rossolimo



Mengarini

Black played 1 . . . QxQ† and won a long ending. Correct is 1 . . . N-B7† 2 K-Q1, QxQ† 3 KxQ, NxR 4 N-B7†, K-Q1 5 NxR, P-QN4!! No matter how White now continues, there is no way for him to avoid losing at least a Pawn. For example, 6 PxP, B-K3! 7 P-QN3, K-Q2 8 K-B3, RxN 9 K-N2, NxNP 10 PxN, R-QN1, and Black wins.



# CHESS REVIEW

THE PICTURE CHESS MAGAZINE

Volume 22 Number 7 July, 1954  
EDITED & PUBLISHED BY  
I. A. Horowitz

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## COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S. AND CANADA

### Louisiana—August 2-14

USCF "Open" Championship at New Orleans at the Roosevelt Hotel: open to all USCF members, probably 12 rd SS Tmt: details on EF and \$\$ as yet unstated; for further information, write to A. L. McAuley, 4225 South Liberty St., New Orleans 15.

### Missouri—August 20-22

1954 Heart of America Tournament at Kansas City YMCA, 6 rd. Mod. SS Tmt; open to all; EF \$5 plus \$1 rating fee for non-USCF members; \$\$ guaranteed 1st \$150. Registration closes 8:30, play starts 9 AM. Write to J. R. Beitling YMCA C. C., 404 East 10, Kansas City, 4 Mo.

### New York—Aug. 28 to Sept. 6

New York State Championship Congress at Roberson Educational Center, 30 Front St. Binghamton: Championship, open to all: 9 rd. SS Tmt; EF \$10; \$\$, 1st \$100; Experts Tournament, EF \$5; \$\$ 1st \$50; also Speed Championship, Sept. 3 evening. Write to Willis Hull, 30 Circuit Drive, Binghamton, New York.

### Florida—September 4-6

Florida State Championship, sponsored by the Florida CL at the Chess Divan, St. Petersburg, Fla. Business meeting 10 AM, Sept. 4. \$\$ & trophies. For details, write to Major J. B. Holt, Long Beach, via Sarasota, Florida.

### Nebraska—September 4-6

Fourth Annual Midwest Open Championship at Northwest Public Service Bldg., North Platte; 6 rd. SS Tmt: EF \$6; \$\$: for information and room reservations,

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States, U. S. Possessions, Canada, Newfoundland, Spain and Pan-American countries. Elsewhere: \$5.50 per year.

### Ohio—September 4-6

Ohio State Open Tournament at the Seneca Hotel, Columbus, Ohio: 7 rd SS Tmt (50 moves in 2 hours): 2 rd Saturday, 3 Sunday, 2 Monday. Registration closes 12 noon (EST) Sept. 4. Trophy and guaranteed minimum 1st prize of \$75. Open to all players, highest Ohio resident wins State title, highest Ohio woman wins women's title, highest Ohio junior wins junior title. EF \$8, membership in USCF and OCA required (\$6 annual dues). If possible bring own set and clock. Write to Ross Owens, 124 South Point Drive, Avon Lake, Ohio.

### Pennsylvania—September 4-6

Pennsylvania State Championship at the YMCA in Johnstown: 7 rd SS Tmt, open to state residents or members of chess clubs in state: EF \$2, plus \$6 for USCF and PSCF dues. For details, write to Dr. E. J. Gording, 1015 Graham Avenue, Windber, Pennsylvania.

### Southwest—September 4-6

Southwestern Open Championship at the Hotel Texas, Fort Worth, Texas: 7 rd SS Tmt: details on EF, \$\$ to be settled by vote (EF \$10 or \$5); open to USCF members; write to F. R. Graves, 202 Farm & Home Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

### Virginia—September 4-6

Virginia State Championship at the Roanoke Chess Club, Roanoke Garden Center, Elmwood Park, Roanoke, Virginia: 7 rd SS Tmt, open to members of Virginia CF (annual dues \$1); EF \$3.00; 1st rd. 2 PM, 2nd 7 PM, Sept. 4, 3 rd Sunday, 2 Sept. 6. Business meeting 10 AM, Sept. 4. \$\$ & trophy. Write to L. C. Morgan, Rt. 2, Box 267, Roanoke, Va.

### Indiana—October 2-3

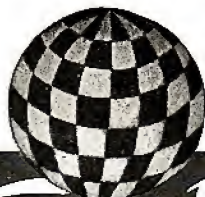
Fort Wayne Open Chess Tournament at World Friendship Hall, YMCA, 226 East Washington Blvd., Ft. Wayne, Ind. 5 rd SS Tmt (S. B. tie breaks, USCF rated) at 1 PM each day. EF \$2 plus \$1 rating fee for non-USCF members: \$\$ for 1st to 3rd, on percentage of EF. For details write to William R. Shuler, 3025 Winter Street, Fort Wayne 5, Indiana.

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# The World of Chess

## INTERNATIONAL

### Mass Production Marches On

A tournament of considerable strength at Bucharest, Roumania, was won by Victor Korchnoj of the USSR, described by the *British Chess Magazine* as yet one more grandmaster turned out by the "Soviet chess assembly line" but with certain individual characteristics of his own.

Losing only once in 17 rounds, Korchnoj landed first place with 13-4, just ahead of another Soviet contender, R. Nedgmetdinov, 12½-4½. Other leading scores were: M. Filip (Czecho-Slovakia) and R. Cholmov (USSR), each 11-6; G. Kluger (Hungary), 10½-6½; S. Furman (USSR) and L. Pachman (Czecho-Slovakia), each 10-7; A. O'Kelly (Belgium), 9½-7½; G. Stahlberg (Sweden), 9-8.

### Battle of Bognor Regis

L. W. Barden of England and A. O'Kelly of Belgium shared the limelight at Bognor Regis, England, when they tied for first with 7½-2½ each in the Stevenson Memorial Tournament. Equal scores of 6½-3½ in the 19 man Swiss were made by M. Radoicich of Yugoslavia, J. H. Donner of Holland and D. G. Mackay of England, who placed third to fifth on S.-B. totals in the order named.

### Accolade for Schmid

Outstripping such stars as Dr. Max Euwe, P. Trifunovich and the veteran E. Canal, Lothar Schmid of West Germany won an international event at Zurich, Switzerland, with the good score of 8½-2½. He lost only to dark horse Erwin Nievergelt of Switzerland, runner-up with 8-3. Dr. Euwe, 7½-3½, placed third, and Josef Kupper, another Swiss comer, finished fourth with 6½-4½.

### On the Old Sod

To help celebrate the Irish festival, "An Tostal," an international tourney was arranged and was won, sure enough, by a man with a great deal of Irish in his name, A. O'Kelly de Galway, Belgian champion, whose ancestors left Ireland in the eighteenth century. According to George Koltanowski, the "high spot of O'Kelly's stay was when Irish chess organizers presented him with a replica of the O'Kelly



Photo by J. E. Kuhlman

Symbolic of the New Orleans Chess Club, which celebrates its second birthday by being host to the USCF "Open" Tournament, is 2 year old mascot Frederick Roscher, son of Renat Roscher, former Luftwaffe pilot, now US citizen and club member

family arms." George also informs us that in ancient Ireland a deadly feud was carried on between the O'Kelly and the Kelly clans (never to be confused!) and apparently something of the old feeling communicated itself to young Terrence Kelly of Ireland when he faced the Belgian master and resisted for 60 dour moves before finally succumbing to heavier guns. O'Kelly's 4½-½ score in the 6 man fracas was followed by R. G. Wade's 3½-1½ and a tie between L. W. Barden and V. Soultanbieff at 3-2 each.

### Nilsson First

CHESS REVIEW's foreign correspondent, Z. Nilsson, who recently put up a strong fight against G. Stoltz for the Swedish championship, captured a small international tourney at Gothenburg, Sweden. Scoring 6-1 without loss, he outpointed Norwegian titleholder Olaf Barda, 5½-1½, in second place.

### Unusual Role

Nowadays the Russians make news even when—or particularly when—they play second fiddle. At Oslo, Norway, scene of the third European student tournament, the Russians were relegated to runner-up status by the victorious Czechs, but at least had the consolation of being excelled by fellow totalitarians rather than by bourgeois competitors. A single point separated the Czechs and Russians at the finish, followed by Bulgaria in third place and England in fourth.

### En Passant

Immediately after their victory over Argentina and before their encounter with the United States, the Russians engaged in what were, in effect, exhibition matches with Uruguay and France. Iburi of Uruguay succeeded in drawing one game with Kotov, thus saving his country from a 20-0 shutout. France was





Photo by J. B. Kuhlman

The New Orleans Chess Club drives in all directions for publicity and funds for the USCF "Open." Here club founder Alfred B. Wills (standing) wins 17, draws 5 out of 25 games in benefit for the "Open" coming August 2-14, '54.

overwhelmed by 15-1, with A. Muffang and J. Plante salvaging one draw apiece with Y. Averbach and I. Boleslavsky respectively.

## UNITED STATES

### Arthur King

Winner of the USCF Championship tournament, held at the Marshall Chess Club, New York city, is Arthur B. Bisguier. The new champion was one of the favorites from the start; for he has among other distinctions to his credit the 1950 U.S. "Open" title and has twice been champion of the powerful Manhattan Chess Club.

At the start, however, Bisguier was but one favorite among at least a half-dozen, with a field certainly strong enough to produce a dark horse, besides. The most prominent contenders were Larry Evans, the defending champion, and Nicolas Rossolimo, the international grandmaster, who qualified on his score in the U. S. "Open" last year at Milwaukee. Herbert Seidman and Sidney Bernstein, who quali-

fied as prize winners in the U. S. Championship of 1951, definitely had to be reckoned with, as did the other prize winners from the very strong last "Open," former Manhattan C. C. Champion Max Pavey, former Marshall C. C. Champion Eliot Hearst and James T. Sherwin who, like the other two is a former New York State Champion. Remaining contenders qualified, like Bisguier, from the preliminary tournament at Philadelphia, last year: Hans Berliner, Saul Wachs, Karl Burger, Carl Pilnick, Paul Brandts and Dr. Ariel Mengarini. Ranging from current New York Champion Berliner to the man-who-beat-Reshevsky (in the last U. S. Championship) Mengarini, these could not be discounted either.

Regrettably, Reshevsky did not compete, nor such other former Champions as Isaac Kashdan, Arnold Denker, Herman Steiner, nor such strong, and qualified, players as Donald Byrne, winner of 1953 "Open," and I. A. Horowitz. The list of potential but absent contenders could be expanded, of course: Robert Byrne, the "hero of Helsinki," John W. Collins, Marshall C. C. Champion and former New York State

Champion, Attilio Di Camillo, Pennsylvania's star, and many others belong in any real test for a national championship. Still, the tournament was a powerful one, and Arthur's triumph a real achievement.

As for the play, the accompanying charts tell the greater part of the story. Bisguier turned in the sharpest chess on the whole. But he did seem to falter in the late rounds. He let Evans escape unwarrantably with a draw in round 10, likewise Berliner in round 11, and a tense situation thus arose (see Progressive Scores for end of Rd. 11). Evans trailed by only a half-point; all four leaders were next to meet; and a quick count showed that *anyone* in the top half bracket might yet at least tie for first!

In this situation, Evans won fairly early from Pavey, and Sherwin, improving on the hitherto very cramped King's Indian which he'd been getting, had fine prospects vs. Bisguier—but he had some 26 moves to make in two minutes! The press around the table was impenetrable, but word leaked out that Sherwin could force a draw by repetition. "Yes, but has he time to make the moves?" was answered with a shrug. Then the grape vine reported Bisguier had blundered. Speculation that it might be a ruse to exploit Sherwin's time trouble was presently answered by "Sherwin has a mate in two." All this was a kibitzer's kriegspiel! But it seems it was so; yet the flag on Sherwin's clock was trembling, he missed the win and lost on time.

Thereafter, Bisguier won from Mengarini, while Evans and Seidman drew. Sherwin, who had led most of the way but had to meet Evans, Bisguier and Pavey in the last rounds, drew with Pavey. And the other, now near-contenders, fell off: Bernstein losing to Pilnick, Rossolimo to Berliner and Wachs to Hearst. As a side-light to the last round, the Soviet team looked in, briefly.

If anyone rivalled Bisguier, it was Evans whose play grew solidier toward the end. But Seidman also came up strongly after a slow start. Pavey seemed to be laboring. And Rossolimo was the surprise disappointment. He mentioned the unfamiliar 45 moves in 2½ hours as a handicap. Also, his many draws were probably from lack of knowledge of his opponents, their styles and any surety of whom to try to beat.

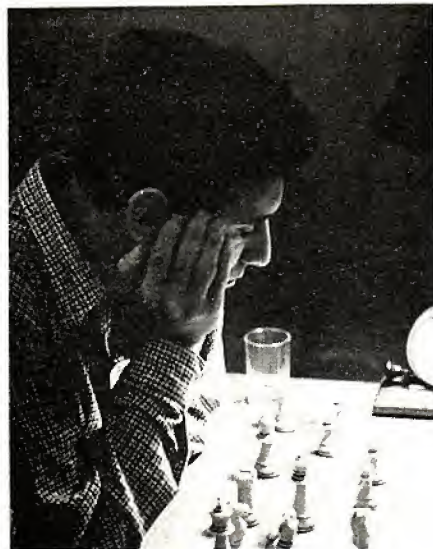
### USCF Championship, May 29 to June 13, 1954

Players	from	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	W	D	L	Totals
1 Bisguier	N.Y.	x	½	½	1	1	½	½	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	7	6	0	10 -3
2 Evans	N.Y.	½	x	½	1	1	½	½	½	1	0	1	1	½	1	6	6	1	9 -4
3 Seidman	B'klyn	½	½	x	0	0	0	½	1	1	1	1	½	1	1	6	4	3	8 -5
4 Pavey	B'klyn	0	0	1	x	½	1	½	½	½	½	0	1	1	1	5	5	3	7½-5½
5 Sherwin	N.Y.	0	0	1	½	x	1	½	½	½	½	½	1	1	1	4	7	2	7½-5½
6 Bernstein	B'klyn	½	½	1	0	0	x	½	1	0	1	½	0	1	1	5	4	4	7 -6
7 Rossolimo	N.Y.	½	½	½	½	½	½	x	0	0	1	½	½	1	1	3	8	2	7 -6
8 Berliner	Wash.	½	½	0	½	½	0	1	x	1	1	1	0	0	½	4	5	4	6½-6½
9 Wachs	Phil.	½	0	0	½	½	1	1	0	x	0	1	0	1	1	5	3	5	6½-6½
J Hearst	N.Y.	0	1	0	½	½	0	0	0	1	x	0	1	1	1	5	2	6	6 -7
.1 Burger	B'klyn	0	0	0	1	½	½	½	0	0	1	x	1	1	0	4	3	6	5½-7½
12 Pilnick	N.Y.	0	0	0	0	½	1	½	1	1	0	0	x	0	1	4	2	7	5 -8
13 Brandts	N.Y.	0	½	½	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	x	0	2	2	9	3 -10
14 Mengarini	N.Y.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	0	1	0	1	x	2	1	10	2½-10½

### Progressive scores

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	1½	2	3	3½	4½	5	6	7	7½	8	9	10	
1	1½	2	2½	3½	4	5	6	6	6½	7½	8½	9	
0	0	½	1½	1½	2	3	4	4½	5½	6½	7½	8	
0	1	1½	2½	3½	4	5	5½	6	6½	7	7	7½	
1	1½	2½	3½	4	5	5½	6	6½	7	7	7	7½	
1	1½	1½	1½	2½	2½	3	4	5	6	6½	7	7	
1	1½	2	2½	3½	4	4½	5	5½	5½	6	7	7	
1	1	2	2½	3	3½	3½	4½	4½	4½	5	5½	6½	
0	½	1	1	1½	2½	3½	3½	4½	5½	6½	6½	6½	
0	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4½	5	5	6	
0	0	½	1½	1½	2½	2½	2½	3	4	4	4½	5½	
0	1	2	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	3	3	3	4	5	
1	1	1½	1½	1½	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2½	2½	





**LARRY EVANS**  
Defending Champion and Runner-up

12. Hans Berliner	2413	2413
13. Herbert Seidman	2403	2403
14. Elliott S. Hearst	2402	2402
15. Arthur W. Dake	2400	2400
16. I. A. Horowitz	2400	2400
17. Harry Borochow	2388	2388
18. John W. Collins	2325	2388
19. Sven Almgren	2231	2370
20. Louis Levy	2356	2356
21. Alexander Kevitz	2378	2355
22. George Shainswit	2281	2352
23. Dr. Harold Sussman	2349	2349
24. James T. Sherwin	2410	2347
25. Attilio DiCamillo	2336	2336
26. Abe Turner	2201	2334
27. James B. Cross	2330	2330
28. Jack Moskowitz	2330	2330
29. Carl Pilnick	2322	2322
30. Anthony E. Santasiere	2317	2321
31. Henry Gross	2314	2314
32. Curt J. Brasket	2313	2313
33. Bernard Hill	2309	2309
34. Walter B. Suesman	2307	2307
35. Karl H. Burger	2306	2306
36. Herman V. Hesse	2305	2305
37. Dr. Ariel A. Mengarini	2303	2303
38. Robert H. Steinmeyer	2303	2303
39. Sidney Bernstein	2300	2300
40. Irving Rivise	2276	2300
41. M. Turiansky	2273	2300

First ratings are those listed for second half of 1953; last are for 1st half of 1954.



**ARTHUR BISGUIER**  
New Champion(see story, page 195)

## USCF Ratings Published

The semi-annual ratings of the US Chess Federation have been published, the following list representing the masters and higher in US ratings.

The list, February, p. 33, seems very little affected by the "winter term" of chess play, except that somehow Denker has lost ground by winning the Manhattan Chess Club Championship. Note that numbering given is for readers' convenience only—in tied ratings, the alphabetical precedence is purely arbitrary.

### GRANDMASTER (2700 points and up)

- Samuel Reshevsky .....2739....2739

### SENIOR MASTERS (2500 to 2699)

- Robert Byrne .....2601....2601
- George Kramer .....2564....2564
- Donald Byrne .....2544....2544
- Arnold Denker .....2538....2526
- Nicolas Rossolimo .....2513....2513

### MASTERS (2300 to 2499)

- Max Pavey .....2477....2472
- Arthur B. Bisguier .....2460....2464
- Isaac Kashdan .....2444....2444
- Larry Evans .....2443....2443
- Herman Steiner .....2417....2417

I am a fairly good wood pusher,  
but I am a far better **PHOTO  
FINISHER.**

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obtain the best from **your  
negatives**

composed, straightened, shaded, etc.,  
**send them to me for processing.**

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Laboratory in the United States,

**Eastern Film Laboratory.**

and I can give good service to my chess  
confreres in their photo problems.

**Send for price list and  
mailing bags.**

**RAOUL ECHEVERRIA**  
PRATTSVILLE, NEW YORK

The following events, among others, will have (considerable) effect on the next listing: the USCF Championship, the USA—USSR match, the Pan-American and the USCF "Open" and the US Junior tournaments. None of these were basis for ratings now listed.

## REGIONAL

### Midwest Melange

Forty-three players tried conclusions in the annual Trans-Mississippi Tournament at Davenport, Iowa. In 6 Swiss rounds, Kimball Nedved of Glencoe, Illinois, former Illinois state champion, scored 5½ points to pocket a \$100 first prize, drawing only with Povilas Tautvaisas. Runner-up was Hugh Myers, 5-1 and better S.B. totals than third prize winner Charles Henin with the same game score. Tautvaisas, 4½-1½, was fourth.

## CALIFORNIA

Highlighted by its triumph on first board when Imre Konig bested Isaac Kashdan, the North amassed 38 points to the South's 30 in the annual civil war between the two halves of the state. On second board, Herman Steiner, representing the South, defeated Henry Gross. The southern line-up held up well enough at the top and bottom but sagged in the middle.

## COLORADO

In a 5 round Swiss to determine the state and Denver city championships, Rudolf Petters of Ft. Collins, Max Wilkerson of Denver, Lt. B. G. Dudley of Lowry AFB and Alfred Hulmes of Denver scored 4-1 each and finished in the foregoing order under the tie-breaking rules. Petters' victory gave him the 1954 Colorado State Champion's Cup and Wilkerson took possession of the Denver city title and the Reese Trophy for one year. Eighteen competitors showed up for the event.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

H. M. Avram added the District championship to his Virginia state honors when he tallied 8-1 in a round robin for titular distinction and custody of the Turover Trophy. Among his victims was a six-time District kingpin, Martin Stark, who tied for second place with another former champion, Hans Berliner, at 7-2. Fourth was I. Romanenko, 5-4.

## INDIANA

A sweep of 5 Swiss rounds in a 42 man tourney saw Paul R. Fisher of Munc. successful in his quest for the state championship. Second to sixth with 4-1 each were Don. C. Jones of Fort Wayne, Donald O. Brooks of South Bend, John D. Phipps of Indianapolis, Emil Bersbach of Sedalia and Robert Erps of Woodburn, who finished in the order named on S.B. points.

## LOUISIANA

New Orleans is taking earnestly to the 1954 USCF "Open" Tournaments, for Men and for Women, August 2-14. Mayor de Lesseps S. Morrison has issued a city proclamation to the effect that, whereas Paul Morphy added "a brilliant chapter to the Chess firmament," the New Orleans Chess Club will now be bringing approximately 200 chess players and their families from all parts of the United States, Canada and Latin America to the home of Morphy, to participate in these tournaments. In view of these facts, the proclamation calls for a Chess Week, Aug. 2-9, in New Orleans.

Alfred B. Wills, founder of the New Orleans Chess Club, is shown in accompanying photo giving a simultaneous for the benefit of the "Open." (He lost 3, drew 5 in 27 games.) He and club president David A. Walsdorf, J., also were interviewed on New Orleans TV and there described plans for the "Open."



The New Orleans Chess Club is but two years old; hence its gag picture from its second anniversary celebration. The club boasts that it entertained the Louisiana State Championship within months after its organization and now is host to the USCF "Open."

(See pictures 194 and 195)

## VERMONT

Brushing aside 12 male competitors for the state championship including 3 former titleholders, Mrs. Donald Belcher, after several years of inactivity, returned to the chess wars with a bang. Many will remember her as former U. S. women's champion under the name of Adele Rivero.

## LOCAL EVENTS

*California.* A 5 round Swiss for the Class "A" title of the Chess Friends of Northern California went to Bob Burger, 4½-½. V. Zemitis, with 4-1 and a better S-B, showing than others with the same game score, was runner-up.

C. E. Wallace, 9-1, emerged as winner of a 30 player Swiss for the Long Beach city championship. O. Rolo and R. E. Reed, 7-3 each, placed second and third respectively on S-B. totals.

In a "Newcomers' Tournament" at the Cosmo Chess Club in Los Angeles, Robert Graves was successful with 5-0. Second in the 12 man Swiss was Rodriguez, 4-1.

The Los Angeles high school individual championship was won by George Soules of Van Nuys High School, 7-1. A trio of layers were close behind with 6½-½, the nod for second going to T. Heimberg on S-B. superiority. Seventy students took part in the 8 round Swiss.

Play in the Los Angeles County League ended with a tie for first in the "A" group between Long Island and Santa Monica and a clear first in the "B" group by Hollywood.

In the "A" division of the San Francisco Bay Area Chess League, the strong Golden Gate team was victorious with a 4½-½ match score. Golden Gater Carroll M. Capps won a prize for the best individual showing.

Both the "A" and "B" sections of the Southern California High School Chess League were monopolized by Fairfax High School with 6-0 and 3-0 respectively.

Results of various recent matches: San Francisco 14½, East Bay 11½; Russian Chess Club (San Francisco) 13, San Quentin 6; Palo Alto 12, San Jose 2.

Imre Konig, international master, is delivering a series of chess lectures at the Golden Gate Chess Club under the auspices of the San Francisco Bay Area Chess League.

*Florida.* A city tournament conducted by the Sarasota Chess Club was won by R. E. Kesler. G. N. Spoffard was second, while Mrs. Kama Martin, the only woman participant, was third. There were 18 entries.

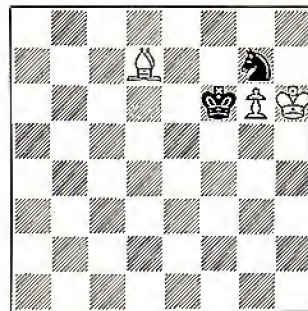


DAVID JOSEPH

THIS MAN is unknown to all but a few of you, in a sense to all, as Bruce Hayden tells on page 212. So you will know him, here's his picture, and turn to Hayden for his story.

The world of problemdom is a mystery to many chess-players, who tend to argue it is useless for developing chess-play. Joseph's story may change your view on this point; for, as Bruce Hayden relates:

In fact, many of his endings were originally set up on Saturday mornings to give his kids some mental exercise over the week-end. Whether they did the kids' chess good, I don't know. Certainly, however, end-game composing has made Joseph proficient in winding up a win in crisp style. Witness this little piece against J. Ryds in a local club game.



White to Move and Win

1 K-R7, N-R4 2 B-N4, N-N2 3 B-B8 (or 3 B-R3), N-R4 4 K-R6, N-N2 5 B-Q7 or 3 . . . N-K1 4 B-Q7, N-N2 5 K-R6, and White's Pawn goes through.

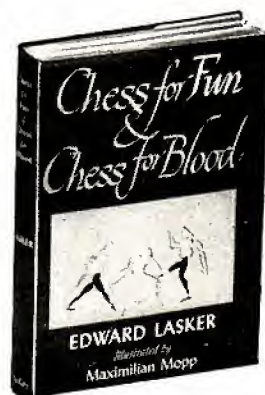
## CHESS FOR FUN AND CHESS FOR BLOOD

by Edward Lasker

This delightful book is crammed with telling anecdotes about chess and chessplayers. There are fascinating chapters on Chess Amenities, Checkmating Combinations, Endgame Play, Strategic Principles, Master Chess, Tournament Ethics, etc. Witty and instructive. Charmingly illustrated by Maximilian Mopp. Revised and augmented edition.

224 pages, 94 diagrams

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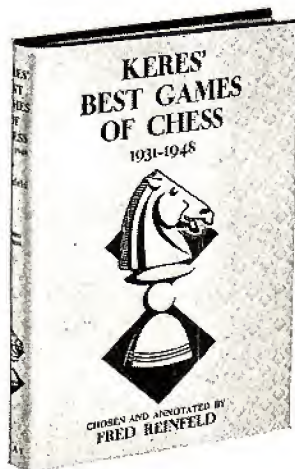
## KERES' BEST GAMES OF CHESS

by Fred Reinfeld

An attractive collection of the 90 most brilliant games of Paul Keres, considered the greatest attacking player of our day. The games are annotated with great care to bring out their many beautiful points. The play is unusually rewarding to students because of its richness of combinative detail, and the openings adopted have great theoretical value. Revised and augmented edition.

264 pages, 110 diagrams

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DAVID McKAY COMPANY, Inc., 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.



**Louisiana.** A 10 board match between New Orleans and Baton Rouge, during which some players took each other on twice, was credited to New Orleans by the rather narrow margin of 9-7. Best showing for New Orleans was made by Edward Borsodi (2-0), Frank Chavez (1-0), Bill Cloud (1-0) and Dave Walsdorf (2-0). For Baton Rouge, top results were gained by George Patrick (2-0), Fred Cummings (1-0) and Edward Hunter (1-0).

**Michigan.** The University of Michigan defeated the Toledo Chess Club by 7½-3½, then bowed to the King's Men of Detroit by 1-7. Against Toledo, wins were secured by Penquite, Barry, Hurst, Schwartz, Usery, Gross and Fleming, while Toledo victors were Sussman, Ceusino and Pence. The best that the University could do opposite the King's Men was to draw twice thanks to the efforts of Harris and Gross versus Gaba and Schecter respectively. Elsewhere the King's Men crashed through with blows by Stolzenberg, Eastman, Palmer, Wedenbaum, Henkin and Jenkins.

**New York.** A play-off to dissolve a three-way tie for first in the Jamestown championship eliminated Axel Anderson but left Helge Bergquist and William Wilcock still deadlocked with 3-1 each. As a result, these two were declared co-champions.

Represented by the Queen City Chess Club, Buffalo soundly trounced Rochester and Syracuse in the fourth of a series of tri-city meets for custody of a trophy called the Little Brown King (not jug!). Final scores gave Buffalo 10-2, Rochester 5-7 and Syracuse 3-9. One of Buffalo's mainstays was Roy T. Black, who is still going strong after many years of distinguished chess activity.

Just before the USA-USSR struggle, four USA team members, played a practice match, handily disposed of their sparring partners by 3½-1½. Winners were S. Reshevsky, I. A. Horowitz and Arthur Dake, while Robert Byrne was held to a draw by Abe Turner.

**Washington.** The first combined Inland Empire Open and Eastern Washington Championship was won by Dr. Max Baumwell, formerly of Vienna, with a score of 5½-1½ in a 26 man Swiss. V. Pupols, who drew with the winner, scored 4½-1½ to take second. Next on Solkoff points with 4-2 each were the following players in the order mentioned: Charles Rosburg, Ted Warner, Gordon Cornelius, Dean Wade, William Hoge and Fred Payne. In a concomitant round robin for juniors, Terry Nelson, Robert Dycus and John Downes tied for first with 4-1 each.

A double round robin for Seattle Chess Club supremacy ended in a tie between Charles Rosburg and Dan Wade, each 5½-2½, who thus became co-champions and will receive duplicate trophies. Russell Vellias, 4-4, placed third.

## CANADA

### Alberta

Again showing his class, Ray Doe, 5½-½, won Calgary city honors for the third year in succession. Regal, 5-1, took second in the 14 man event.

### British Columbia

Eugene Butkov, 7-0, won the Dave Creemer Memorial Tournament.

Victoria honors were shared by J. B. Lewis and T. Curteis.

### Ontario

Montreal went down in defeat before Ottawa by 2½-5½ when 5 victories were turned in by Ottawa men Dr. F. Bohatirchuk, R. Rodgers, A. Tooms, I. Toewes and N. Champ. L. Joyner and G. Podlone were the winners for Montreal. I. Gopalratnam of Ottawa drew with M. Baur.

Port Colborne downed the Welland Chess Club by 9½-7½, but succumbed to American rivals from Niagara Falls, N. Y., by 5½-6½.

In a remarkable display of power, Frank R. Anderson of Toronto won the Ontario speed title with a score of 15-0. G. Fuster, 13-2, was runner-up.

## FOREIGN

### Germany

It was an easy victory for Wolfgang Unzicker by 3½-1½ in his play-off against Lothar Schmitt for the German title.

### Hungary

In a small international team tourney in Budapest, Hungarian "A" and "B" teams emerged first and second respectively.

### Iceland

The championship of Reykjavik, capital of this far-northern country, was pocketed by 17 year old I. R. Johannsson, who soon afterward added the national speed title to his laurels.

### Ireland

1941 champion of North New Jersey, T. McDermott, now of the Dublin Chess Club, won the Glorney Invitation Open Tournament.

### Netherlands

For the first time since 1921, Dr. Max Euwe failed to win a Dutch championship, which went to J. H. Donner with a score of 8-3. Dr. Euwe and N. Cortlever, each 7-4, tied for second and third.

### Philippines

A tournament held at Manila for the 1954 national title saw Meliton A. Borja successful with a 9-2 tally. A tie for second was registered between Carlos Benitez and Orencio Valera, each 8-3.

### Roumania

Easily winning a three-cornered play-off against Voiculescu and Troianescu, Balanel became the new Roumanian titleholder.

### Spain

A small tourney in Madrid was won jointly by Queimadelos and Lodewijk Prins of Holland (the only foreigner).

### Sweden

As sectional winners in the Swedish championship, Bengt Horberg of Stockholm and R. Goode of Christinehamn tangled in a play-off which was won by Horberg by 2-1 and thus netted him the crown. Stahlberg, Lundin and Stoltz did not participate in the championship because they were engaged in the zonal tournament at Marienbad.

### Yugoslavia

V. Pirc beat out B. Rabar and A. Fuderer by 2½-1½ to win a play-off for the national title.

## A MATTER OF HISTORY (2)

A letter in the April CHESS REVIEW from Sven Brask, relative to the age of chess, and editorial note refers to Murray's *History of Chess* and Davidson's *Short History of Chess*.

I believe one or both these authors state that chess began about 500 or 600 AD. In this connection, I would like to call your attention to a passage from *The Life of Greece* by Will Durant, published by Simon and Schuster, 1939. In that part, p. 12, dealing with life in Crete, about 3,000 BC., he states, "At home, he likes a form of chess, for he has bequeathed to us, in the ruins of Cynosus palace, a magnificent gaming board with frame of ivory, squares of silver and gold and a border of seventy-two daisies in precious metal and stone."

According to a footnote, the author obtained this information from *Palace of Minos* by Sir Arthur Evans, London, 1921, I. 20.

W. G. WILSON, JR.  
Smithfield, N. C.

• Until better finds are made in archeology and popular interest grows, we'll stand by Murray as authority. When a "partial chess set" was found in the tomb of Tutankhaman, a fad started of calling chess ancient, which persisted till the forties. And such "authoritative" references are still being dug up today. The Tut set was found really to be a form of "Fox and Geese" and, thereafter, more conservative estimates on the age of chess came back.

The chivalric romances (of Arthur and Charlemagne), anachronistic at best, further confound the issue by depicting their heroes at chess.—Ed.



# THE U.S.A. vs. U.S.S.R. MATCH

REPORTED by JACK STRALEY BATTELL



THE MAN WHO WASN'T THERE  
Reuben Fine (center)

## USSR - 20

Board	Rd.	1	2	3	4	Total
1. Smyslov	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	2	-2
2. Bronstein	-	1	1	1	4	-0
3. Keres	1	1	-	0	3	-1
4. Averbach	0	1	0	0	1	-3
5. Geller	1	1/2	1/2	1	3	-1
6. Kotov	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	2 1/2	-1 1/2
7. Petrosyan	1/2	1/2	1	1	3	-1
8. Taimanov	1	0	1/2	0	1 1/2	-2 1/2

## USA - 12

	1	2	3	4	Total
Reshevsky	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	2 -2
Denker	-	0	0	0	0 -3
Dake	0	-	-	-	0 -1
Pavey	0	0	-	1	1 -2
Kevitz	-	-	0	-	0 -1
D. Byrne	1	0	1	1	3 -1
Horowitz	0	1/2	1/2	0	1 -3
R. Byrne	0	1/2	1/2	0	1 1/2 -2 1/2
Bisguier	1/2	1/2	0	0	1 -3
Evans	0	1	1/2	1	2 1/2 -1 1/2

USSR had White on odd boards, 1st Round; on even, Rd. 2.

WHAT a drubbing!—20-12. Well, now do we go into a period of articles on "What's Wrong with American Chess?" No! Hold on! We had a sealed prediction. Now the match is over, let's see how it comes out. Believe it or not—20-12!

The basis for that prediction may be of interest. Our 12 points, we reckoned from, on very broad terms, an even break between Reshevsky and Smyslov at board 1, and, on even broader terms, an even break on boards 4 to 8. But we expected four losses each on boards 2 and 3. (Masters cannot beat grandmasters!)

Pavey, it is pleasant to note, upset our last point; but, in rough terms—give or take a point—we lost on boards 2 and 3 and held an approximate equality on the rest.

About boards 2 and 3, it is hard to suggest anything to be done. In our opinion, a grandmaster is born, not made. It takes something more than willingness and application to make even a master. It takes

positive genius to make a grandmaster. And the USSR has indisputable grandmasters in Botvinnik, Smyslov, Bronstein and Keres. We have one, Sammy, in active play.

Some of our younger talent may have the requisite attributes, indeed, and may so develop—if properly subsidized.

About the rest, well, a loss is a loss, and we took one this time. But we can maintain that we showed a rough equality on the last 5 boards. It is possible to belabor various points: on one personality or one style against the opposite number on the USSR team; on preferences for any one of a large number of possible alternates for the US team; on the actual results and the interplay of errors and missed wins among them. But our chances as demonstrated in this match seem quite fair on the last five, master-level, boards.

For example, Donald Byrne came out 3-1. It shows we could in fact win against their board 4 and contemporary Champion!

Yet Donald himself admits to some luck, especially in his last game.

And Evans illustrates the potentialities of the whole last five boards. If we'd suffered several such losses as his first rout by Taimanov, we could be glum indeed. But Evans came back nobly to take 2 1/2 of the 3 remaining points, with a like rout of his opponent in the last game. He had some luck, to be sure, especially in his opponent's missed chances in the second round. But here is Evans, whom the USSR through *Schachmaty* published a few years ago as a sample of why the "capitalistic USA" could never produce a real chess-player topping a former co-winner of the USSR Championship tournament.



A Man who was there: Jimmy Sherwin, a master who might have played, knows how to comport himself in a match.

(Photos by Cornel Tanassy)



## THE WINNING TEAM



Smyslov

Bronstein

Keres

Kotov

Geller

Averbach

Petrosyan

Taimanov

It's enough we think to prove that, theoretical evaluations aside, in the rough give-and-take of an actual test, the USA masters can compete with any. That is to say, of course, merely the truism that, on the master-level, any one can win from any other at a given time and place. But it's also to say that we do have masters enough.

Finally, let's cancel that term, "drubbing." Eight points is a definite loss, but it is really a "swing" of four. We averaged 3-5; so one point a round would have squared us. Or one-half point at each board. It seems, off-hand, that the missed chances rather favored our side, anyway; but that there were missed chances in itself shows that our opponents need not be regarded as out of reach.

THE SET UP for the match was impressive. (On this, pictures can speak better than words.) So grateful mention must be made of the organizers. The USCF sponsorship was represented by President Harold M. Phillips and the International Committee: William Byland, Arnold Denker, Max Pavey and Dr. H. J. Ralston. A tireless triumvirate, conspicuous throughout for its activity was Team Captain Alexander Bisno, Manager Jose M. Calderon and Treasurer Maurice J. Kasper. The referee Hans Kmoch, and his assistant, Schuyler Broughton, were also active in

the good works. And I. A. Horowitz, aided by the general interest in the international aspects of the match, was successful within New York at least in getting exceptional coverage in the news media. Also though behind the scenes, Morris Steinberg handled arrangements for the match nobly.

For whatever value a chess event may have on international good will, the match was effective. The applause for USSR successes was generous. And, in view of the decided lead by the visitors from the very first round on, the extra applause for Donald Byrne in the first round and for Byrne, Evans and Pavey in the last, must have been thoroughly understandable to the Soviet players. The only friction, amicably settled, arose over two claims of clock failure in games between Smyslov and Reshevsky and Averbach and D. Byrne. And both sides seemed thoroughly to enjoy the social functions conjoined with the match.

The attendance is worth mention. A paid admission of 1100 was reported for the first round, of 900 for the second, and the final round seemed even more crowded than the first. Fortunately, air-conditioning kept the atmosphere comfortable.

### Round 1

It may be merely a personal opinion, but the US team seemed jittery at the start. There was some gloom, too, over

Denker's illness (and some comfort, in a curious sort of way, that the non-chess-playing public knew in surprising numbers that the No. 2 US player was ill and so could not play). But the first real token, and a most disheartening one, was Evans' early rout by Taimanov. If we could not win even at board 8 and in fact lost so quickly and completely, there seemed no hope. Hence the clever play by which Donald Byrne gained his advantage was a real comfort. It was much made of, in comparison to polite applause for Reshevsky's and Bisquier's earlier draws.

Dake's game against Bronstein and Pavey's against Keres looked shaky almost from the start. Bisquier's alone looked promising, then came to nothing. Reshevsky's always looked drawish. As the evening wore on, Horowitz seemed to get some play, and Robert Byrne built up a powerful position. Then Horowitz failed to hold out against an Exchange, and Kotov, in what may be the best-played game of the match, overturned Robert's advantage.

Play in adjournments clinched Don: Byrne's win—and Kotov's in a very close shave.

### Round 2

Reshevsky with White disappointingly took an early draw in what appeared to be an advantageous position. Denker seemed to pull out of a poor start, then unac-



Nat Halper (extreme left), Eliot Hearst (at board) and George Koltanowski (not visible) followed the games at wall-boards in foyer and analyzed the high-lights.



A visitor at the match was Sophia Euwe, daughter of Dr. Max Euwe and now a graduate student in the USA. She is flanked here by Referee Hans Kmoch and Mrs. Kmoch.





The sketches made from the match are by B. F. Dolbin, himself a chess-player, who has drawn them of Lasker, Schlechter and all the chess greats to date. Here we have Reshevsky vs. Smyslov, with Bronstein looking on.

countably threw away Pawns (he may have seen he was lost, anyway, and tried desperation tactics). Pavey fought to adjournment, but then, like Denker, was as good as lost. Donald Byrne gave back his in. Horowitz drew, after adjournment, and Bisguier again settled for a draw though he apparently had an edge.

But prospects were decidedly looking up in this round. Evans' win over Taimanov seemed almost incredible and was studded with time pressure errors; but it did much to dispell the impression of his first-round loss. And expectations were high for a win by Robert Byrne, which would, in seeming, give a very respectable  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$  for the team.

That Byrne-Kotov game went into three sessions, and 107 moves, was finished only the day before the final round! Robert is said to have missed a win then—

### Complex-shun!

Make what you will of White vs. Black statistics from this match—it seems to us "The color makes no difference when you're seeing things at night!" Sammy to be sure, was harder pressed to draw when he had Black. But certainly to Bronstein, "All cats look alike in the dark." And, whereas Pavey's grandmaster upset was scored with White and Donald Byrne took two of his three with White, Geller won one each with White and Black, and so did Petrosyan. And Kotov won with Black, and Taimanov, and Evans won both his Black games.

and forgivably after such long and trying play. But it is ironic that, whereas a virtually unforeseeable quirk made possible Kotov's first-round win (despite the well known draw with Bishop and Pawn to queen on the wrong-colored Rook 8th), the same drawing chance figured large in Robert's difficulties for winning here.

### Round 3

With the third round, the general feeling was rightly that the US team had to reverse the first round score to retain any



Tigran Petrosyan

chance of pulling out the match. It had, certainly, to make up at least two of the five points by which it was trailing. That was not to be: the outcome was nearly as bad as in the first round with 2 points and dubious games adjourned for Reshevsky and Robert Byrne. (They both proved draws to make the round 3-5, equal to the second.)

Donald Byrne did win again, to make it exactly one win for the US in each round to date, and Horowitz and Evans drew. But Denker lost, and Kevitz' pet defense was no improvement over Pavey's play vs. Keres. And, with Bisguier's loss, another bright hope for a winning US contender vanished.

### Round 4

As the round began, R. Byrne's third-round adjournment now obscured mathematical tallies. But, supposing it a draw (as it later proved to be), the US team needed a clean sweep of all eight boards to save a draw in its final totals. No one really expected that; but, excitingly enough as the analysts in the anteroom, Nat Halper and Eliot Hearst, pointed out on demonstration boards almost two hours into the evening, the chance still existed. In fact, the trend of most rounds was much like so many Manhattan-Marshall Met League matches: as though the underdog might come through on any or all boards—then collapse!

Here there was to be no collapse; but, amid groans, came word of Reshevsky's fourth draw, which probably put the outcome on ice. Soon after R. Byrne and Kotov drew, and there was no doubt.

### Pre-Mortems

Then began the consolation speculations: would the US team equal the  $11\frac{1}{2}$ - $20\frac{1}{2}$  score of Argentina versus the USSR?



Donald Byrne



—would any individuals make plus scores for the US?—would the US perhaps win or draw for one round? The first and third points were synonymous, so to speak; for it had been estimated (again, that third-round adjournment obscured the tally!) that four points would do it—and that would also draw the round.

On that note, Evans concluded his stunning attack on Taimanov to really vociferous applause. It made him the first sure plus scorer for the USA.

As the evening wore on, however, the prospect of so much as a half-point more dimmed. All games were dubious, and most growing worse! Just at adjournment came the final breaks. Donald Byrne had a sure draw in hand, perhaps more. And, though Denker and Horowitz were surely lost, and Bisquiere had resigned, Pavey, unbelievably and courageously, had somehow broken out of a deadly mating net set by grandmaster Keres! (Keres took a good twenty minutes to seal his move.)

### Somewhat Aside

Evans' plus score was predicted by Louis Wolff. "For," said he, "no matter what sort of time pressure any one of the other players may get into, Evans will always have Taimanov!"

The match produced one very surprising result: the USA and the USSR titles changed hands! Donald Byrne won from USSR Champion Yuri Averbach; but Tigran Petrosyan defeated Champion Arthur Bisquiere.

The joys of witnessing a chess match turn definitely into a task in view of the hours. What with the opening ceremonies and all to delay the start of the first round, this writer reached home only after 3:30 AM. In fact, the management of the Roosevelt Hotel regularly had the task as late as 3:00 AM of pulling its chess nuts out of the foyer.

With an edge in his first two games against Tigran Petrosyan, we expected Bisquiere to improve upon those draws by a process of erosion. Instead, it seems, he became his opponent's pet 'erosion project.

The USSR players in the flesh proved surprisingly agreeable. Actually, this writer finds it very hard to put his impressions into words. He was most "taken" by Smyslov, who was a real "presence" in the opening ceremonies. "Tall and dignified" conveys part of the impression but hardly enough. His most striking point, totally lost in photographs, is his reddish brown hair fittingly enforced by a definitely ruddy complexion.

As a group, the USSR players were understandably, perhaps considerably, reti-

### Conclusion

When adjournments were cleared on June 25, Robert Byrne had drawn his third-round game, Donald Byrne and Max Pavey, rallying from a deficit of a piece, had won, the team had scored three wins in one round and had achieved a draw for the fourth round! The USSR had won the match, and won very decidedly, but the US team had scored its consolation points.

A better recapitulation of the match must await analyses of the game. But a few highlights are apparent.

First, the USSR team scored mightily and won impressively.

Second, Bronstein of that team is the stand-out. Not only did he win all four of his games, but his play throughout was most consistently impressive.

His teammate Keres must be rated next. Indeed, if he had not faltered in the very eleventh hour, with a mate in sight, he'd rate first. Till then his play was sharp, decisive, almost irresistible.

cent on anything political. One newstory of a guest tour of New York had them craning impressively to view Wall Street from the Empire State building tower. At the end of the story and after a closer sight of Wall Street, the group was, still, reluctant to talk. But, when asked what they thought of New York, Bronstein finally replied. "It is very important," he said.

Quite another account touched closer. "Why did not Botvinnik come?" some of the players were asked. "We don't know," was the short response. "Didn't you ask?"—"If we did, we might not be here."

Why did not Botvinnik come indeed? That was the question on all sides. We can speculate on possible reasons, probably each answer with subjective arguments. It is obvious that Reshevsky was disappointed in his hope to demonstrate his qualifications for competing with the World Champion. That may have been the thought of the USSR chess-powers-that-be. It has even been suggested that Botvinnik's absence was a psychological reserve against the odds-off chance the US team might win. The most rational explanation quoted from any of the USSR entourage, however, was that he was tired by the recent World Championship match.

Speaking of the press, it takes an international event to arouse its interest in chess, it seems. The New York press, so far as this writer could determine, all had something to say on it. *The Times*, *The Herald-Tribune*, *The World-Telegram* and *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* had a story a day, sometimes two. Television covered the event, though this writer was unable to catch any program. Radio newscasts mentioned it, too.

On their scores, Donald Byrne alone of the US, and Tigran Petrosyan and Yefim Geller of the USSR equal Keres. Petrosyan was undefeated, and Byrne himself admits his last win was loaded with luck. But Geller, also undefeated, was most consistently steady of this group. Though there were lapses in the play, he met fighting games put up by I. A. Horowitz and when the chance finally offered, did clinch his wins most convincingly.

Evans and Kotov are the remaining plus scorers. Kotov's one win may be the star game of the match; for Robert Byrne's opposition was very strong; and Kotov came through undefeated. Evans, like Donald Byrne, had luck pulling for him in one win, and his first-round loss was a disheartening debacle. But that one win took mighty tough doing (see *Odds and Evans* in next issue), his rally after that loss was tremendous and his last-round win, turning on an astounding counter-combination, may prove to be the brilliancy, above all the other 31 games.

Besides the newstories, editorials appeared. (Once each, *The Times* and *The Herald-Tribune* had two stories and an editorial! In the latter, one "story" was a full sports column.) In the main, editorial slanting carefully pointed out that, whereas the Soviet team is government-subsidized, the Americans take chess as a pastime: "Reshevsky is our one 'professional' player." The best summation was a fine article under Reshevsky's name in the *Times Magazine* Section, June 13, "Chess Is Another Soviet Gambit."

A surprise highlight in the opening ceremonies, caught in newpictures, was the appearance of Bernard Baruch. He was invited by the mother of Larry Evans, who as a student at the College of the City of New York must have a sentimental appeal for CCNY's foremost graduate.

The consolation of surpassing the Argentines' score is only a half-point's worth, 20-12 as against 20½-11½, but let it not be forgotten that the USSR team was reinforced for the USA match by the presence of Vassily Smyslov.

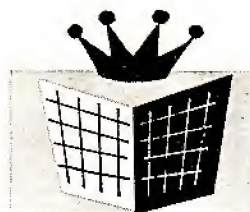
Perhaps the most heartening factor in such comparison is the progressive rallying of our own team. Argentina held tight, surprisingly and commendably tight, then slumped in the last round. Our team may have suffered first-round jitters but fought up from discouragement.

Then, of course, in tying a round, the USA did what no other opponent of the USSR has done!

The competitive, round-by-round, scores of Argentina and of the USA against the USSR run:

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Total
Argentina	3-5	3-5	3½-4½	2-6	20½-11½
United States	2-6	3-5	3-5	4-4	20 -12





# How to win in the Middle Game

## KING-SIDE ATTACK

IMAGINE being able to muster all one's forces on the chessboard at a given moment against a single target. Naturally, the charge is leveled at the opposing King. For, when the King falls, the game ends. The premium on the King, consequently, is so great as to invite rife speculation—sacrifices of material for swift utilization of advantages in time and space.

It is, of course, purely hypothetical to conceive of all one's forces concentrated on one point. It is by no means visionary, however, to build a preponderance of force in any critical sector, even to the detriment of less important areas.

The usual positional or close game begins with a fight for the center, for better development, for a more advantageous, over-all pattern. It embraces

the hard give-and-take wherein an infinitesimal plus is converted, step by step, into something more tangible—into final victory. The open game, on the other hand, is often the stepping stone or direct approach to the enemy King.

In such an encounter, the subtle nuances—the careful appraisal of time, space and material—are often side-tracked and give way to blunt sledge-hammer blows where all the force is spent in a boom, boom, boom.

Then, of course, mate crowns all. Or, if not, the pieces are picked up in the following calm. Whose pieces? The defender's—if the attack has been successful. Or the attacker's—if he has shot his bolt and missed his mark.

The following examples show the attacks in all their glory.

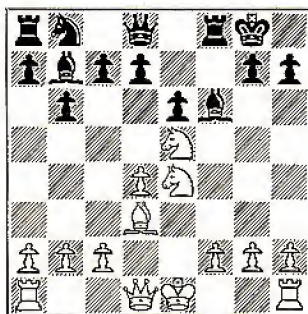
### Sudden Death

In the first example, the overwhelming, mating attack justifies all.

London, 1912

#### DUTCH DEFENSE

Edward Lasker	Sir George Thomas	
White		Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	5 BxN
2 N-KB3	P-KB4	6 P-K4
3 N-QB3	N-KB3	7 NxP
4 B-N5	B-K2	8 B-Q3
	9 N-K5	O-O



The course of this game is similar in many ways to the contemporary, hyper-modern debuts. Black has given up immediate occupation of the center for long range control. The fianchettoed Queen Bishop presages (in his opinion) the coming struggle for command of the mid-section. All is more or less quiet on the Nubian front.

For White's part, he has violated some elementary principles. First, he has parted with a Bishop for a Knight. Then he has moved his King Knight twice in the opening, with other men yet to be developed.

In all justice, Black's position ought to be superior. Possibly and in the long run, it would be—if there were no Kings on the board. Observe, however, that all of White's minor men point in one direction, the direction of the Black King. White is building a King-side preponderance for immediate decision.

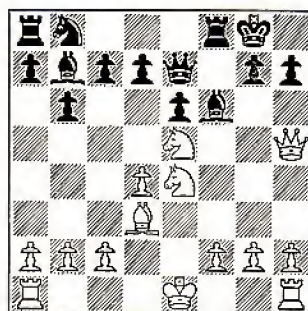
10 Q-R5

Now two Knights, a Bishop and a Queen take a bead on the Black Monarch, with the Bishop concealed to some extent by the shielding Knight at K4.

10 . . . .

Q-K2

Black is evidently oblivious of the overwhelming force aimed at his King.



11 QxP†

. . . .

This violent sacrifice forces Black's King into the open. White checkmates in eight moves!

11 . . . .	KxQ	15 P-N3†	K-B6
12 NxB†	K-R3	16 B-K2†	K-N7
13 N/5-N4†	K-N4	17 R-R2†	K-N8
14 P-R4†	K-B5	18 O-O-O mate	

### Surprise Breakthrough

A breakthrough into the King's field is almost sure to be fatal. The means, of course, must be arrived at; and, even then, the actual break may be difficult to see. The methods are legion but all involve the massing of force within striking distance of the King. With sufficient force so massed, the correct break must exist. Here is an example.

Syracuse, N. Y., 1943

#### TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

W. M. P. Mitchell	I. A. Horowitz	
White		Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	5 PxP
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	6 B-N5†
3 B-B4	N-B3	7 PxP
4 N-N5	P-Q4	8 Q-B3
		9 QxR
		N-QR4
		P-B3
		PxB
		B-QB4

This fulminating position arises out of a variation which has been popular for centuries. Black gives up a Pawn, then the Exchange in order to control the center and gain better development.





He aims to bring matters to a head by a King-side attack. His sacrifice is speculative in the sense that, if the attack peters out without his recovering the material, he loses the game.

10 Q-B3 . . . .

White secures his Queen against the threat of . . . O-O, . . . Q-B2 and . . . B-N2.

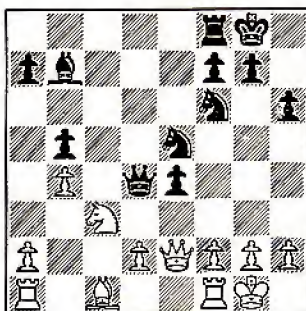
10 . . . . B-N2  
11 Q-K2 O-O  
12 P-QB3 . . . .

White's last has a dual purpose. It menaces P-QN4, forking two pieces, and also creates a possible exit for his King at QB2 if the King-side becomes too turbulent.

12 . . . . P-KR3 14 P-QN4 P-K5  
13 N-B3 N-B5 15 N-Q4 . . . .

White cannot afford 15 PxN as then the King file is open and offers a direct approach to his King.

15 . . . . BxN 17 N-B3 N-K4  
16 PxN QxP 18 O-O . . . .



White has managed to retain the advantage of the Exchange and now seeks seclusion on the right wing, behind what seems to be a solid array of Pawns.

18 . . . . N-B6†!

All is not what it seems. Black now breaks through the King's field.

19 K-R1 . . . .

Not 19 PxN? PxP as White's Queen must then flee and Black has 20 . . . Q-N5† and mate to follow.

19 . . . . N-N5

Now Black gangs up en masse against the enemy King.

20 QxNP . . . .

This diversion is of no help. There is, however, naught else to be done against the threat of 20 . . . Q-K4, followed, if necessary, by 21 . . . Q-KR4 and a critical penetration of White's defenses.

20 . . . . QxBP!

Completing the breakthrough. The threat is 21 . . . Q-N8† 22 RxQ, N-B7 mate.

21 Q-K2 Q-R5  
22 PxN PxP  
Resigns

White must lose much material or be mated at once.

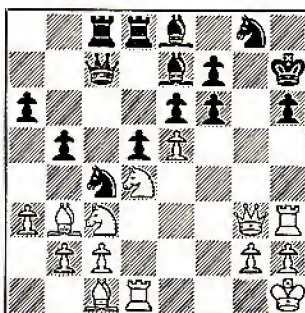
## Misfire

The following position occurred in the recent match between Argentina and the USSR. After much jockeying and feinting, Bronstein (White) has managed to secure a preponderant force bearing on Najdorf's King. He embarked on a burst of sacrificial orgies, all intended to expose the Black King to devastating blows.

Under duress, Black accepted everything that came his way and then—White resigned.

Curiously, White can win by force with the correct procedure.

Najdorf



Bronstein

1 BxP! NxN  
2 RxN†! KxR  
3 Q-R4† K-N2

Black's moves are all forced. If 3 . . . K-N3 here, White's threat of mate at N7 decides after 4 Q-N4†, K-R2 5 R-Q3, B-B1 6 R-R3†, B-R3 7 PxP.

4 N-B5†! . . . .

This move has manifold purposes. For one thing, it compels Black to build a barrier around his King after the capture of the Knight. For another, it is the beginning of a clearance idea for future operations of the Bishop now at QN3.

4 . . . . PxN

Else Black gets mated.

5 R-Q3 . . . .

Threat: 6 R-N3† and mate to follow.

5 . . . . NxKP

No other move will do: e.g., 5 . . . PxP 6 R-N3†, B-N4 7 QxB†, K-B1 8 R-R3, and Black cannot stop mate. Or 5 . . . QxP 6 R-R3, and Black is defenseless.

6 R-R3 N-N3  
7 Q-R6† K-N1  
8 NxQP! . . . .

Threat: 9 NxN†, QxN 10 QxN†, K-B1 11 R-R8 mate. Black's next is forced.

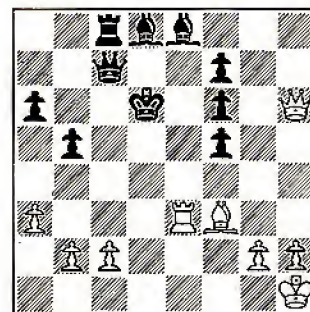
8 . . . . RxN  
9 BxR . . . .

Again, White threatens 10 QxN†, etc. Again, Black's next is forced.

9 . . . . B-Q1 11 Q-R6† K-K2  
10 KxN† K-B1 12 R-K3† K-Q3

On 12 . . . K-Q2, White recovers his material at least with 13 Q-B8, and Black's defenses are then in tatters.

13 B-B3 . . . .



Despite the fact that White is still a piece down, he must win. There is no valid defense. If 13 . . . B-Q2 (to save the Bishop), 14 Q-B8† soon mates. If 13 . . . B-B3, 14 Q-B4† wins (14 . . . K-Q2 15 QxP†, K-Q3 16 Q-B4†, K-Q2 17 B-N4†—or 14 . . . K-B4 15 R-B3† and 16 RxN†).

This ending does not indeed culminate in what may be termed a King-side attack. But the King-side attack is the vehicle to bring material gain.

NOW what lesson is to be learned from these examples? In all, it is evident that a majority of forces was brought to bear on the opposing King. In the first (Lasker—Thomas), this factor was achieved by straightforward means, with only a minor investment. White set up a pattern (with Black's co-operation) favorable for quick incursion. In the second, Black gambled an Exchange and a Pawn. He resorted to speculation or a calculated risk as his goal was not certainly in sight when he parted with that sizable chunk of material. In the third, White established a superiority of force against the opposing King after a long and arduous struggle. It is important to note here, too, that the King-side attack of itself was not final but did bring about a winning position.

These examples clarify the proposition that an overwhelming force is essential in order to subdue the enemy King. But "overwhelming," incidentally, is a relative concept. If a King is defended four different ways but attacked six times, that King is not secure. Or he may be without a single defender and yet relatively safe if the enemy pieces are unable to reach him.

What is there in any given position which indicates the King-side rather than any other target? To begin with, of course, it is the premium on the King. This factor explains motive, however, not means. The ability to reach the King with superior force is the true signal for a shift to the King-side attack.

Sometimes, the King-side attack has its very foundation in the opening. Gambits, like the King's, the Evans and the Scotch Gambit, and a host of others, sacrifice a Pawn to further development but especially to open lines directly and



quickly against the opposing King. Sometimes, the attack is the result of a natural build up. At other times, the attack may be sheer bluff, an act of desperation. At all times, however, the King-side attack is fraught with danger for both sides.

KING IN THE CENTER

When the King becomes a ready target in the center of the board, it is subject to flailing blows from so many directions that its chances of survival are slim indeed. That is why the privilege of castling is valued so highly: castling supplies an easy avenue of escape. That is why, too, a player is willing to sacrifice all kinds of material to encompass and pinpoint the enemy King in the center.

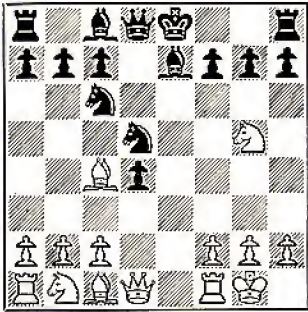
This strategic motif usually comes in to play at the tail end of the opening and courses through the middle game. As it commonly involves great sacrifices of material, it places a heavy burden on the aggressor and demands sharp and even spectacular tactics.

The following game highlights this method of strategic demolition.

New Orleans, 1858

TWO KNIGHT'S DEFENSE

Paul Morphy			Amateur		
White			Black		
1 P-K4	P-K4	4 P-Q4	PxP		
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	5 N-N5	P-Q4		
3 B-B4	N-B3	6 PxP	NxP		
		7 O-O	B-K2		



Black's position has the earmarks of a good, sound structure. His pieces are happily developed with excellent mobility, he is a Pawn to the good and soon he will castle.

8 NxBP! . . . .

White has ideas of his own. Black will not castle, even if it costs White a piece!

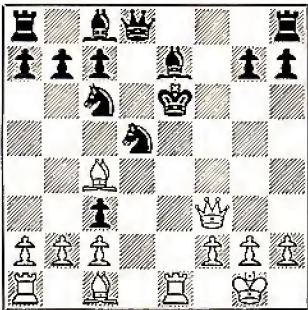
8 . . . . KxN  
9 Q-B3† K-K3

A better chance is 9 . . . B-B3. White can then settle for a Pawn plus: 10 Bx N†, B-K3 11 BxN, PxB 12 QxP. Or he can keep Black's King in an awkward post: 10 BxN†, B-K3 11 BxB†, KxB 11 Q-N3†. With the text, Black retains the piece.

10 N-B3! . . . .

One of those spectacular moves demanded of the aggressor to open lines quickly on the opposing King.

10 . . . . PxN  
11 R-K1† . . . .



11 . . . . N-K4

On 11 . . . K-Q2, White has a fielder's choice of decisive continuations after 12 QxN†, K-K1 13 Q-B7†, K-Q2.

12 B-B4 B-B3  
13 QBxN BxB  
14 RxB† . . . .

White gives up nearly everything—but note he still retains enough to mate.

14 . . . . KxR  
15 R-K1† K-Q5  
16 BxN . . . .

White can afford this relatively quiet move, eliminating a defender. He strives for mate but is willing to settle for less, if necessary, to gain a good plus in material.

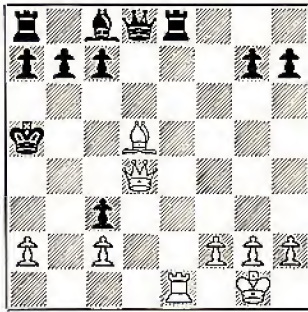
16 . . . . R-K1

Black has no good move. 16 . . . QxB 17 QxP mate. Or 16 . . . PxP 17 R-K4† and mate soon follows.

17 Q-Q3† K-B4  
18 P-N4† KxP

Or 18 . . . K-N3 19 Q-Q4†, K-R3 20 Q-B4†, and mate in two more moves.

19 Q-Q4† K-R4

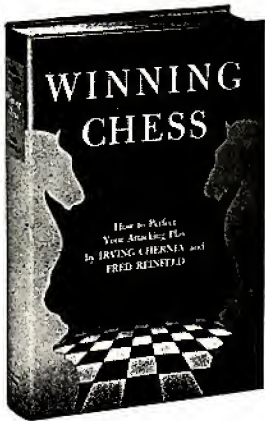


White announced mate in four: 20 Qx BP†, K-R5 21 Q-N3†, K-R4 22 Q-QR3†, K-N3 23 R-N1 mate.

WHAT is the lesson here? Does it mean that, whenever the opponent is getting ready to castle, a player should prevent him from doing so at all or any cost? Definitely not.

It means (1) that the King in the center is a comparatively easy target; (2) that, if there is sufficient, immediate and reserve, striking force within range of the King, a sacrifice is to be considered; and (3) that the onus of accuracy rests with the aggressor. If all the conditions are favorable, then sacrifice. The attack will work out successfully—or there will be a lesson to be learned.

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# Game of the Month

FOR TWO MONTHS, the match between Botvinnik and Smyslov has kept the world of chess agog. Although Botvinnik retained the lead most of the time, yet, again and again, there have been moments when it seemed Smyslov was about to capture the title.

Many felt that Smyslov's strength grew as the match progressed, that he kept offering more resistance to Botvinnik's violent style which had scored such convincing successes in the beginning. But, each time Smyslov seemed firmly in the saddle (for instance, after the eleventh and the fourteenth games), Botvinnik supplied convincing proof to the contrary by winning two games in succession. The Botvinnik supporters are certain to point out that he played only just well enough to retain the title and that, therefore, his grip on the championship was never endangered. But, however one looks at it, the frequent alternation of victories and defeats points emphatically to the great role played in two man contests by the psychological factors.

The lack of a clear decision in both the 1951 and the 1954 match is regrettable also when we consider that the challengers had been selected from tournaments numbering many competitors. That is, we have seen that the playing strengths vary only very slightly at even the highest level. And so we may conclude that the Challengers' Tournament at Zurich could have been won equally as well by Bronstein or by Reshevsky. Would it not be preferable then to have the world title contested in a match competition, in a tournament with few participants (six at most) but of many rounds? We could have something similar to the 1948 affair: in this case, a five round, five-cornered match between Botvinnik, Smyslov, Reshevsky, Bronstein and Keres.

Such an arrangement would be not only more interesting but also more consistent. Out of the Zonal Tournaments, the five highest ranking were sent to the Interzonal. From the Interzonal, no less than eight qualified to the Challengers' Tournament. Yet the latter delegated only one player to the World Championship contest. Hence Zonal and Interzonal apparently are to be considered as qualifying somewhat more candidates than is strictly necessary, but the Challengers' Tournament is all at once regarded as an absolute elimination contest.

For that matter, the latest FIDE ruling, not widely known but nonetheless duly affirmed, declares: "The World Champion who loses his title has the right to participate in the next championship match as the third party." So it is clear that the FIDE does not unconditionally uphold its original principle of a two man title match. For example, in the event that Smyslov had won the match just concluded, he would have had to play a three man contest in 1957: a triple match between Smyslov and Botvinnik and also the winner of the Challengers' Tournament in 1956.

From such a three-cornered competition as that, it is only one more step to require a general match competition instead of a two-way match. Let us then hope that the next scheduled FIDE congresses will indeed take this step.

## World Championship Sixteenth Match Game

### KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Mikhail Botvinnik Champion		Vassily Smyslov Challenger	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	4 B-N2	O-O
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	5 N-QB3	P-Q3
3 P-KN3	B-N2	6 P-K3	....

The system employed by Botvinnik in this game was previously known in Russia and played in the Bucharest Tournament, among others, which preceded this match.

By omitting P-K4, White impedes the activity of Black's King Bishop, though White, too, has fewer possibilities.

6 ....	QN-Q2
7 KN-K2	....

White's sixth permits . . . P-K4-5 wherefore the Knight stands better on K2 than on KB3, of course.

7 ....	P-K4
8 P-N3	R-K1
9 QB-R3	....

In this variation, the Bishop is best here, to prevent . . . P-QB3 and also to prepare a subsequent aggression by P-QB5.

9 ....	R-N1
--------	------

Black removes the Rook from the line of White's King Bishop and prepares for . . . P-QR3 in addition to . . . P-QN4. In Game 20, 9 . . . P-KR4 occurred, which move has better effect with White's Knight being on K2 instead of KB3.

10 O-O	P-QR3
11 PxP	....

P-B5 at once produces nothing after 11 . . . KPxP 12 KPxP, PxP.

11 ....	NxP
---------	-----

As Black is distinctly backward in development, the open game after 11 . . . PxP can lead to difficulties: e.g., 12 Q-B2, followed by 13 QR-Q1. Nor does the counter-thrust, 12 . . . P-QN4, seem to offer sufficient compensation: e.g., 11 . . . PxP 12 Q-B2, P-QN4 13 PxP, PxP 14 B-N2, followed eventually by P-QR4.

12 P-B5	....
---------	------

White's strategy is clear. He eliminates Black's Queen Pawn in order to advance in the center. Moreover, the opening of the position is primarily in his favor.

12 ....	PxP
13 BxBP	....



White can reply to 13 . . . N-Q6 with 14 B-R7, R-R1 15 B-Q4.

13 . . . P-N3

Here, presumably, is the decisive mistake, considerably promoting the execution of White's plans. Correct is 13 . . . B-Q2! e.g., 14 P-B4, N/4-N5 15 P-K4, P N3 16 B-Q4, P-B4 17 BxN, BxB, and White just misses having time for 18 P-K5 because of 18 . . . N-K6 19 Q-B1, N xR 20 PxN, N-K6. It is true White can make the preparatory move, 18 Q-Q3; but it is doubtful he can establish a clear advantage: e.g., 18 . . . B-QN4 19 QxQ, KRxQ.

14 QxQ RxB  
15 B-Q4 . . .

White moves with a gain of a tempo. One drawback of Black's 13th move is that his QB3 is not now available for his Knight.

15 . . . R-K1

On 15 . . . N/4-Q2, 16 QR-Q1 follows with great force (16 . . . P-B4? 17 B-K5).

16 P-K4 . . .

Preparing an advance which Black cannot very well prevent.

16 . . . B-N2

To 16 . . . P-B4, White replies: 17 BxN, RxB 18 P-B4, R-K1 19 P-K5, N-N5 20 N-Q5, B-N2 21 N/2-B3 with consequences similar to those in the game. Furthermore, 16 . . . N-B3 is answered with 17 BxN, BxB 18 P-B4.

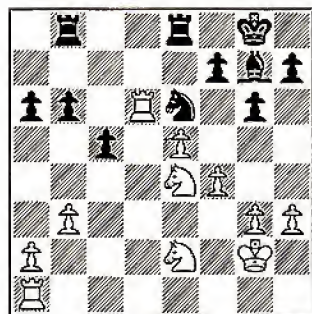
17 P-B4 N/4-N5 19 BxN NxR  
18 P-KR3 P-B4 20 P-K5 . . .

White has achieved his strategic purpose. His center majority impedes Black's pieces (the King Bishop very particularly), and so Black's Queen-side Pawns become ready targets for attack.

20 . . . BxB 22 KR-Q1 N-B1  
21 KxB N-Q2 23 R-Q6 . . .

White threatens 24 N-R4, winning a Pawn as 24 . . . R-K3 is then met by 25 R/1-Q1.

23 . . . N-K3  
24 N-K4! . . .



Again, exceptionally forceful play. The text move binds the Bishop temporarily to guarding its KB3. Hence White can continue unmolested his operations on the Queen file.

24 . . . R/K-Q1

Black must oppose on the file or White starts in on such a maneuver as R-Q7, /1-Q1, R-R7 and R/1-Q7.

25 R/1-Q1 B-B1

Herewith Black forces a liquidation at the cost of a Pawn. He entertains the

hope of obtaining drawing chances thereby in the end-game with minor pieces. All the more so as White's two Knights, without the support of Pawns, possess no checkmating potential.

26 RxB RxB 28 N-B6† K-N2  
27 RxB NxR 29 N-Q5 P-QN4  
30 N-B7 . . .

The wind-up of a complicated Knight tour which produces the desired result.

30 . . . P-N4

Black's object is both to break the force of White's central Pawn chain and also to clear away as many of the Pawns as possible.

31 K-B3 PxB 34 NxRP P-B3  
32 PxP P-B5 35 N-B7 PxP  
33 PxP PxP 36 PxP . . .

It looks as if Black has made nice headway: only three White Pawns are left over. It does not appear feasible, however, to render the remaining ones harmless.

36 . . . K-N3

The beginning of a vigorous plan: the King is to advance on White's King Rook Pawn while Black's minor pieces each take care of one of the other Pawns. At first glance, nothing much can be done to oppose this drawing campaign. The difficulty lies, however, in the inability of a Knight to force an exchange against an advancing passed Pawn. For example, an end-game with Knight and Rook Pawn against Knight is a win as a rule when the attacking King is nearer than the defending one.

37 K-K4 K-N4 39 P-R5 N-B3  
38 P-QR4 K-R5 40 P-R6 KxP

The first part of Black's plan is crowned with success. The second and third parts prove much harder.

41 N-N5! . . .

White threatens an instant win, by 42 N/2-Q4! (42 . . . NxN 43 P-R7). Black must give up a Pawn as 41 . . . B-B4 is met by 42 K-Q5.

41 . . . P-B6 43 N-Q4 N-R2  
42 N/2xP K-N5 44 N-Q5 . . .

44 N/3-N5 also wins: e.g., 44 . . . P-R4 45 NxN, P-R5 46 N/7-N5, B-B4 47 N-B3!

44 . . . P-R4

This move costs the second Pawn as well. Actually, however, it cannot be held either by 44 . . . P-R3 45 N-B6†, K-R5 (45 . . . K-N4 46 N-R6†) 46 N-B5†, K-R6 47 N-Q7—or 45 N-B6†, K-R6 46 N-B5 or 46 K-B5, etc.

46 N-B6† Resigns

45 . . . K-R5 leads to 46 N-B5† and 47 NxP. Black realizes that his plan is simply unfeasible as can be demonstrated by the following variation: 45 . . . K-R6 46 NxP, K-R5 47 N-B4, B-B4 48 N-B5†, K-N5 49 P-K6, K-N4 (49 . . . N-B1, then 50 P-K7 anyway) 50 P-K7, BxP 51 NxR, K-B3 52 N-B5, N-N4 53 N-Q5†, K-B2 (or 53 . . . K-K3 54 N-Q4†) 54 K-K5, N-R2 55 N-Q6†, K-B1 56 K-K6, N-B3 57 N-N4, N-R2 (or 57 . . . NxN 58 P-R7, N-R3 59 N-N5) 58 K-Q7, and White wins the Knight scotfree.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

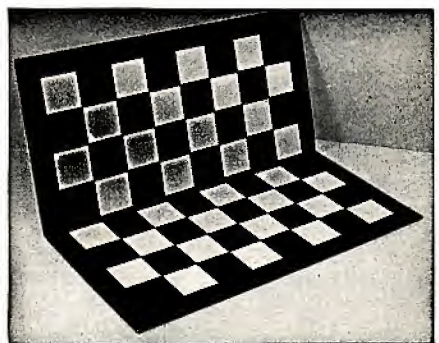
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Annotated by Hans Kmoch



CHALLENGER

## PART 3. BOTVINNIK SURGES BACK

### GAME 13

#### Too Violent

Apparently with his defeat in Game 9 in mind, Botvinnik departs from the French Defense this time and chooses the Sicilian in which he also is expert. Smyslov promptly adopts his favorite closed system of attack. He meets Black's somewhat violent counter-play too violently, however, with a Pawn sacrifice which fails to work. Black soon reaches an end-game in which he enjoys an extra Pawn as well as positional advantages—more than the Champion needs.

#### SICILIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 435; MCO: pp. 290-1

Vassily Smyslov      Mikhail Botvinnik  
Challenger (6)      Champion (6)

White		Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	4 B-N2      B-N2
2 N-QB3	N-QB3	5 P-Q3      P-QN3
3 P-KN3	P-KN3	6 KN-K2      P-Q3
		7 O-O      ....

Not 7 P-K5 which, after 7 ... B-N2 8 PxP, QxP, leads to a good game for Black.

7 ....	B-N2
8 P-B4	P-B4!?
9 P-KN4	....

Apparently, White rightly feels there is something wrong with Black's eighth move, but his counter is too violent.

Instead of sacrificing a Pawn, he ought to act in the center, heading for P-Q4: e.g., 9 PxP, PxP 10 B-K3, N-B3 11 P-KR3 (11 P-Q4? N-KN5!), followed directly or soon by P-Q4 with a promising game.

9 ....	PxNP
10 P-B5	Q-Q2
11 N-B4	....

White hopes to anchor this Knight on K6 with great effect.

11 ....	PxP
12 PxP	B-Q5†

Black anticipates the exchange of his other Bishop and wants to do so with check. Hence he drives the King to R1.

13 K-R1	BxN
---------	-----

An exchange with some points. It prevents White's Knight coming to K6 with an attack on this Bishop. It weakens White's influence on his Q5. And it creates doubled Pawns which may become weak.

14 PxB	N-K4
--------	------

14 ... N-Q1 is passive. And 14 ... QxP is reckless (White gains a very pow-

erful attack after 15 N-Q5, Q-QB1 or 15 ... Q-Q2 16 B-N5.)

15 Q-K2	....
---------	------

15 N-K6, BxB† 16 KxB, Q-N2† favors Black even more as White's Knight does nothing much and his King is exposed.

15 ....	N-KB3	17 Q-N2	QxQ†
16 BxB	QxB†	18 KxQ	....

White has checked Black's threatening attack but must lose in the long run.

18 ....	P-B5
19 B-K3	N-B6
20 B-Q4	NxB

Not 20 ... N-R5† 21 K-R1, NxP on account of 22 BxN, PxB 23 N-Q5.

21 PxN	R-QB1
22 R-B2	PxP!
23 PxP	....

On 23 NxP, R-B5, Black wins another Pawn.

23 ....	K-B2	25 N-K6	R-Q2
24 R-K1	KR-Q1	26 R/1-K2	R-N2

As Black threatens to create a passed Pawn with 27 ... P-N4, etc., White's ensuing King-side play is impelled by desperation.

27 K-N3	R-KN1	32 RxR	N-Q4
28 K-R4	P-KR3	33 R-B2	K-B3
29 R-KN2	R/2-N1	34 K-N3	P-KR4
30 R-QB2	R/QN-	35 K-R4	N-K6
	QB1	36 P-Q5	NxP†
31 P-R4	RxR	37 KxRP	P-R3

The finishing maneuver is to dislodge White's Rook, then close in on his King.

38 R-QN2	N-K6
----------	------

Black compels a repetition of moves as his time is very short.

39 R-B2†	N-B4	41 PxP	PxP
40 R-QN2	P-N4!	Resigns	

White resigned without resuming after adjournment. On 42 RxP, he faces mate after 42 ... P-N6! 43 PxP, N-K6! as his King cannot escape via R4 and N3.

As the Queen Knight Pawn is immune, White is helpless: e.g., 42 P-Q4, P-N5 43 R-KB2, P-N6 44 R-QN2, R-N1 45 KxP, N-K6†, followed by 46 ... N-B5, 47 ... P-N7 and 48 ... N-R6—or 43 R-N3, R-R1† 44 KxP, R-R5† 45 K-B3, R-R6†.

### GAME 14

#### Mis-evaluation

Despite Smyslov's fine, creative chess, Botvinnik loses this game only because of a grave error. He can force a draw but instead liquidates to a Queen versus

Smyslov's two Bishops and Knight. The Queen might equal the minor pieces but not in White's passive position.

#### KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 271, col. 120; MCO: p. 91, col. 59j

M. Botvinnik (7)      V. Smyslov (6)

White		Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	5 N-QB3      P-Q3
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	6 N-B3      QN-Q2
3 P-KN3	B-N2	7 O-O      P-K4
4 B-N2	O-O	8 P-K4      P-B3
		9 B-K3      ....

With this move and his next, White adopts an idea successfully inaugurated (though in a slightly different position) by Reshevsky against Najdorf (Games 1 and 3, 1953 Match, pp. 162 June and 216 July, CHESS REVIEW).

9 ....	N-N5
10 B-N5	Q-N3
11 P-KR3	PxP!

The beginning of captivating complications. Black temporarily sacrifices a piece.

12 N-QR4	Q-R3
13 PxN	....

13 P-N3 is a good alternative, promising for White in all variations.

13 ....	P-N4
14 NxP	....

14 PxP, PxP 15 NxP, PxN 16 P-K5 offers no advantage: e.g., 16 ... R-N1 17 N-B6, R-N3 (18 QxQP, BxP).

14 ....	PxN
15 NxP	....

A counter-combination which looks stronger than it is. 15 B-K7, R-K1 16 BxP, QxP 17 P-K5 offers better chances.

15 ....	QxN
---------	-----

A surprising re-counter combination. Black can play 15 ... B-N2 with no major trouble. But Smyslov sacrifices the Exchange for a Pawn or two in order to complicate matters.

16 P-K5	QxP
17 BxR	NxP
18 R-B1	....

18 B-Q5 is more natural.

18 ....	Q-N5
19 P-R3	QxQNP
20 QxRP	B-N2!

A strong move, just strong enough to secure complete equality. But it also contains a primitive trap.

21 R-N1	....
---------	------

Here is the Champion's grave error! Correct is 21 BxB, QxB 22 R-B3! Then

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



Black has nothing better than 22 . . . N-B6† 23 RxN, QxR 24 B-K7, leading to complete equality.

21 . . . . N-B6† 23 RxQ NxB§  
22 K-R1 BxB 24 K-R2 N-B6†  
25 K-R3 BxR

The three minor pieces against the Queen, plus attacking chances, give Black a winning advantage.

26 QxP B-K5 29 Q-K7 R-B1  
27 P-R4 K-N2 30 P-R5 R-B7  
28 R-Q1 B-K4 31 K-N2 . . . .

White cannot permit . . . RxP with threat of . . . R-R7 mate.

31 . . . . N-Q5§ 33 R-N1 N-B3  
32 K-B1 B-KB6 Resigns

Mate threatens: e.g., 34 Q-K8, B-Q5 35 Q-K1, N-K4 and 36 . . . N-Q6.

## GAME 15

### Lasting Ills of a Doubleton

In an exchange of Knights in the opening, White permits a doubled Pawn. Unsited to his set up, it proves to be a lasting handicap. Then Black's vigorous counter-play, excelling in originality, nets a Pawn and thereby a point.

#### SICILIAN DEFENSE

V. Smyslov (7) M. Botvinnik (7)  
White Black  
1 P-K4 P-QB4 4 B-N2 B-N2  
2 N-QB3 N-QB3 5 P-Q3 P-Q3  
3 P-KN3 P-KN3 6 KN-K2 P-K4

This set up is steadier than that Botvinnik chose in Game 13.

7 N-Q5 KN-K2  
8 P-QB3 . . . .

Here White errs. He ought to play 8 NxN and only subsequently strive for P-Q4, while counter-acting Black's . . . P-Q4, too: e.g., 8 . . . NxN 9 B-K3! O-O 10 O-O, P-N3 11 P-QB3, P-Q4 12 P-Q4! He may or may not obtain a small advantage thus, but he takes no risks.

8 . . . . NxN!  
9 PxN . . . .

The doubled Pawn has a number of drawbacks. White cannot get in P-Q4 or P-KB4 with appropriate effect, partly because Black's pieces have access to KB4.

9 . . . . N-K2  
10 O-O . . . .

10 P-Q4, KPxP 11 PxP dissolves the doubleton (11 . . . P-B5? 12 Q-R4†!), but it fails against 11 . . . PxP: e.g., 12 NxP, NxP! 13 BxN, Q-R4†—or 12 O-O, N-B4!

10 . . . . O-O  
11 P-KB4 B-Q2  
12 P-KR3 . . . .

12 PxP, PxP 13 P-Q6, N-B4 14 BxP, R-N1 15 B-N2, NxQP favors Black.

12 . . . . Q-B2  
13 B-K3 . . . .

Again, 13 PxP, PxP favors Black: 1) 14 P-Q6, QxP 15 BxP, BxP, and Black nets a Pawn; 2) 14 B-K3, N-B4 15 B-B2, N-Q3 16 P-Q4, KPxP 17 PxP, P-B5.

13 . . . . QR-K1

Anticipating 14 PxKP, after which Black obtains a superior game by PxKP,

N-B4-Q3 and P-B4. His King-side majority offers fine chances for attack.

14 Q-Q2 N-B4  
15 B-B2 P-KR4!

Black secures the strong position of his Knight (16 P-KN4, PxP 17 PxP, N-R3 18 P-N5, N-B4).

16 QR-K1 Q-Q1!  
17 K-R2 B-R3!

Black shows originality and vigor. A breakthrough with . . . P-R5 is in the air: e.g., 18 . . . PxP 19 NxP, P-R5 20 P-KN4, Q-N4! Also, see next notes for what 17 . . . B-R3! involves.

18 P-KR4 . . . .

18 P-KN4 permits a fine combination: 18 . . . PxNP 19 PxNP, N-R5 20 P-N5, NxP 21 KxN, PxP! 22 PxP, Q-N4† 23 K-R1, Q-R4† 24 K-N1, Q-N5† 25 K-R1, Q-R6† 26 K-N1, RxN! 27 RxR, P-B6, and Black recovers the Rook, emerges with a winning advantage.

18 . . . . Q-B3!

With a threat White cannot meet for lack of protection for his King Bishop Pawn (19 B-N1, NxRP!—or 19 B-K3, NxB 20 QxN, PxP).

19 B-K4 . . . .

19 B-R3 makes no difference.

19 . . . . PxP!  
20 NxP NxRP!

Conclusive. The Knight is immune, and Black threatens 21 . . . RxB 22 PxR, N-B6†.

21 B-K3 N-B4  
22 BxN QxB  
23 Q-N2 . . . .

23 N-K6 (other Knight moves are refuted by 23 . . . Q-R6†) fails against 23 . . . BxB! 24 QxB, QxP/4.

23 . . . . Q-N5

Black threatens 24 . . . P-R5.

24 Q-K2 . . . .

White breaks the attack, but the endgame is just as hopeless for him.

24 . . . . QxQ† 31 K-R2 R-B4  
25 RxQ R-K4 32 B-K3 PxP  
26 R/2-K1 KR-K1 33 PxP K-N2  
27 B-B2 P-R5 34 R-B2 P-KN4  
28 RxR RxR 35 N-K2 RxR†  
29 P-Q4 PxP† 36 BxR P-B4  
30 KxP R-N4† Resigns

## GAME 16

Botvinnik at 8 points defeats Smyslov at 7, to go further ahead. For game, see annotations by Dr. Max Euwe in *Game of the Month* on page 200 of this issue. It completes the Champion's two game surge for the three-quarter mark lead.

## GAME 17

### Standoff

In a King's Indian Reversed, White enters the middle game with two Bishops; Black, with an isolated Queen Pawn. His Pawn is an asset, however, helps to a counter-action (22 . . . N-K6) which nets a Pawn, with check at that. There Black's attack comes to a standstill and, facing strong counter-threats, he must confine himself to perpetual check.

## KING'S INDIAN REVERSED

PCU: pp. 322-3; MCO: p. 225, col. 62

V. Smyslov (7) M. Botvinnik (9)  
White Black  
1 N-KB3 N-KB3 16 B-Q2 NxP  
2 P-KN3 P-KN3 17 BxP† K-R1  
3 B-N2 B-N2 18 B-KB4 N-QB2  
4 O-O O-O 19 B-N3 N-B3  
5 P-Q3 P-B4 20 Q-N4 N-Q4  
6 P-K4 N-B3 21 B-N5 Q-R4  
7 P-B3 P-Q4 22 N-Q2 N-K6!  
8 P-K5 N-K1 23 PxN QxN  
9 P-Q4 B-N5 24 RxR† RxR  
10 P-KR3 BxN 25 R-KB1 RxR†  
11 BxB P-K3 26 KxR Q-B8†  
12 B-K3 PxP 27 K-N2 Q-Q7†  
13 PxP P-B3 28 K-B1 Q-B8†  
14 B-N4 PxP 29 K-N2 QxP†  
15 PxP P-Q5 30 K-B1 Q-B8†  
31 K-N2 Drawn

## GAME 18

### Standoff Repeated

This game is notable for Smyslov's improvements on Game 16, anticipating P-QB5 which proved so effective for White. He does so by postponing . . . P-K4, ready to answer White's B-QR3 with . . . P-QN4, thus inducing 9 P-QR4, P-K4 10 B-QR3, whereafter 10 . . . P-N3! does the trick.

With 12 P-Q5, White remains blocked on the Queen-side, and Black has a bit the better of it on the King-side. In spite of a little combination to eliminate Bishops of opposite colors, however, the position remains drawish.

#### KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 275, col 12R; MCO: p. 92, col. 64

M. Botvinnik (9½) V. Smyslov (7½)  
White Black  
1 P-Q4 N-KB3 29 R-KN1 K-K2  
2 P-QB4 P-KN3 30 R-Q1 R-R5  
3 P-KN3 B-N2 31 R-Q3 Q-Q2  
4 B-N2 O-O 32 Q-K2 QR-KR1  
5 N-QB3 P-Q3 33 B-N4 Q-Q3  
6 P-K3 QN-Q2 34 Q-B1 B-B1  
7 KN-K2 35 R-KB3 K-Q1  
8 P-N3 R-N1! 36 Q-Q3 B-K2  
9 P-QR4 P-K4 37 B-K6 R/1-R4  
10 B-QR3 P-N3! 38 RxRP RxR  
11 O-O B-N2 39 BxR P-B5!  
12 P-Q5 P-QR4 40 PxP Q-R6  
13 P-K4 N-B4 41 QxQ BxQ  
14 Q-B2 P-R4 42 B-B5! PxR  
15 QR-K1 P-R5 43 P-N6 B-B1  
16 B-B1 B-B1 44 PxP B-N2  
17 N-N5 B-Q2 45 P-B6 BxP  
18 B-N5 P-R6 46 P-N7 BxP  
19 B-R1 BxN 47 RxB P-B6  
20 BPxB Q-Q2 48 R-N4 R-R6  
21 BxN BxB 49 R-N3 R-R5  
22 N-B1 B-N2 50 RxP RxP  
23 N-Q3 P-B4 51 R-QR3 K-Q2  
24 NxN QPxN 52 K-N2 K-Q3  
25 B-B3 Q-Q3 53 K-N3 KxP  
26 P-KN4! P-KB5 54 P-R3 K-K3  
27 P-N5! K-B2 55 K-B3 K-B4  
28 K-R1 R-KR1 56 K-N3 K-N4  
57 K-B3 R-R5  
58 K-N3 Drawn

Botvinnik (10) Smyslov (8)

The final games of the World Championship Match will be given in the August issue.





# Spotlight on Openings

## ANALYTICAL REVIEW

### 1954 Manhattan Chess Club Championship—Part 2

In this installment appear (with one important quasi-exception) those openings from the powerful Manhattan Chess Club Championship which may be characterized as "Queen-side." Some contribution to the theory of openings may be gleaned from the following.

#### KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

The game between Bisguier and Kaufman injected a fruitful idea by Black's applying a Philidor Defense formation with more effect than in the King Pawn setting, in which White's Bishops are not hemmed in.

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 3 N-KB3 QN-Q2  
2 P-QB4 P-Q3 4 N-B3 P-K4  
5 P-KN3 B-K2!?

Black's last is a departure from p. 97, col. 81 of *Modern Chess Openings*, 8th ed., which considers 5 . . . P-KN3.

6 B-N2 P-B3



Now a good plan is 7 O-O, O-O 8 P-K4 or 8 P-N3.

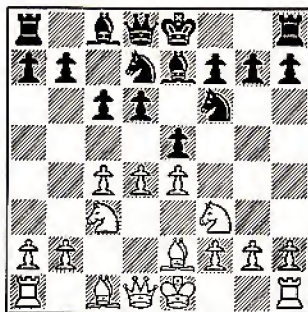
As played, a lively game developed.

7 Q-B2 Q-B2 11 N-B5 O-O  
8 O-O N-B1 12 P-K4 B-K3  
9 PxP PxP 13 N-QR4 P-N3  
10 N-KR4 N-N3 14 B-K3 KR-Q1

White is slightly for choice, but only slightly; Black has a reasonably good game.

AS a coincidence and in corroboration of Black's motif, we find the same in the recent match between Argentina and the USSR at Buenos Aires. Here, in the second-round game between Najdorf and Bronstein, White took a slightly different course.

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 4 N-B3 P-K4  
2 P-QB4 P-Q3 5 P-K4 P-B3  
3 N-KB3 QN-Q2 6 B-K2 B-K2



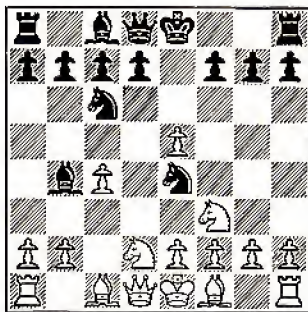
7 O-O O-O 11 P-KR3 N-N3  
8 Q-B2 R-K1 12 B-K3 P-KR3  
9 R-Q1 Q-B2 13 B-KB1 N-R2  
10 P-QN3 N-B1 14 N-K2 N-N4  
15 NxN PxN

Black has a superb game.

#### BUDAPEST DEFENSE

The Fajarowicz Variation of this Defense (or Counter-Gambit) occurred in the game between Denker and Bisguier.

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 3 PxP N-K5  
2 P-QB4 P-K4 4 N-KB3 N-QB3  
5 QN-Q2 B-N5



Probably most solid now is 6 P-QR3. Denker decided on 6 P-KN3, returning the Pawn on his next move. The game subsequently assumed a drawish character.

6 P-KN3 P-Q3  
7 B-N2 PxP  
8 O-O NxN

#### NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Against Denker (White), Turner followed MCO: p. 109, note b, to move 8.

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 5 N-K2 P-Q4  
2 P-QB4 P-K3 6 P-QR3 B-K2  
3 N-QB3 B-N5 7 PxP PxP  
4 P-K3 O-O 8 N-N3 . . .

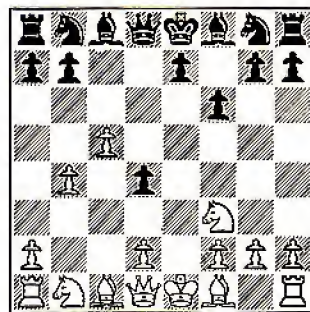
Now he omitted the push, 8 . . . P-B4, as played in Gligorich—Bronstein at the Challengers' Tournament, Zurich, 1953: 9 B-Q3, N-B3 10 O-O, R-K1 with a free game for Black. He remained a little more cramped in the sequel.

8 . . . R-K1 11 Q-N3 P-B3  
9 B-Q3 QN-Q2 12 P-K4 NxP  
10 O-O B-B1 13 N/BxN PxN  
14 NxP P-KR3

#### RETI OPENING

The encounter between Kevitz and Denker brought up a position which has lately become somewhat controversial. It is linked with MCO: p. 213, note i.

1 N-KB3 P-Q4 4 P-QN4 P-KB3  
2 P-QB4 P-Q5 5 PxQP PxQP  
3 P-K3 P-QB4 6 P-B5 . . .



In his *Best Games of Chess*, Alekhine suggested 6 . . . P-QR4 7 Q-R4†, B-Q2 8 P-N5, P-K4 9 B-B4 and says, "Black cannot play 9 . . . BxBP because of 10 BxN, followed by 11 Q-B4." Black may stall, however, by interpolating 9 . . . Q-B2, or he can proceed with 9 . . . N-KR3 10 P-Q3, Q-B2 11 BxN, PxB.

Also, White may answer 6 . . . P-QR4 by 7 B-B4, P-K4 8 Q-N3, N-KR3 9 P-Q3 (Pinkus—Hoad, correspondence game) after which Black has a difficult game.

Alekhine disliked 6 . . . P-K4, giving 7 B-B4 in reply and without further analysis. Nonetheless, Denker selected this line and finally won the game, after the following moves.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

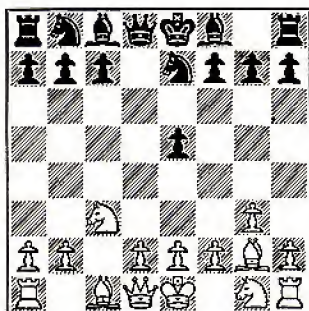


6 . . . . P-K4 13 O-O P-N3  
 7 B-B4 B-K2 14 N-N3 N-R5  
 8 P-Q3 K-B1 15 Q-B2 BxN  
 9 QN-Q2 P-QR4 16 PxP Q-Q2  
 10 PxP N-Q2 17 K-N2 K-N2  
 11 P-R6 NxP 18 R-K1 P-N4  
 12 PxP BxP 19 P-R4 PxP

## ENGLISH OPENING

A semi-obscur line was brought to life by Shainswit (Black) against Bryan and, if it stands up to further tests, it constitutes an important defense against White's subtle King-side fianchetto.

1 P-QB4 P-K4 3 P-KN3! P-Q4  
 2 N-QB3 N-KB3 4 PxP NxP  
 5 B-N2 N-K2!



The idea—and not a bad one—is to proceed . . . N-B4 and create a strong-point on Black's Q5.

White gets nowhere (unless Black is careless enough to permit some interesting, submerged fireworks) by forcing the issue with 6 P-Q4, PxP 7 N-N5, N-B4 8 B-B4, B-5† 9 K-B1, N-QR3 10 Q-R4, O-O or 10 . . . P-QB3.

6 N-B3 QN-B3  
 7 P-Q3 . . .

Nor does 7 P-Q4, PxP at this point (see last comment) lead any further, despite arduous endeavors.

7 . . . . P-KN3

Also after 7 O-O, the same key move, 7 . . . P-KN3, secures an impregnable position for Black. Premature, however, is 7 . . . N-B4? because of 8 Q-R4! B-Q2 9 NxP! NxN 10 Q-K4—or 8 . . . B-Q3 9 NxP, BxN 10 BxN†.

8 B-KN5 B-N2  
 9 N-K4? P-B4  
 10 N-B3 . . .

Not 10 N-B6†, K-B2 11 Q-N3†, B-K3 as Black wins a piece.

10 . . . . B-K3  
 11 O-O P-KR3

With a good game for Black.

Next issue: There remains in the program a complex of openings which is characterized by Black's . . . N-KB3 and . . . N-QB3 on the first two or at least two of the very earliest opening moves and which may be used against almost any White debut. Practiced for a long time by Alexander Kevitz, it cropped up frequently therefore in this tournament and will be the subject of the last part of this series.

# Solitaire Chess

## TURN BACKWARD, TURN BACKWARD OH, PAWN, IN THY FLIGHT!

HYPERMODERNISM, the last word in ideas for the openings, is just as good as the man behind the moves. In the following game, hypermodernist Gruenfeld (Black) voluntarily submits to having a backward Queen Pawn—all part and parcel of the grand plan for the variation chosen. In the early sequence, however, he takes a powder. Thanks to the effort of his countryman, Galia, it explodes in his face. The game, a Sicilian Defense played in Vienna, 1946, begins with these moves: 1 P-K4, P-QB4 2 N-KB3, N-QB3 3 P-Q4, PxP 4 NxP.

Cover the scoring table at the line indicated. Set up the position and make Black's fourth move (exposing the table just enough to read it). Guess White's next move, then expose the next line. Score par if your move agrees; if not, score zero. Make the move given and opponent's reply. Then guess White's next move. Continue thus to end of game.

## COVER WHITE MOVES IN TABLE BELOW. EXPOSE ONE LINE AT A TIME

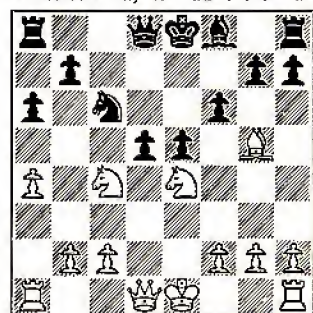
White Played	Par Score	Black Played	Your Selection for White's move	Your Score
4 . . . . N-B3		4 . . . . N-B3	-----	-----
5 N-QB3 -----	4	5 . . . . P-K4 (a)	-----	-----
6 N/4-N5 -----	6	6 . . . . P-Q3	-----	-----
7 P-QR4 (b) -----	9	7 . . . . P-QR3	-----	-----
8 N-R3 -----	5	8 . . . . B-K3	-----	-----
9 B-QB4 -----	6	9 . . . . BxB	-----	-----
10 NxP -----	3	10 . . . . NxP? (c)	-----	-----
11 NxN -----	4	11 . . . . P-Q4	-----	-----
12 B-N5 -----	10	12 . . . . P-B3*	-----	-----
13 BxP (d) -----	15	13 . . . . PxP	-----	-----
14 QxP (e) -----	13	14 . . . . B-K2	-----	-----
15 N/K-Q6† -----	7	15 . . . . BxN	-----	-----
16 NxP† -----	4	16 . . . . K-K2	-----	-----
17 O-O-O -----	5	17 . . . . N-Q5	-----	-----
18 RxN -----	9	. . . . Resigns	-----	-----
Total Score -----	100	Your Percentage -----	-----	-----

SCALE: 75-100—Excellent; 55-74—Superior; 40-54—Good; 25-39—Fair

## NOTES TO THE GAME

- A hypermodern move. Black purposely saddles himself with a backward Queen Pawn for the nonce, hoping to rid himself of it later on.
- Anticipating and preventing Black's . . . P-QR3 and . . . P-QN4.
- Black combines himself into a loss.
- Prelude to a powerful counter-stroke.
- After this move, Black is minus position and material.

\*Position after 12 . . . P-B3





# FAME by ACCIDENT

by BRUCE HAYDEN

THROUGHOUT the chess world, the literature on end-games contains a Queen vs. Queen ending which illustrates a maneuver of surpassing beauty and elegance. Sometimes, the author is given as "Unknown," sometimes, as "D. Joseph."

But, among the leading composers, D. Joseph is unknown. The immortal gem which sometimes bears his name was composed during an 18 minute train journey as a joke. He thought the position a draw. Then he found the beautiful, winning theme and discovered surprisingly that he had given to the chess world an abiding classic in the realm of end-game studies.

MANY of the great figures in chess history have been great jokesters, too. Chief among them is the immortal Sam Loyd, whose witty solutions to his problems and witty play gained him undying fame among the devotees of the 64 squares.

Of the many famous Loyd stories is that of his "mate in one" problem. Sam had a special purpose in composing it and, after he had tidied up the edges, he took it along to show the gang.

He set it up and announced that the Q. E. D. was mate in one. Easy? It was not! The key was difficult and caused considerable pondering 'round the board, as Sam waited.

After some time, the one move solution came up. Then up too spake one of the regulars who regularly spake up this wise: "I thought the Pawns were going the other way."

This remark is far from original. It can be heard to this day from the patzer who flounders around a knotty problem without being able to unravel the do-hinky.

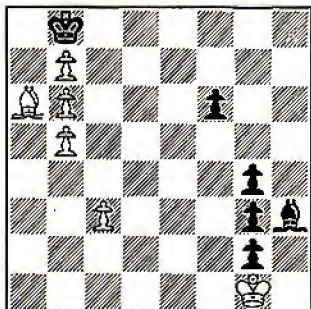
But trust the Great Sam to give a hackneyed theme an original twist. He pounced.

"If you thought the Pawns were going the other way, then why didn't you find mate in one with this move?" he demanded of the unhappy one.

Then he made a move. Yes, Sam had composed a difficult mate in one regardless of which way the Pawns moved!

Imagine. He'd laid an ambush for a man!

Problem by Cook



White mates in four

Don't look for the solution to this with the others. We're not giving it this time. You're on your own!

E. B. COOK was another famous U. S. composer who composed a chess joke on the spur of the moment.

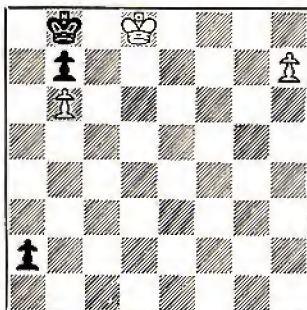
When a friend told him mournfully that he could never solve mate in four problems and was never likely to do so, the Hoboken problemist extended a helping hand over the board and quickly set this one up. "You'll solve it all right," he assured the sad citizen.

(See Problem by Cook.)

But, for an established chess figure who has already made the grade to fame to crack a chessboard joke is one thing. For an unknown to make a similar joke and then wake up to find he has achieved surprising immortality with an unwitting gem is another.

WE MUST TURN to Christmas, 1921, in Lancashire, England, and a railway train making the 18 minute run from Warrington to Manchester to find fame being born by accident.

Twenty five year old David Joseph was on his way to the Manchester Chess Club with his Christmas present which had been given to him with a dare: to compose a chess ending for every day for a week. The present was a portable chess set and, to while away the journey, he quickly arranged the pieces to meet the challenge for the day.



I. White to move and win

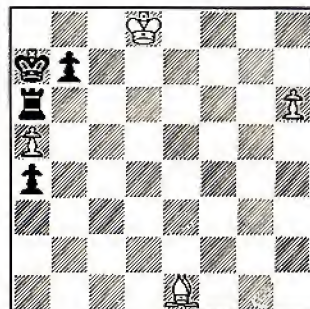
White's first move is easy: the Pawn promotes to Queen, and Black's most intelligent reply is also to promote to Queen. For, if Black's Queen is there-upon captured, it is a draw by stalemate.

"I really composed this as a joke, thinking it was a simple draw by Black's offering the Queen," Joseph says. "When I found that there was a win for White, I thought it was pretty, but never

thought for one moment that the study would become a classic."

On arriving at the club, he showed it to the English master, the late Victor Wachtuch, who was so enthusiastic about it that it attracted the attention of a chess columnist who published it in the Christmas column of the "Sunday Express."

To make the ending more complicated, Joseph added some pieces.



II. White to move and win

"I probably spoilt it in trying to make it more difficult," says he, but—

In the following year, the "British Chess Magazine" published the original and more elegant version. The result was immediate. Joseph became the Elbert Hubbard of chess. Like the famous U. S. writer who woke up to find that the article, "A Message to Garcia," which he dashed off during a lunch break, was being reprinted throughout the world, so Joseph found his ending copied in chess magazines throughout the world, too. Since that time, few collections of chess endings have omitted it, though sometimes with the composer "Unknown."

But no more was heard of Joseph the end-game composer thereafter, though he continued as a strong player on the Manchester team. In fact, since his first published effort only one more specimen of his making has appeared in print and this by chance. (What became of that chess-ending for every-day-in-the-week project?) Meeting Gerald Abrahams, the English expert at the Manchester Chess Club one day, he set up a position which appears in one of Abe's recent chess books.

Curious to know why more had not been heard of "D. Joseph" of the Queen classic, I inquired.

"I have always been known as a lazy chess-player," he wrote, "and it will probably surprise you to learn that this is the first letter I have ever written to a chess editor."

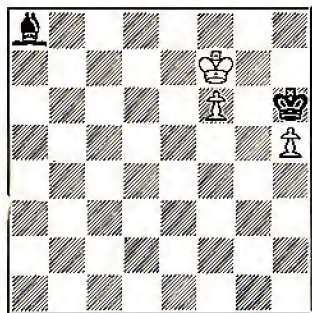
STILL, it seems there is a mass of composed studies, tucked away 'round the Joseph home. While some are not difficult, says he, they are useful, he thinks, to illustrate different aspects of end-game play.

"If I ever write a book on endings, I would like to show how one position leads on to another, with the same principle being applied."

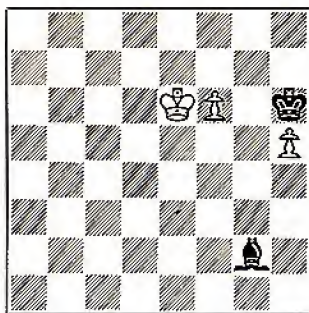
See page 197 also.

Now I'll leave you to digest some more of Joseph's "mental exercises."

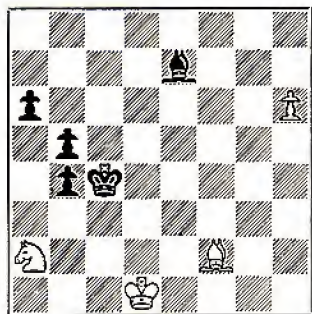




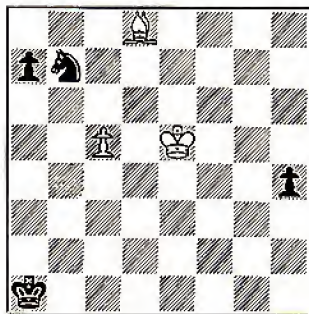
III. White moves, Black draws



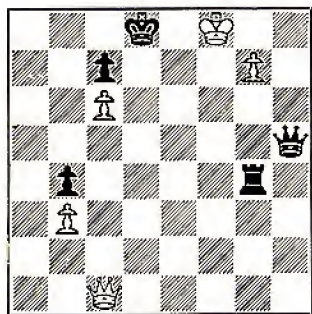
IV. White to move and win



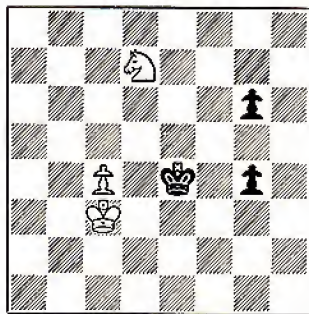
V. White to move and win



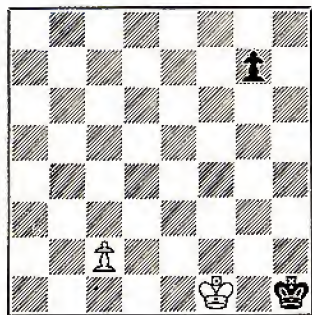
VI. White to move and win



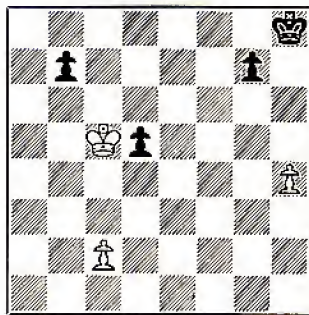
VII. White to move and win



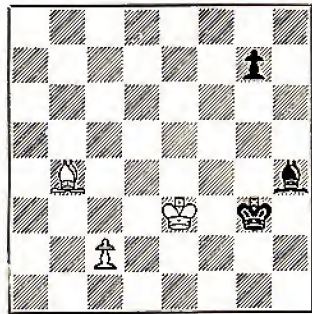
VIII. White to move and win



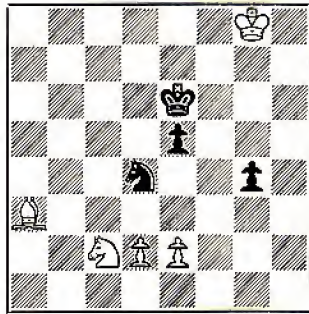
IX. White to move and win



X. White moves, Black draws



XI. White moves, Black draws



XII. White to move and win

COVER UP or turn down this part of the page *before* you start trying to solve the Exercises, given partly (the first two) in the text of the story and partly on the other half of the page. For best test, try to solve *all* first; answers to some are clues to others.

I. P-R8(Q), P-R8(Q) 2 Q-N8 (threat: Q-N3† and Q-N8), Q-R7 3 Q-K8, Q-R5 4 Q-K5†, K-R1 5 Q-R8! wins. If 2 Q-K8? Q-N2! if 2 Q-B8? Q-R6 3 Q-K8, Q-Q3†!

II. 1 B-B2†, K-N1 2 B-N6, RxB 3 PxR, P-R6 4 P-R7 leading into Problem I.

III. White's best try is to prevent Black's Bishop from controlling its QR7-KN1 diagonal: 1 K-K6, B-B6 2 P-B7, B-Q4†! 3 KxB, K-N2 4 K-K6, K-B1!

IV. 1 K-Q6 (P-B7 allows the draw in III), B-Q4 2 KxB, K-R2 3 K-K6, K-N1 4 K-K7, K-R1 5 P-B7, K-R2 (still trying!) 6 K-K8 or 6 P-B8(R)! (6 P-B8(Q)? Stalemate!)

V. 1 NxP! KxN 2 B-Q4 wins. If 1... BxN, 2 B-Q4. If 1... B-B3 or ... P-R4, 2 N-B6, followed by 3 B-Q4. Inspired by a game won by Joseph from V. Wähltuch, Manchester Burgess Cup Competition, 1918.

VI. 1 P-B6, P-R6 2 P-B7! P-R7 3 P-B8(Q), P-R8(Q) 4 Q-B3†, K-N8 (4... K-R7 5 Q-B2†) 5 Q-N3†, K-R8 6 B-B6 wins. Or 2... N-Q3 3 KxN, P-R7 4 P-B8(Q), P-R8(Q) 5 Q-B3†, K-R7 (5... K-N8 6 Q-N3†, mate next) 6 Q-B2†, K-R6 7 B-K7† echoes the win. The Black Pawn on QR2 loses for Black; otherwise the Knight captures Bishop, checks on QB3 and waltzes around White's Pawn by QR2, QB1 and K2.

VII. One for the kids: there's a sly trap: 1 Q-Q1†, K-B1 2 QxR†!! QxQ 3 P-N8(R)! (threatening mate and the Queen), QxR† 4 KxQ, and wins by King Opposition. (3 P-N8(Q)? allows the sly reply, 3... K-Q1).

VIII. 1 N-B6†, K-B6 2 NxP, KxN 3 K-Q4! K-B4 4 K-Q5, K-B3 5 K-Q6, K-B2 6 P-B5, K-K1 7 K-B7, P-N4 8 K-N7 and wins by queening with check. If Black's Pawn pushes to queen on moves 4 or 5, White queens and wins Black's Queen by checks on King Bishop and King Knight files.

IX. There is a win by 1 K-B2, K-R7 2 K-B3, K-R6 3 K-B4, K-R5 4 P-B4, P-N4† 5 K-K4, P-N5 6 P-R5, P-N6 7 K-B3, K-R6 8 P-B6, P-N7 9 P-B7, P-N8(Q) 10 P-B8(Q)†, K-R7 11 Q-R8 mate (10... K-R5 11 Q-R8†, 12 Q-N8† and 13 QxQ).

X. 1 K-N6, K-N1 2 KxP, K-B2 3 K-B6, K-K3 4 P-B3! P-N3 5 K-B5, K-K4 6 K-B6, K-K3 (on 1... K-R2? Black loses by play leading into IX). With Pawn on QB3, White wins by continuing 4 P-R5! K-K4 5 K-Q7, K-B4 6 K-Q6, K-N4 7 KxP, KxP, again leading into IX.

XI. 1 B-K1†, K-N5 2 BxB, KxB 3 K-K4, K-N4 (3... P-N4 allows maneuver in IX again) 4 K-K5, K-N3 5 K-K6, K-R2 6 P-B4, P-N4 7 K-B5, P-N5 (to avoid IX again) 8 KxP, K-N3. Draw.

XII. A beautiful idea but, as Joseph says, not an original theme: 1 NxN, PxN 2 P-Q3! (to stop resource of ... P-Q6), P-N6 (if 2... K-Q4, 3 B-K7 and 4 B-R4) 3 B-R5, K-Q4 else 5 B-N8† and 6 B-R2) 4 B-R7, P-N7 5 P-K4†!

Now 6 B-N8 wins simply, but 6 K-B2!! also wins nicely. If you don't believe it, make a Black Queen, and you'll see! But Kubbel's famous version of this theme still stands as best.



# Games from Recent Events

## UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, 1954

USCF Championship  
at the Marshall Chess Club

Arthur King

Arthur Bisguier won the USCF Championship in good style. One of his best games is the following in which he successfully counters a gambit which he himself likes (cf. Kevitz—Bisguier, p. 147, May issue).

In a position which has so far been considered fairly even, he cleverly seizes the advantage and retains it against remarkably fine counter-play. Bisguier's combination does not shake the gambit as a whole, though. It only demonstrates the weakness of 7... PxP instead of 7... N-B3 which must be played.

### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

A. B. Bisguier	Eliot Hearst
White	Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 N-KB3	P-Q4
4 N-B3	5 PxQP
6 QxP	....

For 6 Q-R4†, see Kevitz—Bisguier.

6.... PxP  
7 P-K4 ....

Ample experience has shown that White lacks a way to take advantage of the isolated Queen Pawn. The point is that White must lose time in establishing a good square for his exposed Queen. Hence the text, by which White tries to obtain an advantage in development.

7.... PxP

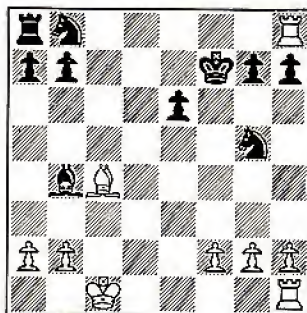
This move has been played with satisfactory results. It is no good, though, as Bisguier demonstrates. Correct is 7... N-B3, and it remains to be seen if White then has any promising continuation.

8 QxQ† KxQ 10 NxB† PxN  
9 N-KN5 B-K3 11 B-KN5! ....

White's last is a new move which involves the sacrifice of two minor pieces for a Rook.

11.... B-N5 14 R-Q8† K-B2  
12 O-O-O† K-K1 15 RxR NxN  
13 NxP!! NxN 16 B-B4 ....

This is the position for which White has been heading. He now threatens 17 P-B4, followed by 18 P-B5, all this while Black's Rook and Queen Knight are out of action.



16.... B-B1!

Black is in bad shape, but he puts up a heroic fight. With the text move, he starts an intricate combination aimed at trapping the Rook.

17 P-B4 N-Q2!

Clever. Black threatens 18... R-B1, winning the Bishop.

18 B-N5! ....

White wins one of the Knights, but Black foresaw that.

18.... N-K5  
19 BxN N-B3  
20 R-Q1 P-KN3

The trap is closing. Black threatens to equalize—except for the weakness of his King Pawn.

21 P-KN3 P-K4

A last little trap: 22 PxP? B-R3†! with a draw.

22 RxB† KxR  
23 PxP ....

The excitement is over. White has a strong extra Pawn in a good position. He must win.

23.... N-N1 26 K-Q2 K-B2  
24 B-R3 R-K1 27 K-Q3 R-B2  
25 R-Q5 R-K2 28 P-K6† ....

A well calculated simplification, aimed at winning the opposition in the Pawn end-game.

28.... K-K2  
29 R-Q7† RxR  
30 PxR N-R3

After 30... N-B3 31 K-Q4, NxP 32 BxN, KxB 33 K-Q5, K-K2 34 K-K5, Black must start moving Pawns (34... K-B2 35 K-Q6! or 34... K-Q2 35 K-B6!). But, since the Pawn position is symmetrical, he runs out of Pawn moves first and so White's King penetrates victoriously: e.g., 34... P-QR3 35 P-QR3 P-QR4 36 P-QR4, P-R3 37 P-R3, P-R4 38 P-R4, P-N3 39 P-N3, K-B2 40 K-Q6, and White wins.

31 B-K6! ....

White stalemates the Knight, and the rest is simple. Black can safely resign.

31....	N-B4	42 P-N5	K-N2
32 BxN	PxB	43 P-R5	K-B2
33 K-Q4	KxP	44 P-N6†	PxP†
34 K-K5	K-K2	45 PxP†	K-N2
35 KxP	K-B2	46 K-N5	K-N1
36 P-KN4	K-N2	47 K-B6	K-B1
37 P-N5	K-B2	48 K-K6	P-N3
38 P-KR4	K-N2	49 P-R6	K-N2
39 P-R5	K-B2	50 K-Q7	KxP
40 P-R4	K-K2	51 K-B7	K-B2
41 P-N4	K-B2	52 K-N7	K-K2
		53 KxP	Resigns

NEW YORK, 1954

USCF Championship  
at Marshall Chess Club

Too Artificial

Karl Burger likes to experiment in the opening and usually does with appropriate skill. Not so this time. Falling into trouble early, he tries to solve his problems by means of a combination which is, however, too artificial to be true.

### NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

K. Burger	Larry Evans
White	Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 N-QB3	B-N5
4 P-K3	O-O
5 B-Q3	P-B4
6 N-B3	P-Q4
7 O-O	N-B3
8 P-QR3	BxN
9 PxP	PxBP
10 BxP	Q-B2

A standard position.

11 R-K1 ....

Something unusual. The standard continuation is 11 P-QR4.

11.... P-K4  
12 NxP ....

White embarks on an unfavorable exchange. 12 P-Q5 is better but leads only to approximate equality after 12... P-K5 (12... N-QR4 13 P-Q6!) 13 PxN, PxN 14 QxP, B-N5 15 Q-N3, QxP.

12.... NxN  
13 PxN QxP  
14 Q-B2 ....

Now he heads for another unfavorable exchange. 14 B-N2 is indicated.

14.... B-B4 16 QxB KR-Q1  
15 B-Q3 BxB 17 Q-N1 ....

Here is the artificial combination. Correct is 17 Q-B2: e.g., 17... N-N5 18 P-KB4, Q-Q4 19 P-R3, N-B3 20 P-K4, Q-Q6 21 R-R2 with a difficult but tenable game.

17.... N-N5



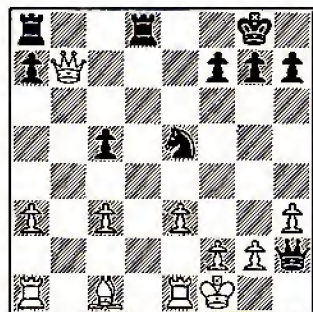
Not 17 . . . QxBP 18 B-N2, Q-Q6 19 BxN, QxQ 20 QRxQ, PxB 21 RxP, with a slight advantage for White.

18 P-R3

Part of White's combination. He must attack the Knight or lose a Pawn at least: 18 P-KB4, QxQBP—or 18 P-N3 gives Black the choice of 18 . . . QxBP and 18 . . . Q-R4 19 P-KR4, N-K4.

18 . . . Q-R7†  
19 K-B1 N-K4  
20 QxNP

White protects his King Knight Pawn, thinking he can drive back Black's Knight and Queen.



20 . . . N-Q6 22 K-K2 N-B5†!  
21 R-Q1 Q-R8† Resigns

White had failed to foresee this position. He now loses the Queen (23 K-B3, QxP†) or is mated (23 PxN, QxR† 24 K-K3, Q-Q6 mate).

## NEW YORK, 1954

### USCF Championship at the Marshall Chess Club

#### An Active Knight

Superficially, the main outline of the following game is clear. Whereas White's open file on the Queen-side offers too narrow a front for any major operation, Black's superiority in space on the King-side gradually becomes effective and ends in a crashing attack.

Nonetheless, the main job is done, anonymously so to speak, by Black's very active Queen Knight. After a long journey, it finally seals off White's open file. And so, working in the background, it creates the requisite premises for Black's victory.

#### KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Saul Wachs	Larry Evans
White	Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3	5 O-O P-Q3
2 N-KB3 P-KN3	6 P-B4 QN-Q2
3 P-KN3 B-N2	7 N-B3 P-K4
4 B-N2 O-O	8 P-K3

If White wishes to avoid P-K4, he does so better with 8 Q-B2: e.g., 8 . . . P-B3 9 P-N3, R-K1 10 R-Q1, P-K5 11 N-Q2, P-Q4 12 PxP, PxP 13 N-N5 (Stoltz—Kotov, Saltsjoebaden, 1952). The text move, on the other hand, goes better with KN-N2 (Botvinnik—Smyslov, Games 16, 18 and 20 in this and next issue).

8 . . . P-B3  
9 P-N3 P-K5

Botvinnik worked determinedly to prevent . . . P-K5 (by QPxP and P-K4). White now has inconvenient weaknesses on Q3 and QB3. It is debatable, though, as to whether they are serious.

10 N-Q2 P-Q4  
11 B-QR3 R-K1  
12 R-B1

White threatens 13 PxP, PxP 14 N-N5 (not 12 PxP, PxP N-N5 because of 13 . . . Q-R4).

12 . . . P-QR3  
13 Q-B2 N-B1  
14 N-R4

14 BxN, BxB 15 P-B5, followed by 16 N-R4 offers better chances. By ridding himself of his bad Queen Bishop, blocking Black's Queen Knight Pawn and trying for P-QN5, White may or may not compensate for Black's strong, attacking chances on the King-side. Yet it is the best he can do.

14 . . . P-QN4!  
15 N-B5

Again, after 15 BxN! BxB 16 N-B5 or 16 N-QB3, White has better chances.

15 . . . P-KR4!

Now Black forces, one way or another, a weakening of White's King-side (Cf. Games 18 and 20, Botvinnik—Smyslov).

16 PxQP PXP  
17 P-QN4

Now White's attacking front is too narrow. He must get in P-QR4 and also pre-empt a square for the Knight on QB5 to be able to move it, if necessary, and use the open file. But his chances are dim, partly because of his restricted Queen Bishop.

17 . . . P-R5 19 BPxP N-N5  
18 N/2-N3 PxP 20 QR-K1 P-B4  
21 B-B1 N-R2!

Black starts a fine maneuver: this Knight is heading for QB5.

22 N-R5

Much is wrong with White's game. His Knights maneuver on the Queen-side with no effect while his Rooks defend the King-side, a job for which they are too strong and too clumsy. It ought to be the other way around.

22 . . . N-N4 25 R-B1 N-Q3  
23 B-Q2 N-B2 26 P-QR4 N-B5!  
24 Q-N3 N-B3 27 Q-R2 B-K3  
28 KR-K1

After 28 NxB, RxN 29 N-N7, Q-N1 30 N-B5, R-K1, White has great trouble in protecting his King Pawn as Black then threatens 31 . . . N-N5 and 32 B-R3.

28 . . . B-B2  
29 B-B1 N-N5  
30 NxN

Positional desperation.

30 . . . QPxN

Now Black is secure on the Queen-side and can smoothly muster his forces for a decisive onslaught on the King-side. He now threatens 31 . . . P-B6!

31 Q-N2 Q-N4  
32 R-R1 B-B1  
33 R-R3

After 33 PxP, PxP 34 RxR, RxR 35 R-R1, RxR 36 QxR, Black can play 36 . . .

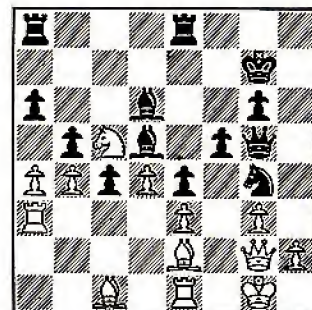
NxKP with impunity; but 36 . . . B-Q3 is stronger as Black then threatens 37 . . . NxRP while 38 Q-R8†, K-N2 38 Q-B6 fails against 38 . . . BxP 39 PxB, Q-R4 40 B-N2, Q-R7† 41 K-B1, QxP 42 B-K1, N-R7†.

33 . . . B-Q3

Threat: 34 . . . NxRP.

34 B-B1 B-Q4  
35 Q-N2 K-N2  
36 B-K2

There is no way to prevent disaster.



36 . . . NxRP!

This breakthrough still wins.

37 QxN

37 KxN, R-R1† 38 K-N1, R-R2 makes no difference.

37 . . . R-R1 40 B-B1 BxP  
38 Q-N2 R-R2 41 R/1-K2 B-R7†  
39 R-R2 QR-R1 42 K-B2  
Or 42 K-R1, B-B5§ 43 K-N1, R-R8†  
44 K-B2, Q-R5†.

42 . . . Q-R5†  
Resigns

## NEW YORK, 1954

### USCF Championship at the Marshall Chess Club

#### Rehabilitation?

Black's Pawn sacrifice in this game apparently reinstates a critical variation for him. Acceptance of the Pawn offers Black a powerful attack. Yet there are important questions left open. It still remains to be seen if the variation is good for White or for Black or, probably, just neutral.

#### SICILIAN DEFENSE

Herbert Seidman	James T. Sherwin
White	Black

1 P-K4 P-QB4	5 N-QB3 P-Q3
2 N-KB3 N-QB3	6 P-B4 P-KN3
3 P-Q4 PxP	7 NxN PxN
4 NxP N-B3	8 P-K5 N-Q2

T. D. van Scheltinga recently analyzed and recommended 8 . . . B-N5 9 B-K2, BxB 10 QxB, PxP 11 PxP, N-Q4 as leading to approximately equal chances.

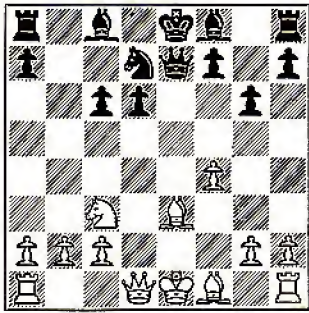
9 PxP PXP  
10 B-K3 Q-K2

The famous game, Fuderer—Trifunovich, in which White scored a brilliant victory went 10 . . . B-K2 11 Q-Q2, O-O 12 O-O-O (CHESS REVIEW, March, 1953, p. 88).

Black's text move is new. He intends to get in . . . B-KN2, hitherto thought



impossible because of the weakness of Black's Queen Pawn.



11 Q-Q2 . . . .

After this move, Black's plan works perfectly. But does it do so after 11 Q-Q4? It seems highly questionable in view of 11 . . . N-B3 12 O-O-O, B-KN2? 13 QxQP!! QxB† 14 K-N1. Then Black faces terrific threats and seems to be lost: e.g., 14 . . . B-N2 15 B-R6!—or 14 N-Q2 15 B-R6! B-B1 16 Q-B7!!—or 14 . . . B-Q2 15 B-B4!

The conclusion is therefore that 11 Q-Q4! favors White. Black's best counter-play seems to be 11 . . . B-KN2 12 QxB, QxB† 13 B-K2, R-B1.

11 . . . . B-KN2!  
12 O-O-O O-O  
13 B-Q4 N-B3!

The last is the key move of Black's system. If the Pawn sacrifice is accepted, he gets a mighty attack. If not, he can develop smoothly and obtain good attacking chances, too.

14 BxN . . . .

White accepts the challenge. He can do better with 14 P-KR3 or 14 B-K2.

14 . . . . QxB  
15 QxP B-K3  
16 P-KN3 QR-N1

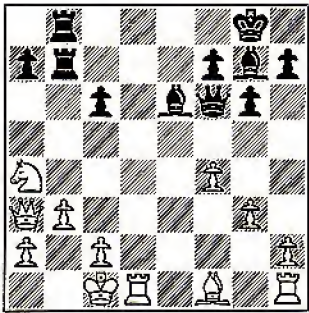
Threat: 17 . . . RxP.

17 Q-R3 R-N2  
18 N-R4 KR-N1

Now Black threatens 19 . . . B-KB1 for either a winning attack (20 Q-Q3, RxP!) or favorable recovery of the Pawn (20 Q-QB3, QxQ).

19 P-N3 . . . .

This cure is worse than the ailment. Black now wins by a long series of subtle moves.



19 . . . . B-N5  
20 R-K1 . . . .

This Rook must give up guarding either Q1, allowing 20 . . . Q-R8† and 21 . . . Q-Q8†, or Q4, allowing a later . . . Q-Q5†.

20 . . . . B-B6 23 B-Q3 B-B1!  
21 R-N1 Q-R8† 24 Q-B1 Q-B7†  
22 K-Q2 Q-Q5† 25 K-B3 B-N5†  
26 K-N2 B-Q7!

All very well played by Black. He now has better than winning the Exchange.

27 Q-R1 Q-Q5†  
28 K-N1 . . . .

Not 28 K-R3, B-N5 mate.

28 . . . . QxN

With a piece to the good, Black now wins at will.

29 QR-KB1 B-Q4 34 BPxR RxP†!  
30 Q-N2 Q-R4 35 PxR Q-R8†  
31 P-B5 B-QB6 36 K-B2 Q-N7†  
32 Q-B1 B-Q5 37 K-Q1 BxP†  
33 Q-R6 RxP†! Resigns

# NEW JERSEY, 1954

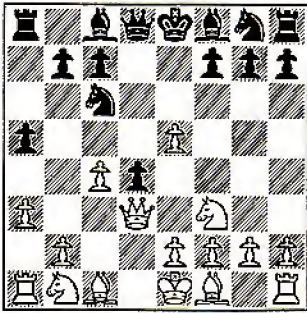
## Eastern States "Open" at Log Cabin C. C., New Jersey Expert Confused

Olaf Ulvestad finished brilliantly in winning this tournament, consumed A. E. Santasiere's Gruenfeld for lunch and W. Adams' Albin for dinner.

Against Adams, White's success in the opening is remarkable. With an unusual move, he confuses the expert of the Albin, quickly obtains a winning advantage.

### ALBIN COUNTER GAMIT

O. Ulvestad W. W. Adams  
New York City Massachusetts  
White Black  
1 P-Q4 P-Q4 4 N-KB3 N-QB3  
2 P-QB4 P-K4 5 P-QR3 P-QR4  
3 PxK4 P-Q5 6 Q-Q3 . . . .



Here is the unusual move, the main merit of which is that White can play QN-Q2 without breaking the pressure of his Queen on Black's Queen Pawn.

6 . . . . P-KN3

An ill-considered move which causes trouble immediately.

It may be impossible to give a perfect continuation for Black. Yet there are several lines offering better fighting chances: e.g., 6 . . . B-K3 7 B-N5, Q-Q2 8 QN-Q2, P-B3 9 PxP, NxBP 10 N-N3, O-O-O 11 R-Q1, Q-B2. This line, in fact, is hardly White's best but serves to show what measures Black can take to protect his Queen Pawn against an immediate assault.

7 B-N5! B-K2

Now Black gets a very clumsy position with his King Knight confined. Since Black has weakened his KB3, however,

and lost a tempo, too, he has no move of any promise.

8 B-B4 B-KB4

Black misses again: he ought to try 8 . . . B-KN5 (e.g., 9 QN-Q2, P-KN4 10 B-N3, P-B4 11 PxP e.p. BxBP).

9 P-K4! B-KN5  
10 QN-Q2 P-KN4  
11 B-N3 P-R5

Black prevents 12 N-N3 and so prepares for 12 . . . B-QB4.

12 P-KR4! . . . .

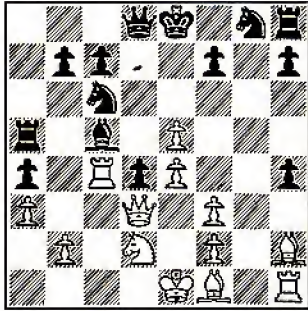
Conclusive. For White now gets an open file and an avalanche of Pawns on the King-side.

12 . . . . BxN 14 B-R2 N-R4  
13 PxB PxP 15 P-B5! . . . .

Now QB4 and QN5 are accessible for White's pieces, and the mobility of Black's Bishop is restricted (15 . . . BxP? 16 Q-N5†).

15 . . . . N-QB3  
16 R-B1 R-R4  
17 R-B4 BxP

Now Black loses the Exchange. 17 . . . RxP 18 RxR, BxR 19 Q-N5, B-N3 is comparatively better.



18 P-N4! . . . .

This is the end. Black's further resistance is only a formality.

18 . . . . PxP e.p. 25 R-Q7 Q-K1  
19 NxP Q-K2 26 Q-Q3 N-QB3  
20 NxR NxN 27 P-B4 Q-R1  
21 R-R4 P-N3 28 O-O KN-K2  
22 B-R3 K-B1 29 P-B5 K-K1  
23 Q-N5 BxP 30 P-B6 N-N5  
24 RxP B-B4 31 Q-KB3 . . . .

31 RxN† also wins.

31 . . . . KN-B3  
32 P-K6 R-N1†  
33 K-R1 N-Q5

Black's last is as good as any here.

34 PxP† K-B1  
35 PxR(Q)† KxQ  
36 Q-N4† Resigns

# NEW YORK, 1954

## New York City "Met" League Last Slip Counts

White falters in the opening, losing a Pawn, but emerges with a good position. Black fails to produce any plan for making his extra Pawn tell.

Black's position becomes difficult; and when both sides are under time pressure, White brings off a powerful, though probably not decisive, sacrifice. It is made



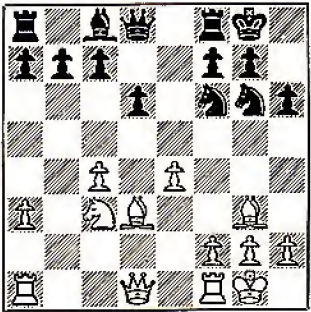
so, however, by a weak move on Black's part. The last slip counts.  
 White deserves credit for his handy play after his slip.

**NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE**

Larry Evans	Arnold S. Denker
Marshall C. C.	Manhattan C. C.
White	Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 N-QB3	B-N5
4 P-QR3	BxN†
5 PxB	O-O
6 P-K3	P-Q3
7 B-Q3	P-K4
8 P-K4	....

The last move is White's slip. 8 P-B3 or 8 N-K2 are probably correct, though debatable.

8 ....	PxP!
9 N-K2!	....
White makes the best of it. After 9 PxB, NxP! 10 BxN, R-K1, White is in great trouble.	
9 ....	PxP
10 B-N5	P-KR3
11 B-R4	QN-Q2
12 O-O	N-K4
13 NxP	N-N3
14 B-N3	....



14 .... B-Q2

Black has won a Pawn and unpinned his Knight yet never solves the problem of how to get satisfactory counter-play. An interesting possibility is 14 ... P-KR4 15 P-R3, P-R5. Somewhat risky, the line also has advantages. First of all, it eliminates the nagging danger in the actual game of White's Bishop returning to KR4 with a pin.

15 P-B4	B-B3	18 KR-K1	R-K2
16 P-R3	Q-Q2	19 R-R2	N-R2
17 Q-B3	QR-K1	20 Q-B2	KR-K1
	21 QR-K2	P-R3	

Apparently now, Black will follow up with ... P-QN4 to gain space for his pieces. But he never does.

22 Q-Q4	N-B3
23 P-B5	N-R4
After 23 ... N-K4 24 B-R4! Black cannot prevent the doubling of his King Bishop Pawn.	
24 B-R2	N/3-B5
25 R-K3	NxB
26 RxN	N-B3
27 R/3-K3	P-QN3
28 B-N3!	....

Again, White threatens B-R4!

28 ....	N-R2	32 K-R2	R-B2
29 B-B4	P-B3	33 R/1-K3	N-B1
30 P-KR4	Q-Q1	34 Q-Q1	R/2-K2
31 R-N3	K-R1	35 Q-R5	N-R2

Not 35 ... N-Q2 36 R-N6, followed by 37 BxRP.

For position and Evans' comment, see page 186, June issue.

36 BxRP!	....
----------	------

White makes the sacrifice, anyhow. It now has a more subtle point.

36 ....	PxB
37 N-K2!	....
Here the point appears: N-B4-N6†. It is quite a performance to make such a combination in severe time pressure.	
37 ....	RxP
38 QxP	Q-Q2

The decisive error. Black must play either 38 ... R-N1 or 38 ... R/1-K2 so he can answer 39 N-B4 with 39 ... RxN. Then the issue is in the balance.

39 N-B4	....
Now there is no answer as 39 ... RxN fails against 40 RxR†.	
39 ....	RxR
40 N-N6†	K-N1
41 N-K7‡	Resigns

## FOREIGN

### HOLLAND, 1954

#### National Championship

**Problem Move**

In this game, Black plays for the attack with a pawn sacrifice. When he fails to make headway, he still seems to be all right as White must return the Pawn, as it seems, with an even game. White finds a way, however, to transform his material advantage to a positional one, switching to an end-game in which his Knight is far stronger than Black's Bishop.

Still, the end-game is hard to win; but White does it suddenly with a problem move.

**KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE**

Dr. Max Euwe	H. B. van den Berg
White	Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-KN3
3 P-KN3	B-N2
4 B-N2	O-O
5 N-QB3	P-Q3
6 N-B3	N-B3
7 P-Q5	N-QR4
8 N-Q2	P-B4
9 O-O	P-QR3
10 P-K4	P-QN4

Basically, this is the same gambit as in the Almgren — Borochow game (see June issue, page 178). But here Black can recover the Pawn by force.

11 PxP	PxP
12 NxP	B-QR3
13 P-QR4	N-Q2
With 13 ... BxN 14 PxP, Q-N3, Black regains his Pawn under fair conditions. But he tries to get more out of it.	
14 R-K1	N-K4
15 B-B1	P-B5
16 P-QN4!	....

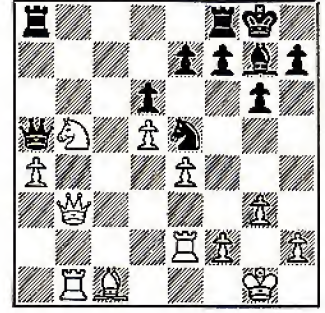
White shakes off the pressure cleverly.

16 ....	PxP e.p.
There is nothing better.	
17 R-N1	....

The point. 17 NxNP is no good because of 17 ... NxN 18 QxN, N-B6†.

17 ....	B-B1	19 B-K2	BxB
18 NxNP	B-N5	20 RxB	NxN
		21 QxN	Q-R4

Black has failed to gain any advantage. Yet he was right to try for one, as he can still obtain equality. So at least, it seems as White cannot save his Queen Rook Pawn (22 R-R1? N-B6†— or 22 R-R2? Q-K8†—or 22 N-B3, N-B6† 23 K-N2, QxN 24 QxQ, BxQ 25 KxN, RxP). But material is not all.



22 B-N5!	....
Threats: 23 BxP and 23 R-R2. Black makes the only possible parry to both.	
22 ....	P-B3
23 B-B4!	QxP
24 BxN	....
In this way, White obtains a great, positional advantage.	

24 ....	BPxB
24 ... QPxP is even worse as then White can break through with P-Q6 at the proper moment.	

25 QxQ	RxQ
26 N-B7!	B-R3
27 N-K6	....

This Knight is far superior to the Black Bishop. The only question is whether White will succeed in creating targets for attack.

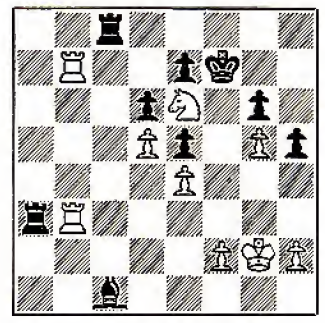
27 ....	R-B1
28 P-N4	....
Black's Bishop can be buried alive.	
28 ....	B-B5
29 P-N5	....

Now the mobility of Black's King-side is perilously restricted.

29 ....	P-R4	31 K-N2	R/5-R1
30 R-N7	K-B2	32 R/2-N2	B-B8
		33 R/2-N3	....

White has found his target: the Black King. Now he threatens to win a pawn by 34 R-B3†—though winning the Rook end-game after 34 ... B-B5 35 NxP is a very hard job.

33 ....	R-R6
Black prefers to parry the threat—and loses immediately.	



White to Move and Win



White's last move is extraordinarily clever, as shown by:

1) 34 ... R/1xR 35 R-N8 and mate follows; 2) 34 ... R/6xR 35 RxR, ditto; 3) 34 ... R/1-R1 35 R/3-N7 and White wins; 4) 34 ... R/6-R1 35 R/3-QB3!! RxR 36 NxR, R-R8 37 N-K6! and White wins because of his threat of 38 R-B8; 5) 34 ... R-K1 35 R-N6!! and White wins because of the double threat of 36 RxB and 36 RxQP.

## GREAT BRITAIN, 1954

Oxfordshire (9) vs.  
Gloucestershire (6)

### Win by Repetition

R. J. A. Persitz, former junior champion of Israel and still only 19, scored at board 2 for Oxford (vs. Cambridge Univ.) by getting a Pawn on KB7.

That was in the morning. That same afternoon, a 100 miles away, he took board 1 against the Russian-killer C. H. O'D. Alexander in the county match, and again he got a Pawn on KB7, and won.

### FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME

Persitz		Alexander
White		Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	3 N-B3
2 N-QB3	N-QB3	4 P-Q4
		B-N5

Black's last is rarely adopted. Its feasibility has not been conclusively proved. The opening is now an independent line in the Four Knights' While 4 ... PxP leads into the Scotch Game.



5 P-Q5

An even rarer reply, hardly seen in tournament play since the Gligorich-Trifunovich game at Prague, 1946.

The main line, thoroughly though not exhaustively analyzed by Dr. Krause of Denmark, runs: 5 NxP, KNxP 6 Q-N4, KNxN 7 QxNP, R-B1 8 P-QR3, B-R4 9 NxN, QPxN 10 Q-K5†, Q-K2 11 QxQ†, KxQ 12 B-Q2, B-B4. Dr. Krause continued with 13 BxN, BxB† 14 PxB, BxP 15 K-Q2, claiming an edge for White.

This claim is not convincing and a more promising line has been suggested

by Dr. Anthony Blasi of New York: 13 B-Q3! BxB 14 PxP, and there may follow:

1) 14 ... N-N4 15 BxB, NxQP 16 B-N4†, K-Q2 17 BxR, N-B7† 18 K-Q2, NxR 19 B-N4, P-QR4 20 B-B3, N-N6† 21 K-B2, N-B4 22 R-K1, with distinctly better chances for White;

2) 14 ... QR-Q1 15 PxN, P-QB4 16 P-QB4! BxB† 17 KxB, with better chances for White: e.g., 17 ... PxP 18 KR-K1†, K-Q3 19 R-K4, P-QB4 20 QR-K1—or 17 ... RxP 18 KR-K1†, K-B3 19 R-K3, KR-Q1 20 K-B3, P-B3 21 P-QR4, P-N3 22 QR-K1, P-QR3 23 R-B3†, K-N2 24 R-K5.

5 ...

6 NxP

N-K2

O-O

Black's last is new but no good. Correct is 6 ... P-Q3. Then, if White tries to keep the Pawn, he exposes himself to a dangerous attack: 7 B-N5†! P-B3 8 PxP, O-O!

7 Q-Q4!	BxN†	10 PxN	P-Q3
8 PxP	R-K1	11 P-KB4	PxN
9 B-KN5	N-B4	12 PxP	QxP
		13 O-O-O!	....

All very well played by White.

13 ...

QxQ

Forced. 13 ... RxP loses to 14 BxN; and 14 ... QxKP does so to 14 QxQ, R xQ 15 R-Q8†, N-K1 (15 ... R-K1 16 B xN) 16 B-N5: e.g., (1) 16 ... P-KB3 17 BxN! (2) 16 ... P-QB3 17 B-KB4, R-K5 18 B-Q3, R-K2 19 B-Q6, R-K6 20 K-Q2; (3) 16 ... K-B1 17 B-KB4, R-K2 18 P-B6—or 17 ... R-K5 18 BxP.

14 PxQ

....

An error, according to Persitz who suggests 14 RxQ, P-KR3 15 BxN as the right continuation leading to a great advantage for White.

Now Black obtains strong counter-chances.

14 ...

15 B-R4

N-K5

N-B6

15 ... BxP 16 B-Q3, B-N3 leads to serious trouble; for, after 17 K-N2! the Knight has no retreat and is threatened by 18 KR-K1: e.g., 17 ... P-KB4 18 KR-K1 (threat: 19 P-N4), P-KR4 19 P-KR3 (Persitz).

16 R-Q3	NxP†	21 P-N4	P-QN4
17 K-N2	N-N5	22 B-Q3	B-Q2
18 R-KB3	P-QR4	23 P-N5	P-B4
19 P-B3	N-Q4	24 R/1-KB1	P-R5
20 B-B4	P-QB3	25 B-K4	....

25 P-K6, P-R6† 26 K-R1 seems to be stronger; but it works only after 26 ... PxKP 27 P-B6, R-KB1 28 PxBP: e.g., 28 ... NxQBP 29 P-B7†, K-R1 30 B-K1, N-Q4 31 R-R3. It does not work after 26 ... B-B3!

25 ...

B-B3

26 P-N6!

....

White threatens to break open the King-side with either 27 PxBP† or 27 Px RP† or even 27 P-B6, obtaining a very strong attack.

26 ...

27 K-R1

P-R6†

PxQP

Black fails to check the threats with 27 ... BPxNP 28 PxNP, P-R3, leaving the chances in the balance (Persitz).

It remains to be seen, though, whether Black's game is tenable after 29 R-B7:

e.g., 29 ... PxP 30 PxP (1) 30 ... R-R5 31 P-K6! (2) 30 ... P-N5 31 B-QB2, N-K6 32 B-QN3, NxR (32 ... B-Q4 33 BxB, NxR 34 R-Q7) 33 B-B6, PxP 34 R-KR7, K-B1 35 P-N7†—or 31 ... B-R5, 32 BxB, RxR 33 R-Q7.

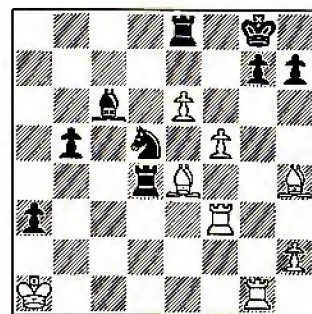
28 PxBP†	KxP	30 PxP	R-R5
29 P-K6†	K-N1	31 R-KN1	....

31 R-KN3 is more accurate in view of 31 ... RxQP 32 BxN! RxKB (32 ... BxB 33 B-B6!) 33 P-B6, RxP 34 RxP†, K-B1 35 P-B7 after which White wins: e.g., 35 ... R-Q8† 36 RxR, KxR 37 R-KB1.

31 ...

RxQP

Now White cannot win with 32 BxN; for, after 32 ... BxB, his Rook and Bishop are loose and 33 B-B6 is met by 33 ... R-Q8† 34 RxR, BxR 35 R-KN1, P-N3, followed possibly by 36 ... B-K5.



32 P-B6!

....

But this combination still wins.

32 ...

RxB

After 32 ... RxP 33 P-B7†, K-B1 34 RxNP! Black cannot stop White's Pawn. Persitz gives 34 ... R-Q8† 35 K-R2 (35 B-N1, RxB†!), N-B6† 36 K-N3!

33 P-B7†

K-B1

34 PxR(Q)†

KxQ

35 B-B2!

P-N5

35 ... RxP loses to 36 RxNP: e.g., 36 ... N-N5 37 R-N8†! K-Q2 38 R-B7†, K-Q3 39 R-Q8†, K-K4 40 B-N3†, K-K5 41 R-B4†, K-K6 42 RxN.

Nor is 35 ... P-N3 sufficient because of 36 B-B5! N-K2 37 R-B7, RxP 38 Rx RP.

Since Black must lose some Pawns, his compensation for the Exchange is illusory.

36 B-B5!

RxP

36 ... N-K2 also loses. Still, there are some little traps involved, and so Black ought to try it: e.g., (1) 37 RxNP? R-K8†! (2) 37 R-B7, RxP 38 RxN†? (38 R/7xP!), RxR 39 BxR, KxB 40 RxP†, K-Q3 41 RxP, P-N6! with a draw; (3) 37 R/1-KB1, RxP 38 R-B8†, K-Q2 39 R-Q1†, N-Q4 40 R-B5 (40 BxP! or 40 R-B7†!), K-B2 41 R/5xN? (41 R-B7†!), BxR 42 RxR, R-K8† 43 K-R2, R-K7† 44 K-R1, RxP with a draw.

37 R-B8†

K-Q2

38 RxP†

N-K2

The pin on the Knight is fatal, yes. But first White must meet the threat of 39 ... R-K8† 40 K-R2, B-Q4 mate.

39 BxP!

B-Q4

40 R/8-B7

Resigns

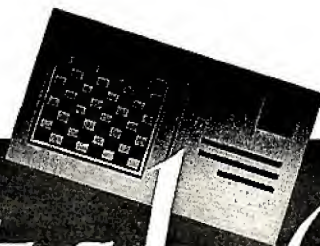
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# Postal Chess

## POSTAL SCRIPTS

### TOURNAMENT NOTES

#### Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

##### 1947 Golden Knights Concluded!

In the May issue, this year, we were able to report that Leon Stolzenberg was a clear first in the 3rd Annual Golden Knights Postal Chess Championship tournament. His perfect score could not be equalled.

Now we are pleased to list all the cash prize winners in this tournament, under 3rd Annual Championship below. Dr. S. Lewis of Brooklyn, New York, is a close second. Roger Oren of Muncie, Indiana comes third. And tied for fourth and fifth are Benjamin Frank of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and Russell H. Olin of Erie, Pennsylvania.

A quadruple tie exists for the next places, 6-9, among Robert R. Coveyou of Oak Ridge, Tennessee, Albert D. Gibbs of Rochester, New York, Kenneth Kraeger of Belle Harbor, New York, and Carl Wehde of Pelham, New York. And Charles Hohlbein of Lindenhurst, New York, is tenth.

The remaining 66 win cash prizes of \$5 each. The ties here need not be played off as the prizes are the same, and we are throwing in the extra prize for last place rather than require a play-off there.

The prize amounts are \$250 for 1st; \$100 for 2nd; \$80 for 3rd; \$65 and \$50 for 4 & 5; the remaining are \$40, \$30, \$25, \$20, and \$15, and 65 for \$5.

Those tied for equal place in these first ten prizes must play off the ties in matches, and in a tournament for the four-way tie. We ask them to report at once, giving current addresses so that, as soon as final places are certified (see bottom of next column), we can make arrangements for the play-offs.

##### 3rd Annual Championship—1947-8

With the close of all results for this tournament, including a few games settled by adjudication, the following Finals sections have now completed play, and the contestants therein score these weighted, point totals\*:

47-Nf 27: R. R. Coveyou 43.95; F. Yerhoff 38.5; W. D. Howell 30.65; E. Jepson 27.9; B. J. Campett 22.9; and F. Bartha and C. P. Gray were withdrawn;

47-Nf 31: J. E. Evans 35.75; C. Kugelmass 35.25; R. Langfelder 32.8; W. S. Stevens 28.5; O. W. Strahan 26.65; C. J. Mali 16.15; and W. T. Carr was withdrawn;

47-Nf 32: C. C. Henin 34.7; R. J. Henson 30.8; R. B. Potter 30.7; N. M. Garner 27.3; M. Semb 24.8; S. T. Millard 19.55; and Dr. H. Y. Sigler 16.7.

With these scores merged into the list of leaders, p. 188, June issue, we have the final list of cash prize winners from the 1947-8 3d Annual Golden Knights Postal Chess Championship Tournament:

#### PRIZE WINNING SCORES\*

L. Stolzenberg...46.2	R. E. Knight...36.25
Dr. S. Lewis...45.7	Dr. S. Greenberg...36.2
R. Oren...45.1	M. R. Paul...36.1
B. Frank...44.7	J. E. Evans...35.75
R. H. Olin...44.7	M. H. Wickman...35.3
R. Coveyou...43.95	R. B. Hodurski...35.25
A. D. Gibbs...43.95	C. Kugelmass...35.25
K. Kraeger...43.95	L. A. Weiss...35.25
C. Wehde...43.95	J. C. Williams...35.15
C. Hohlbein...43.5	E. E. Underwood...34.95
B. Owens...42.85	J. Define...34.75
F. Yerhoff...42.85	C. C. Henin...34.7
C. N. Fuglie...42.35	M. U. Gureff...34.65
A. H. DuVall...42.0	L. Kilmer...34.65
Dr. H. L. Freitag...41.95	N. Janison...34.55
J. F. Heckman...41.75	C. Weberg...34.55
B. Hill...41.7	B. D. Thompson...34.5
G. E. Hartleb...41.35	Dr. I. Farber...34.15
A. Ambrogio...40.7	C. M. Harris...34.1
M. Antonovich...40.7	R. D. Bruce...34.0
Dr. L. Sarett...40.65	H. B. Daly...33.9
F. M. Branner...40.25	P. Johnson...33.9
H. M. Stevenson...40.2	J. W. Harvey...33.55
B. Albert...40.1	J. A. Faucher...33.4
J. H. Staffer...39.6	Col. L. J. Fuller...33.05
N. H. Hornstein...39.5	C. Gillespie...33.05
E. A. Capillon...38.85	O. J. Kline...33.05
O. Shack...38.6	R. Langfelder...32.8
Dr. J. F. Lane...38.5	T. Peisach...32.8
J. A. Hylin...37.95	G. L. Kashin...32.75
J. Galt...37.9	R. E. Pohle...32.75
R. E. A. Doe...37.5	R. Deacon...32.4
H. Gordon...37.5	P. M. Lozano...32.4
W. Prosser...37.35	I. Rivise...32.4
R. E. Martin...37.2	B. Brice-Nash...32.25
R. J. Zoudlik...37.2	R. Morris...32.2
F. J. Valvo...36.9	J. Jankowski...31.9
M. L. Mitchell...36.65	K. Ouchi...31.9

Please check and report immediately if your own tally disagrees so we can make corrections, if needed, before final award of prizes.

Also, all prize winners will ensure much prompter delivery of their awards by sending in at once their current addresses with request for award in 1947 Golden Knights listed specifically. Quite a number of 1946 prizes are still unawarded for lack of such addresses!

\* Weighted point totals are based on the following scale 1.0 point per win in the prelims; 2.2 in semi-finals; and 4.5 in finals. Draws count half these values.

##### 4th Annual Championship—1949

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following Finals sections have now completed play, and the contestants therein score these weighted, point totals\*:

49-Nf 14: O. W. Strahan 39.8; Dr. J. Platz 35.0; H. Wallgren 33.9; M. Semb 28.5; C. W. Magerkurth 25.65; E. J. Werner 20.55; and F. E. DeGraw was withdrawn;

49-Nf 16: H. H. Hyde 41.45; H. Zander 36.35; B. W. Holmes 31.3; W. J. Harris 29.05; T. A. Willis 17.8; and C. P. Gray and L. Sweet were withdrawn.

##### 5th Annual Championship—1950

As a result of current Postal Mortems, Finals section 50-Nf 12 has now completed play, and the contestants therein score these weighted, point totals\*:

I. Farber 43.95; K. Venesaar 36.85; G. Willas 31.3; L. Bevier 30.15; H. H. Hyde 24.05; and S. Norman and L. M. O'Shaughnessy were withdrawn.

##### 6th Annual Championship—1951

As a result of current Postal Mortems, J. G. Bueters has qualified for the Finals.

##### 7th Annual Championship—1952-3

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following have qualified for assignment to the Finals: G. Kellner, H. B. Daly and M. Smoron.

Also, the following qualify for assignment to the Semi-finals: R. W. Wiecking, J. Alden, R. T. Neel, J. G. Roecker, E. Koluch, A. R. Self, H. A. Randlett, G. J. Mauer, J. Krueger, Mrs. S. Bingham, M. Ribowsky and M. Danon.

#### Postal Chess Ratings

Next month, we publish the complete rating list for all active Postal Chess players, with ratings as through game reports received to June 30th.

As it takes time not only to rate the players but to prepare the rating lists for print, we publish this half-year report in August. The year-end report appears in February.

You can compare your rating as published in August with that printed in February, of course. But we suggest, for a truer performance index, that you compare it with that of last year.

From month to month, your rating may reflect an unbalance, on a streak of wins or conversely on a recent loss due to a blunder. Over a year, you can better measure progress.



# POSTAL MORTEMES

## Game reports received

during May, 1953

To report your results, all you need give is section number, full names of both players and the outcome of the game—but, for Class and Prize Tournaments in 4 man sections, state also if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent.

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording:

54-C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek 0 (1st)  
54-P 401: A. Halprin 1 H. N. Pillsbury 1 (2)  
54-Nf 13: F. J. Marshall 1 H. E. Atkins 0.

In these, the year (54), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tournaments, the first or second game is indicated in the final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so. A postcard is ideal for size, easy to send.

Please note: Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (e.g., 54-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1954) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication; df marks a double-forfeit when both players failed to submit round-closing adjudication reports.

## CLASS TOURNAMENTS

### Started in 1951 (Key: 51-C)

Tournaments graded by rating classes

Notice: Check up and be sure you've reported all finished games. Unfinished ones are badly over-due now.

Tournaments 1-173: 116 Wallach wins from Fahline.

### Started in 1952 (Key: 52-C)

Notice: With two years of play, results in these Class Tournaments become over-due. For Tournaments 52-C 204 to 231, started in June, 1952, this factor is of immediate importance. (Tournaments 232 to 250, started in July, come next.)

Players who were starters in May must report results now (within one month) or apply for settlement by adjudication. For the latter, send (1) record of moves made (2) diagrams of position reached and (3) statement of how you propose to win or to draw (being a piece ahead, or demonstrating forced mate or forced win of a piece, is sufficient for item 3; otherwise state in detail). If you cannot hope to win or to draw, kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work.

If you are not sure all your results have been reported, give a full list of wins, draws and losses with names of opponents as a final report.

Tournaments 1-362: 110 Terrott and Suter each win (2a) from Wyler. 141 Lovato licks Black. 165 Coubrough conks Kimball. 271 Doeke downs Eriksen. 281 Keniston, Lilling tie. 303 Stephan tops, then ties Urquiza. 305 Schultz tops (2f) Cramer. 312 Spencer whips Wyler. 315 Rains, Seybold tie. 319 Fuchs fells Coubrough. 337 Bindman, Mattern split two. 351 Bass tops (2f) Kersey. 356 Montgomery, Schwerner tie. 358 Gifford halts Hill. 359 Smith smites Summers-Gill, Brown.

### Started in 1953 (Key: 53-C)

Notice: With more than a year in play, most 53-C Tourney games should be over and re-

ported by now. Be sure to report your results and check to see if they are published in Postal Mortems. If not sure of past results having been reported or published, send a summary of your results, listing each opponent by name, as a clearance report. And get after tardy opponents now left playing. Require moves on time and do report delays per Rule 13 or 14.

Tournaments 1-100: 8 Bokma bests Loven. 24 Flieger withdrawn. 31 Lambert licks Keith. 32 Mah, Sweet tie. 35 Rueter rips Baildon. 40 Heuchert downs Dunlap. 41 Wenzlaff whips Wall. 44 Alberts bests Kumpf. 48 Plant tops (2f) Lerner. 52 Engel tops, then ties Urquiza. 64 Johnson jolts Ross. 67 Novak nips Larson twice. 70 Gonzalez overcomes Walsdorf. 73 Mallory tops Marjon. 74 Van conks Cunningham. 77 Suter sinks Souders. 85 Rea withdraws, loses (2a) to Smoron. 89 Rich rips Walker. 91 Ostermann mauls Swezey. 94 Wilson halts Hinman. 95 Freundlich tops Rogan twice. 96 Lang, Weber tie. 97 Pope flips Fleming. 98 Stein stops Wax. 100 Bass, Sprenger halt Holmes.

Tournaments 101-150: 101 Muecke fells Farrell. 102 Cooley conks Ketchon. 103 Kidwell whips Yates. 105 Manchester, Dishaw stop Stevenson. 108 McQuinn conks Kinnaman. 109 Keith jolts Jenkins. Wittmann. 116 Glusman mauls Mendel. 118 Flieger withdrawn, loses (1a) to Rerick. 121 Baptist mauls Mills. 122 Levitt loses to Sciarretta, ties Heit twice. 126 Gilson, Kidwell clout Klimkiewicz. 127 Hobson hault Giordano. 132 Schneider rips Ruch. 134 Williams bests Barter. 139 Chang withdrawn. 140 Jones, Weil tie. 141 Koch conks Daugherty. Kaser. 142 Gaertner jolts Jenkins twice. 143 Mowry bows to Vicius, bests Younger. 148 Fagan downs Dudley twice. 150 Hausman mauls Miller.

Tournaments 151-200: 152 Ayres tops Laurie. 158 Dudley downs Coubrough. 159 Norman nips Toot. 167 Gross, Sykter overcome Uter. 169 Kleinschmidt flips Fleming, Kahn; Kahn conks Fleming. 170 Carlyle licks Heimisch. 171 Wilkoff halts Healey. 174 Osborn bests Kent. 175 Bindervald beats Cha. 176 Cohen withdrawn. 177 Gifford smites Smith. 178 Grady tops Kidwell twice. 179 Lounsberry bests Dreiske. 181 Sherbo mauls Marston; Schoerner tops (2f) Ward. 184 Everitt nips Shera; Rabin rips Schmitt. 185 Reynolds routs Horton. Ross. 186 Edwards, Koffman tie. 188 Rideout rips Wheeler. 189 Steller bows to Everitt, bests Nehin. 190 Daly downs Sheller. 191 Lovegren licks Southland. 193 Selvaggi (2), Brinley defeat Carlyle. 195 Phillips conks Coupal twice. 197 Fleming flips Price.

Tournaments 201-240: 201 Keeney wins from Downs. 204 Fleming tops (2f) Young. 207 Marsh whips Wilkerson twice. 212 Scott tops Uter twice. 213 Gregory tops Downing, ties Freeman. 214 Grindel conks Koolstra. 217 Broetz splits two with Gaylor, loses to Gregory. 219 Lounsberry bests Downing. 221 Cuthbert, Taylor split two. 226 Harms halts Suppinger. Kegan. 227 Feldenkreis tops Young twice, splits two with Callaghan; Callaghan bests Young twice. 228 Scott takes two each from Cunningham, Holmes; Cunningham halts Holmes. 230 Charlton, Rothman conk Cunningham. 231 Latoff withdraws. 235 Duncombe bows to Ostermann, tops (2f) Oscar. 236 Collier bests Mayer, bows to Houst. 237 Opp tops Cunningham. 239 Sirota tops Bauman, (2f) Oscar. 240 D. McConkie downs Coryell.

Tournaments 241-285: 241 Krueger defeats R. Miller. 242 Carragher whips Williams. 243 Gifford tops Klein twice. 244 Schoerner mauls Marcus. 246 Stonebach masters Marcus; Jacobson, Weber tie. 247 Hallam ties, then tops Perkins. 251 Underwood whips Zbar. 253 Barberio withdraws. 258 Hampton bests Stewart twice. Grace. 260 Kahn conks Kidwell. 263 Wilkerson tops (1a) Fischer. 267 Rich rips Kerr. 268 Garrison, Taylor twice tie. 270 Brinton withdrawn. 274 Lounsberry halts Hurley. 275 Lightstone tops Ives twice. 276 Hibberd takes two each from Bass, Belz; Bass bests Belz. 277 Smead smears Stevenson. 281 Yacobozi bows to Mehling, bests Westing. 284 Gurton tops Schulze. 285 Charlesworth wallops Watson.

Tournaments 286-303: 286 Henderson, Jones (2) top Zipfel. 287 Wayne withdraws. 288 Thomas tops (2a) Perry. 290 Gregory halts

Horton. 295 Daly downs Shelley. 296 Wolf halts Harris; Mester, Harris top Schneider. 299 Hurt halts Zipfel; Powell tops, then ties Hubbard. 302 Dodge ties, then tops Meek; Bennett bests Meek.

### Started in 1954 (Key: 54-C)

Tournaments 1-143: 1 Bennett, Okola split two. 2 Stoltie ties Labreche, loses to Rubin. 3 Baildon downs Price. 6 Heit halts Mey. Kingston. 11 Nowlin nips Indrieri. 14 Brano-vold tops Prock. 15 Semb masters Mitchell. 18 Madtes downs Douglass twice. 22 Ronan rips Lissauer. 27 O'Neil defeats Welch (2), Rubin; Rubin, Welch tie. 28 Jacobsen jolts Gardner. 29 Gelfand licks Lawler. 33 Baker tops (2f) Raymond. 38 Williams whips Oglesby. Bancroft. 50 Malone tops (2f) Smith. 51 Miller mauls Spritz. 53 Culver, Sturges tie twice. 54 Milana licks Groesbeck, Swartworth. 56 Rotbart tops (2f) Richards. 61 Goldinger stops Stephens. 64 Wassner whips Gifford. Birsten. 84 Schatanoff downs Dennis. 101 Ostermann mauls Block.

## PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tournaments for Premiums

### Started in 1951 (Key: 51-P)

Tournaments 1-149: 88 Wengraf bests Kogan.

### Started in 1952 (Key: 52-P)

Notice: With two years of play, results in these Prize Tournaments become over-due. For Tournaments 52-P 105 to 116, started June, 1952, this factor is of immediate importance. (Tournaments 117 to 138, started in July, come next.)

Players who were starters in May must report results now (within one month) or apply for settlement by adjudication. For the latter, send (1) record of moves made (2) diagram of position reached and (3) statement of how you propose to win or to draw (being a piece ahead, or demonstrating forced mate or forced win of a piece, is sufficient for item 3; otherwise state in detail). If you cannot hope to win or to draw, kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work.

If you are not sure all your results have been reported, give a full list of wins, draws and losses with names of opponents as a final report.

Tournaments 1-207: 17 Wald whips Hughes, 49 Brotz mauls Murphy. 67 Lateiner, Rubenstein tie. 81 Wilmarth halts Hedgecock. 163 Ohmes, Simpson tie. 170 Ferrandiz tops Plotz (2), Stark. (2) Johnson. 182 Zindell mauls Myers. 190 Hart halts Pierce. 193 Orlando tops (2f) Borowiak. 194 Dortch tops (2f) Brittingham. 197 Ferrandiz sinks Silver. 203 Huffman mauls Coghill.

### Started in 1953 (Key: 53-P)

Notice: With more than a year in play, most 53-P Tourney games should be over and reported by now. Be sure to report your results and check to see if they are published in Postal Mortems. If not sure of past results reported or published, send a summary of your results, listing each opponent by name, as a clearance report. And get after tardy opponents now left playing. Require moves on time and do report delays per Rule 13 or 14.

Tournaments 1-35: 18 Bullockus wins from Galluccio. 22 Lekowski tops Albrecht twice. 23 Pree ties, then tops Muir. 27 Sill sinks Goldbach. 34 Timmann tops McLoughlin. 38 Hart bests Stevens, Levenson each twice. 40 Bailey, Leigh tie. 42 Potschuck downs Dalrymple. 52 Druet mauls Morley. 61 Putsche bests Cowan, bows to Maxwell. 65 Timmann tops Goedel. 66 Lewis licks Robertson. 67 Zemke bests Blackler, (2) Simpson. 68 Hunt beats Beal (2), Jacobsen. 71 Martinez, Taubenhau tie. 74 Draughon downs Donnell twice. 76 Van Patten mauls Murphy. Kornhauser conks Kohlhaus. 80 Garrick bests Witruer, Streetman. Hernden; Hernden tops Streetman. 84 Bechdolt bests Bullockus, Payne.



**Tourneys 86-120:** 87 Van Patten defeats McLeod twice, 92 Roberson rips Binderwald, 93 Ashley whips Charlesworth, Prock, 95 Babcock beats Madison, 92 Hornstein, Timmann split two, 98 Moks tops Raimi twice, 102 Greenbank bests Brown, 104 Draughon tops Suhs twice, loses to MacAlister; Suhs loses two to both Piser and MacAlister, 105 Matzke tops Mayer twice, 106 Rubenstein tops Thompson, 108 Heuchert halts Van agt; Suhs withdraws, 109 Silver tops, then s Schneider, 112 Williams whips Albert, 113 Okola licks Luxner, 114 Young mauls Matzke, 116 Miskin sinks Sill, 117 Pflumm bows to Curdo, bests Landon twice; Green tops, then ties Landon, 119 Dwyer bests Bowen, 120 Van Patten tops Sperling, (2) Morris.

**Tourneys 121-160:** 121 Preston defeats Foster, 122 Goldstone, Green tie, 123 Ashley licks Connor, 130 Laine licks Van Patten, Cohen; Cohen tops (1a) Weston, 131 Covington conks Young; Sirola sinks Allen, 134 Carragher ties Brender, tops (2a) Zeluck, 135 Small downs Dundatscheck, 137 Mears tops Pohl twice; Ferrandiz wins from Mears (2), Pohl & ties with Pohl, (2) Rubenstein, 142 Cleveland clips Rice, 143 Neal tops Stephens, Charley, 144 Spry whips Werner, 146 Graf bests Allen, splits two with Silver, 147 Silver downs Day, Holbrook; Cordts, Holbrook bests Day; Cordts takes two from Silver, 148 Batchelder defeats Holbrook, 151 Hunt bows to Gottfried, bests Mowry, 152 Curtis, Cha conk Galluccio, 155 Graeff, Welch tie.

**Tourneys 161-178:** 162 Proper overcomes Michelson, 163 Smith stops Stanley, 167 Hyde bows to Jolly, splits two with Allen, 168 Bradley mauls Matthews, 170 Bohac licks Dishaw, loses to Lyon, 171 Wayne tops Elliott twice, 173 Landon tops, then ties Welch; Welch, Curtis each top Kung-Chen twice, 174 Manny mauls Thompson, 178 Pamolari licks Lodato, (2) Zalewski.

## Started in 1954 (Key: 54-P)

**Tourneys 1-48:** 2 Spencer tops Price, 3 Blake conks Kaplan, 4 Churchill wins from Pratt, yields to Diebling, 6 Burns bests Rabinowitz, 7 Yaffe, Grady top Thompson, 8 von rips Roach; Madison tops (f) Kimball, Ellis bows to Munitz, beats Ehler; Kindig conks Roberson, Goldgell, 11 Hallbach bests Lawler, 12 Bellas beats Gaines, 13 Jacobsen bests Picard, bows to Lang; Picard tops Thompson; Kaser conks Poillon, 16 Alter beats Perez, Holbrook, 19 Tuchmann tops Nienalt, (f) Aisenberg, 20 Bane tops (a) Agnos, 21 Kalash mauls Miller, 22 Locke licks Mulligan, 24 Contoski tops McCarty, 25 Lanam licks Valuch, 30 Freeman downs La Placa, 31 Hooper halts Margolis, 32 Sharwood replaces Kirby, 41 Smith replaces Flaunt.

## GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive qualification championships

## 3rd Annual Championship—1947-8

FINALS (Key: 47-Nf)

**Notice:** All games finally reported now, some by adjudications. See **Tournament Notes** for final list of cash prize winners. Check your total weighted points, report at once if you disagree on yours. We shall hold awards one month to allow for any such claims.

**Section 1-32:** 27 Coveyou wins (a) from Campett, 31 Evans, Langfelder tie (by a), 32 Garner wins (a) from Millard.

## 4th Annual Championship—1949

FINALS (Key: 49-Nf)

**Notice:** Results from most Finals sections are over-due now. As those from last two sections, however, are not, we are allowing play till December, 1954. But do report any and all results promptly; press for prompt replies to moves.

**Sections 1-18:** 12 Steitzer stops Heisig, 14 Wallgren bests Magerkurth, 16 Holmes halts Harris, 17 Pohle licks Levi.

(Continued, next page.)

# The Eighth Annual Golden Knights

## POSTAL CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

**T**HE current edition of the Golden Knights tournament is now under way, and entries are acceptable until September 30, 1954. It is conducted under CHESS REVIEW's *Rules and Regulations for Postal Chess*, as mailed with assignments to play, and the special rules given below.

In effect, the Golden Knights is an "open" tournament, without regard to our rating classes so far as entry goes. The ratings are calculated, however, quite as usual. We "rate" all games in CHESS REVIEW tourneys. It is an "open" tournament because we cannot pretend to "seed" candidates for a championship and because it gives the weaker players a chance to gain by experience against stronger ones.

To speed play for the first round, we group all the entries received geographically so far as possible: New England, Middle Atlantic, South, Mid-west, the Plains and Mountain States and the Pacific Coast, with a scattering of Canadian entrants in those groups nearest them. Otherwise, entries are matched off into 7 man groups strictly in the order of our receipt of their applications. Qualifiers to the later rounds are grouped likewise in order of qualification, but non-geographically.

## Special Rules for the 1954 Golden Knights Tournaments.

Consult the following rules whenever any question arises as to your chances for qualifying to Semi-finals or Finals or for weighted point score, etc.

1 CHESS REVIEW's 8th Annual Golden Knights Postal Chess Championship Tournament is open to all persons living in the continental United States of America and in Canada, except CHESS REVIEW's employees, contributing editors and members of their families.

2 Any contestant who enters this tournament under a pseudonym or in the name of another person will be disqualified. All unfinished games of the disqualified contestant will be scored as wins for his opponents.

3 Two qualifying rounds and one final round will be played. In all three rounds, contestants will compete in sections of seven players. Each contestant in a section will play one game with each of his six opponents.

4 All contestants who score 4 or more game points in the preliminary round will qualify for the semi-final round. Similarly, all qualified semi-finalists who score 4 or more game points in the semi-final round will qualify for the final round. If additional players (from 1 to 6) are required to complete the last section of the second or third round, these players will be selected from among contestants who scored  $3\frac{1}{2}$  points in the previous round and in the order of their CHESS REVIEW Postal Ratings at the time the last section starts.

5 Except as provided in Rule 4, contestants who score less than 4 points in either of the qualifying rounds will not be eligible for the announced cash and emblem prizes. However, each of these eliminated contestants, upon completion of all his scheduled games in this tournament, will receive one free entry (worth \$1) into a CHESS REVIEW Postal Chess Class Tournament and can apply, instead, for entry to a Postal Chess Prize Tournament at \$1 only.

6 A First Prize of \$250.00 and 74 other cash prizes will be awarded by CHESS REVIEW in accordance with the published schedule of prizes to those 75 qualified finalists who achieve the highest total scores (see rule 7) in the three rounds of the tournament. Every qualified finalist will be awarded the emblem of the Golden Knight upon completion of all his scheduled games.

7 When computing the total scores to determine the distribution of prizes, each game won in the first round will be scored as 1 point; each game won in the second round as 2.2 points; each game won in the final round as 4.5 points. A drawn game will be scored as half these respective amounts.

8 In the case of ties, if two or more finalists tie for first place, achieving the same total score, as computed in Rule 7, then the first 2 or more prizes will be reserved for those finalists and the prizes will be awarded in accordance with the scores achieved by them in a tie-breaking match or round-robin contest in which each contestant will play not less than 2 games with every other contestant. Ties for any other cash prizes will be broken in the same manner. Any ties which may develop in the tie-breaking contests will be played off in additional matches or tournaments.

9 The entry fee is \$3 and entitles the contestant to compete in one section of the preliminary round. No additional fee is charged contestants who qualify for the second or third rounds. A contestant may enter up to five sections of the preliminary round upon payment of the fee of \$3 per section entry. Multiple entries by one person will compete and qualify as though made by separate individuals. However, no contestant may win more than one prize and a player who qualifies for more than one section of the final round will be awarded his prize on the basis of the total score achieved by only one of his entries. (The entry making the highest total score will be taken.) Multiple entries will be placed in different sections of each round.

10 Upon entering, each contestant agrees that the decision of CHESS REVIEW and its Postal Chess Editor in all matters affecting the conduct of the tournament, including the acceptance and classification of entries, the adjudication of games, the award or refusal of forfeit claims, the distribution of prizes and all interpretations of the rules and regulations, shall be final and conclusive.

11 Entries must be mailed on or before September 30th, 1954. Entries mailed after that date may not be accepted.

12 Except as provided in the foregoing rules, and in all other respects, this tournament will be conducted under CHESS REVIEW's *Official Rules and Regulations of Postal Chess*, including any amendments or additions thereto.



5th Annual Championship—1950

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 50-N)

Sections 1-43: 41 Semb tops (f) Pasternak.

FINALS (Key: 50-Nf)

Sections 1-16: 5 Preo jolts Johnson, 11 Adickes, Weininger tie, 12 Venesaar whips Willas, 13 Robinson rips Newlander; Huss, Morgan tie, 15 Belz bests Shaw; Weaver whips Zander, 16 Rozman replaces Casey.

6th Annual Championship—1951

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 51-N)

Sections 1-33: 30 Klar, Rider tie, 31 Konkel whips Wilson, 32 Gordon overcomes Conway, 33 Namson nips Black; Bueters bests Weil; Black withdraws.

FINALS (Key: 51-Nf)

Sections 1-11: 6 Hornstein bows to Kimp-ton, bests (a) Kaufman, 7 Johnson jolts Lenz, 8 Heckman halts Arendt, 9 Ilyn tops Smith, Leonards, 10 Eash downs Skema.

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 52-N)

Notice: Games running more than 18 months in this round are over-due; those which run over 2 years are definitely so, may be double-forfeited if not reported. Check date your tourney started, aim to complete all games in time. Report tardy opponents!

Sections 1-114: 7 Stephens stops Nusbaum, 12 Fullum, Mathews tie, 16 Page conks Conway, 31 Nuss nips Billman, 33 Prosser tops Nickel, 43 Alden downs Varnedoe, 62 Smith bests Johnson, bows to Madison, 76 Self tops Lagerstrom, ties Cramer, 77 Bullockus, Hall, Bingham rip Raiguel, 81 Mali mauls Johnson, 90 Talley tops Wyler, 91 O'Connell conks Taylor, 105 Marston rips Royer, 106 Roecker routs Richter, 108 Schiller withdraws, 112 Brantley halts Hyde, Kidwell, loses to Jones, ties Banker, 113 Randlett mauls Mears, 114 Roberts bests Banker.

Sections 115-153: 117 Ribowsky defeats Hoke, 118 Burg bests Olsen, 119 Healey mauls Mitchell, 123 MacMillan, Nearing tie; Vassilakos tops (f) Gordon, 125 Nyman nips Meyers; Benson beats Taylor, 127 Casault whips Wallack, 130 Noderer nips Mills, 131 Maur mauls Gaughran, 132 Kashin conks Ellington, 133 Kellner, Miller tie, 136 Hurley tops (f) Stump; Wiecking whips Wisnom, 137 Alden licks Hall, loses to Rothe, 140 Van Deene downs Hardin, 144 Barry beats Rodkin, 145 Krueger licks Levine, 146 Caldwell tops (f) Carlson; Clayton clips Bricher, 147 Bricher, Burdell best Mason, 149 Jolly jolts Garner, 150 Neel nips Graf, 151 Van Osdol downs Giles, 152 Koluch conks May; Williams whips Hanni, 153 Curtis tops (f) Handler; Yarnak cracks Krugloff.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 52-Ns)

Sections 1-14: 1 Daly, Ernst top Homer; Ernst, Birsten best Goodman, 2 Greenberg beats Sokoler, 3 Daly downs Richter, 4 Kellner conks Cowan; Bullockus bests Garver, 5 Rider rips Harvey, 6 Houk, Truets tie; Melton stops Stephens, 7 Schwartz, Vano maul Meiden, 8 Wood whips Poole; Gordon, Northam conk Conger, 9 Prosser tops Page; Munitz, Mitchell tie, 11 Jakstas jolts Ross, Weikel; Kontautus beats Bundick, 12 I. Johnson bests Greenberg; E. Johnson downs Dudley, 13 Northam overcomes Caldwell; Northam, Archipoff conk Cunningham, 14 Healy beats Smalley, bows to Smoron.

Sections 15-51: 15 Dietrich withdrawn, C. Smith halts Harris; Weibel whips Suppinger, 17 McLellan, Strahan stop Stevens, 20 Skema rips ReVal; Eckhardt overcomes Yerhoff, 21 Kugelmass halts Haines, 22 Van Brunt, Ficken top Aston, 23 Wildt bows to Heckman, bests Leigh, McCaughey, 26 Miller mauls Utter, 31 Hardin conks Kooistra, concedes to Paul, 32 Fazio fells Utter, 34 Bohm beats McNutt, 44 Faber replaces Cramer.

8th Annual Championship—1954

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 54-N)

Sections 1-24: 1 Okola bests Ilson, Bennett; Kugelmass beats Bennett, bows to Curtis, 2 Hartleb ties Holmes, tops Cournoyer; Blake,

Plumh halt Horne; Plumm blasts Blake, 3 Fuchs fells Wickman, Cowan; Cowan stops Stevens, 5 Hallam chops Cha; Murray loses to Lynch, licks Robinson; Fagan defeats Robinson, Murray, 6 Schroeder conks Kasperek, 11 Bohac, Hanson maul Mitchell; Merkel beats Bohac, 13 Hall tops Talmage, 14 Slonim slaps Volpe, 15 Mueller sinks Soules, 18 Skema halts Ashley, Huffman, 19 Covington defeats Doherty; Daly downs Aston, 22 Stevens jolts Jacobsen, 23 Ashley stops Steele, 24 Penner replaces Schiller; Krueger licks Lawler.

Sections 25-57: 29 Curdo downs Walrath, 31 Merrill replaces Kung-Chen.

REPORTING GAMES

When you are assigned to a four man, double-round tournament, you are asked to label your games A and B. The purpose of those labels is to keep clear for yourself and opponent for which game each of your two moves per postcard is meant.

When you report results on those games, however, *different* labels are asked: 1st or 2nd. As each of you may report the same results, we need the 1st or 2nd to indicate clearly if you are giving the first results to be reported, or the second.

For example, suppose you draw and so report, but your opponent has already sent in that result. If that was your first game to finish, it is already down in our records, and your report now seems to indicate the second game—and we may score another draw, incorrectly.

The 1st (or 2nd) enables us to enter the proper score correctly in such cases.

For all games, keep your reports brief and clear. The information requested under *Postal Mortems* is exactly what is needed to ensure correct scoring here in our office. More than that is only apt to confuse.

That information, however, is the minimum needed, and we ask the minimum also to make reporting results as easy as possible for you. So do report correctly—and promptly.

Finally, while you may enclose other business in the same envelop, do keep your game reports separate from such business, or errors and delay result.

NEW POSTALITES

The following new players started Postal Chess play during May, with initial ratings as given below:

Class A at 1300: W. Buchin, M. L. Davis, R. B. Fichter, A. Greensite, C. J. Luhrs, B. Moore, R. H. Steimmeyer and P. Tumek;

Class B at 1200: V. Altmann, J. Altusky, J. Andrews, F. H. Axe, C. J. Bier, J. W. Burles, C. W. Churchman, H. T. Collins, A. Feuerstein, A. L. Hall, J. C. Hall, V. Laurentus, J. K. Link, Dr. H. Meyer, K. H. Reichert, E. W. Reidel, D. Sharwood, B. Shutz, E. Sobin, Herman, Soderberg, T. Stalknecht and M. Wilkinson;

Class C at 900: Dr. F. A. Beardsley, B. Bennett, L. T. Bernero, Miss C. Bero, D. Block, P. Blumenthal, W. Boyle, A. Bridges, E. Browder, J. Z. Civitarese, R. Coker, Dr. B. S. Collins, L. G. N. Cook, J. Davis, S. H. Doe, W. H. Donnelly, Z. Durocher, Miss M. G. Ellingwood, E. B. Ellis, V. Erbert, B. Evans, T. N. Feurt, J. H. Gardner, R. K. Hallett, P. G. Hamilton, K. R. Hattle, J. Hawes, E. W. Hennis, J. G. Holloway, D. S.

Horn, H. Kazan, J. Koseff, D. F. Kramer, W. H. Kuglin, G. E. Lawhon, H. S. Levine, J. McKay-Clements, J. R. Merget, D. Merrill, R. K. Meyer, W. K. Nisbet, Dr. R. A. Northrup, J. Pajor, S. Panasiwicz, M. A. Pavitt, L. E. E. Pena, G. O. Pfaff, R. G. Pretty, G. E. Prewitt, W. H. Rockett, S. Rosen, E. de Rouda, I. Rubin, G. G. Sawson, J. M. Snodgrass, G. Stratton, A. Thomas, R. J. Tripician, R. Vincent, C. Welker P Wells, W. C. Wharton, T. Whittier and S. Wosczyzna;

Class D at 600: S. L. Brinkerhoff, C. E. Carl, Mrs. C. E. Carl, H. Childs, J. J. Claffey, E. B. Congleton, R. J. Conway, H. J. Corbett, G. Cotta, C. Eaker, T. M. Fogg, C. S. Fuglie, J. R. Gard, W. Garland, J. Kaplan, E. H. Knight, H. Kovner, Miss S. Landy, G. Lapiere, W. M. Lilly, Paula Mark, J. B. Martin, R. W. Mayberry, W. L. McBain, Mrs. P. McLean, S. Minzas, P. Re-veal, L. S. Riddle, Alice Rochel, P. H. Roe, T. Robinson, O. Sokol, R. B. Stores, D. Stulken, C. B. Wade, W. L. Williams, P. R. Winn, B. Wulff and M. Wulff.

RETURN POSTS

Old-timers who resumed play in May with ratings at which they had left:

J. T. Gant 610, J. P. Hogan 1368, J. H. Horne 1166, S. A. Johnson 1478, Rev. D. Par-ragh 950, J. H. Symington 1508 and L. A. Yeagle 274.

POSTALMIGHTIES!

Prize Winners

The following postalites have won prizes in 1951, 1952 and 1953 Prize Tournaments as a result of current *Postal Mortems*.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
51-P	88 Z Kogan	1st	4½-1½
53-P	67 I Lateimer	1st	5½- ½
	81 R A Hedgcock	1st	5- 1
	170 F B Ferrandiz	1st	5- 1
	193 E P Mehling	1st	5- 1
	197 F B Ferrandiz	1st	5- 1
	203 J Harris	1st	4½-1½
53-P	34 J R McLoughlin	1-3	4- 2
	S M Steller	1-3	4- 2
	L W Timmann	1-3	4- 2
	40 R Leigh	1st	4½-1½
	38 J Hart	1st	6- 0
	42 F B Dahymple	1-2	4½-1½
	F Potschuch	1-2	4½-1½
	74 W E Draughon	1st	6- 0
	77 M L Kornhauser	1st	5- 1
	137 F B Ferrandiz	1st	4½-1½

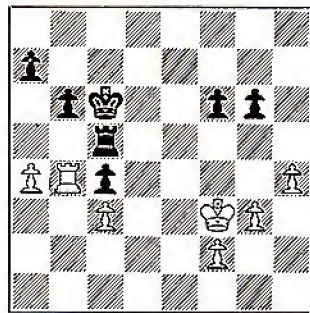
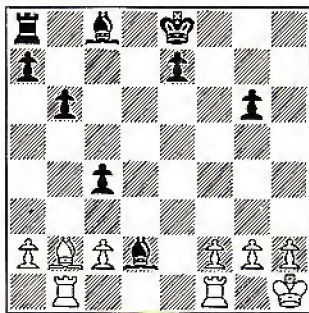
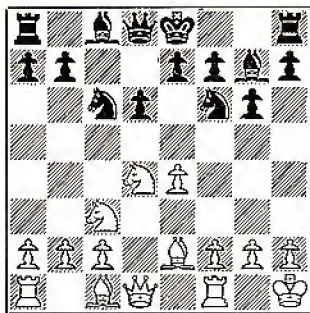
Certificate Winners

The following postalites have qualified for Victory Certificates in 1952 and 1953 Class Tournaments.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
52-C	141 H S Ellis	1st	5- 1
	281 W Lidding	1st	4½-1½
	303 E Stephan	1st	5½- ½
	305 C Powell	1-2	4½-1½
	W Schultz	1-2	4½-1½
	319 W W Fuchs	1st	5- 1
	337 F Bindman	1st	4½-1½
53-C	12 L C Cody	1st	6- 0
	31 V L Lambert	1st	5- 1
	C J Mali	1-2	4½-1½
	D Sweet	1-2	4½-1½
	52 A S Engel	1st	5½- ½
	88 R Kelley	1st	4½-1½
	94 E L Hinman	1st	4½-1½
	95 D Preundlich	1st	6- 0
	104 F P Groat	1-2	4- 2
	A G Robinson	1-2	4- 2
	114 J H Weber	1st	6- 0
	126 W F Gilson	1st	6- 0
	127 M J Boek	1-2	4- 2
	V Giordano	1-2	4- 2
	141 R O Kaser	1st	5- 1
	142 R E Gaertner	1-2	5- 1
	P Work	1-2	5- 1
	159 G Norman	1st	6- 0
	173 E M Mitchell	1st	6- 0
	185 R Reynolds	1st	6- 0
	227 A Feldenkreis	1-2	5- 1
	R S Callaghan	1-2	6- 0
	228 W A Scott	1st	6- 0



from **CHESS REVIEW** tournaments

A black and white portrait of a middle-aged man with short, dark hair, wearing glasses, a dark suit jacket, a white shirt, and a striped tie. He is smiling slightly and looking towards the camera. The background is a plain, light color.



30 K-B4 K-Q3  
31 P-N4 K-K3  
32 P-R5 Resigns

After 32 . . . PxP 33 PxP, K-B2 34 K-B5, K-N2 35 P-B4, White wins easily. There is a lot of chess in this game. And it provides very good study material (tactical and end-game) for the student.

## Piper Paid

White dances merrily with two piece sacrifices for eighteen moves but thereafter is forced to pay the piper.

### SEMI-SLAV DEFENSE

B. Reisenbach B. Harrison  
White Black  
1 P-Q4 P-K3 4 N-B3 N-B3  
2 P-QB4 P-Q4 5 P-K3 QN-Q2  
3 N-QB3 P-QB3 6 B-Q3 B-Q3

This is the Tchigorin Variation. The Meran Variation, 6 . . . PxP 7 BxP, P-QN4, is most common. The Bogolyubov Variation, 6 . . . B-K2, and the Romih Variation, 6 . . . B-N5, are somewhat less common. All four are playable.

7 O-O . . .

Or 7 P-K4, PxKP 8 NxP, NxN 9 BxN, O-O 10 O-O.

7 . . . O-O

With colors reversed, Black is playing the Colle System.

8 Q-B2 . . .

Superior is 8 P-K4, PxBP 9 BxP, P-K4 10 B-KN5, P-KR3 11 B-R4, Q-K2 12 Q-K2.

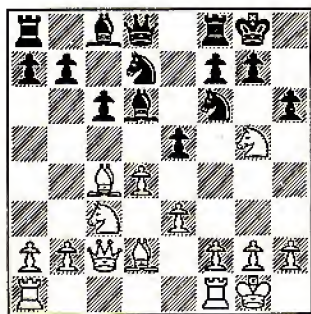
8 . . . PxP  
9 BxP P-K4

Black has achieved his strategical opening objective—the freeing of his Queen Bishop.

10 N-KN5 B-B2

More progressive is 10 . . . Q-K2.

11 B-Q2 P-KR3



12 NxP! ? . . .

A reckless step. White's attack is slated to last only half a dozen moves. By exerting enough care, Black can confidently await developments.

12 KN-K4 or 12 N-B3 ought to be played.

12 . . . RxN 14 P-K4 PxP  
13 Q-N6 Q-K2 15 BxP! . . .

White threatens 16 QxP mate!

15 . . . N-K1  
16 N-K2 N-K4  
17 BxR† NxB

Black prefers to keep the Queens on the board and play for a sharp counter-attack.

18 BxP . . .

Faced with the threat of 18 . . . Q-R5, which mates or wins a piece, White goes overboard with another sacrifice. He can try to ride out the storm with the calmer 18 B-Q2, instead.

18 . . . NxB  
19 P-B4 Q-K3

With a preponderance of material, Black changes his mind and seeks an exchange of Queens.

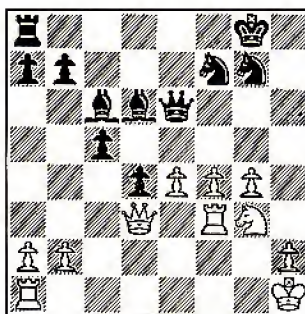
20 Q-N3 Q-N5  
21 Q-Q3 P-B4  
22 R-B3 Q-K3

The Queen must flee, being too exposed at KN5.

23 K-R1 B-Q2  
24 P-KN4! . . .

All or nothing!

24 . . . B-B3  
25 N-N3 . . .



25 . . . N-N4!

The winning idea.

26 P-B5 . . .

If 26 PxN, BxN 27 PxB (27 RxB, BxP† wins the Queen), QxKP 28 QxQ, BxQ 29 R-KB1, R-KB1 30 K-N2, N-K3, Black will soon be a Bishop and Knight up.

26 . . . Q-R3

There are many threats—27 . . . NxR and 27 . . . NxP being prominent ones.

27 Q-B4† . . .

Not quite a spite check. White hopes for a break in complications: e.g., 27 . . . K-R1 28 P-B6, NxR? 29 PxN†, KxP? 30 N-B5†!

27 . . . K-R1  
28 P-B6 N/2-K3

Resigns

White is outnumbered. If 29 R-R3, then 29 . . . NxP breaks through.

## Mate Announced

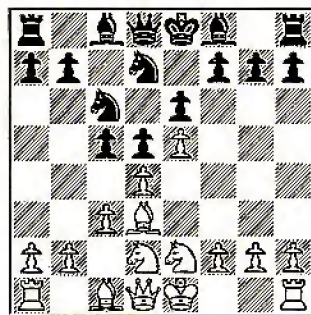
White opens the King Rook file, makes a King's Field Sacrifice and finally announces mate in five.

### FRENCH DEFENSE

K. Blake M. Kaplan  
White Black  
1 P-K4 P-K3 3 N-Q2 N-KB3  
2 P-Q4 P-Q4 4 P-K5 KN-Q2  
5 B-Q3 P-QB4

Or 5 . . . P-QN3, in order to follow with . . . B-QR3.

6 P-QB3 N-QB3  
7 N-K2 . . .



7 . . . B-K2

Better is 7 . . . PxP! (saddling White with a weak Queen Pawn) 8 PxP, P-B4.

8 N-B3 O-O

Again, 8 . . . PxP! 9 PxP, Q-N3 is better. The mechanical text cedes the advantage to White.

9 N-B4! . . .

Now 9 . . . P-B3 is prevented.

9 . . . P-KN3

This move provides White with a prime target. Still best is 9 . . . PxP.

10 P-KR4! . . .

White plays to obtain an open file on which to attack the opponent's King. One way to win a game.

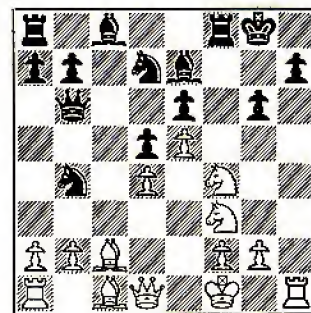
10 . . . PxP 12 B-B2 B-N5†  
11 PxP Q-N3 13 K-B1! . . .

"Castle if you will or if you must, but not because you can." The King is quite safe at KB1 and the Rook is wanted on the King Rook file.

13 . . . B-K2

On 13 . . . P-KR4, White's winning program is 14 B-K3, 15 N-N5 and 16 P-KN4.

14 P-R5 N-N5  
15 PxP BPxP



16 BxP! . . .

The King's Field Sacrifice—designed to expose the enemy Monarch.

16 . . . PxB

Black may as well see if the sacrifice is sound. If 16 . . . RxN 17 BxP†, K-N2 18 BxR, White wins.

17 NxNP R-B2

Nothing helps. If 17 . . . Q-Q1 (for example) 18 N-N5! BxN 19 Q-R5, White has a winning, mating attack.

But now White announced a mate in five moves.

18 R-R8† K-N2 20 N-R4†! BxN  
19 B-R6†! KxN 21 Q-N4† B-N4  
22 QxB mate





# Golden Knights

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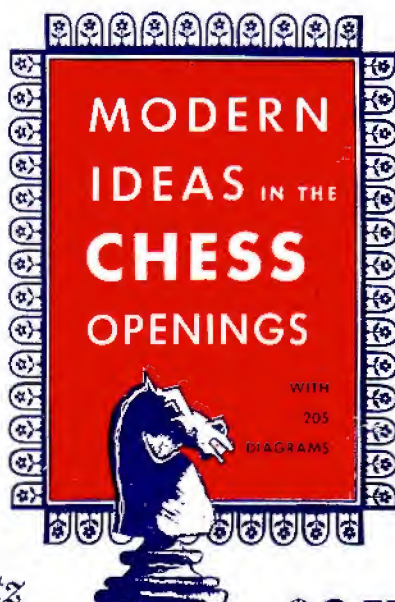
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# Chernev's Chess Corner

"THE most distinguished end-play performance of a great end-game artist," says Foldeak of this beautiful Maroczy game. "It is a filigree work that is unique in the literature of chess." Marco, the victim of this brilliancy, expressed his admiration by saying that the ending was reminiscent of the classic compositions of Kling and Horwitz.

Vienna, 1899

## FRENCH DEFENSE

Marco	Maroczy
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 PxP	....

Marco explains that he simplified because he was not in the mood for hard chess. Little did he know what he was in for!

3 ....	PxP	16 BxB	RPxB
4 N-KB3	B-Q3	17 R-K1	P-R3
5 B-Q3	N-KB3	18 Q-N1	K-B1
6 O-O	O-O	19 RxR†	NxR
7 P-B3	P-B3	20 P-R3	Q-Q1
8 B-KN5	B-KN5	21 Q-K1	Q-K2
9 QN-Q2	QN-Q2	22 QxQ†	KxQ
10 Q-B2	Q-B2	23 K-B1	N-Q3
11 KR-K1	QR-K1	24 K-K2	P-B3
12 B-R4	B-R4	25 N-K1	P-QN4
13 B-N3	BxB	26 P-QN4	N-N3
14 RpxB	B-N3	27 P-B3	N/N-B5
15 RxR	RxR	28 N-N1	....

Exchanging Knights is better: but Marco wanted to avoid analyzing the variations arising from Black's choice of recapture.

28 ....	N-B4	30 K-B2	P-N4
29 P-N4	N/4-K6	31 K-K2	P-N3
		32 K-B2	K-Q3

"One is often asked," says Maroczy, "how many moves ahead a master calculates. Reti is of the opinion that two moves are enough to play as a master does; but his dictum holds only in situations where one does not seek an immediate decision. But, if one spies a combination or an idea, then the ability to look ahead must be increased enormously. In this position, I saw clearly before my eyes in one second the winning position that I would obtain at the 70th move, and at the same moment my opponent knew that he was irretrievably lost. What now follows is nothing but the precise, systematic exemplification of the winning idea."

33 K-K2	K-B2!	35 K-K2	P-R4
34 K-B2	K-N3	36 K-B2	P-R5

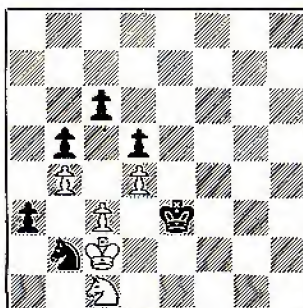
Black eliminates the weakness of his Rook Pawn. White's Knights dare not stir (if 37 N-Q3, N-B7) and his King must stick to K2, B2 and N1 (if 37 K-N3 or R2, N-B8† and 38 ... N/8-Q7).

37 K-K2	K-B2	44 K-K2	P-KB4
38 K-B2	K-Q3	45 PxP	PxP
39 K-K2	K-K2	46 K-B2	K-R4
40 K-B2	K-B2	47 K-K2	P-B5!
41 K-K2	K-N2	48 PxP	PxP
42 K-B2	K-R2	49 K-B2	K-N4
43 P-N3	K-R3	50 K-K2	K-R5
		51 K-B2	K-R6!

The last move, on the King-side, wins the Rook Pawn away over at the other end of the board; for White is out of King moves! e.g., 52 K-K2, K-N6 53 K-Q3, K-B7!

Now the threat is 56 ... N-N8, followed by 57 ... P-R6.

52 N-Q3	N-B7	54 N-Q3	N/7xRP
53 NxP†	K-R5	55 NxN	NxN
56 N-B1	N-N8	63 K-B2	N-R6†
57 N-R2	K-R6	64 K-Q3	K-B7
58 K-K3	K-N6	65 K-Q2	N-B5†
59 P-KB4	K-N5	66 K-Q1	K-K6
60 P-B5	KxP	67 K-B2	P-R6!
61 K-Q3	K-B5	68 N-R2	N-N7
62 N-B1	K-B6	69 N-B1	....



69 .... N-Q6!!  
70 N-N3 ....

Naturally, if 70 NxN, Black wins with 70 ... P-R7 71 K-N2, KxN.

On 70 N-R2, Hoffer's analysis in The Field runs as follows: 70 ... N-K5\* 71 K-Q1, K-Q6 72 KxN, K-B7 73 K-R2, K-N7 74 K-Q2, KxN 75 K-B2, K-R8 76 K-B1, P-R7 77 K-B2, P-B4 78 N1xP, P-N5 79 PxP—Stalemate!

Marco, who loved to delate lesser critics, refutes the suggested defense by 70 ... K-K7 71 K-N3, K-Q7 72 KxP, K-B7 and concludes: "White is crushed to death."

70 ....	N-K8†	72 KxN	KxP
71 K-Q1	K-Q6!	73 N-R1	KxQP!

"The play is piquant to the finish. Black avoids the trap: 73 ... K-N7 74

K-Q2, KxN 75 K-B1 and Black's King never emerges."

74 N-B2†	K-B6
75 K-Q1	....

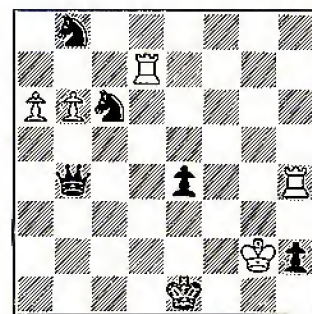
If 75 NxP, K-N7 catches the Knight.  
75 .... P-R7 77 N-R1 P-Q6  
76 K-B1 P-Q5 78 N-B2 ....

Hoping desperately for a hasty 78 ... PxN as White draws by stalemate.

79 ....	P-B4!
Resigns	

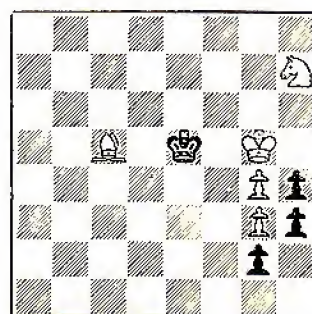
For, if 79 PxP, PxN 80 P-B6, P-R3 (Q) mate.

TRY this little end-game in which Black's Knights betray his Queen.



White is to play and draw in this composition by Kuznetsov.

HERE is an ending which will brighten your day.



White to Play and Draw  
by J. Terho

## Solutions

Solution to Ending: 1 B-N1, Pxd 2 K-R4, K-R5 3 P-R5, K-N6 4 N-R4, K-R5 5 R-B7, K-N6 6 R-QN7 (lost) 7 K-N1, Q-R8 8 P-R8 9 QxQ (Black must give the King off. If instead 1 ... Q-R6, 2 Rxd7 and mate follows.)

Solution to End-game: 1 P-R7, Q-N7† shuttles from R4 to N3 and back again. make no headway as White's King put—5 N-R3, K-N3 6 R-R4—Black can ... Q-R7—K-B3—the Queen must stay KxP—the natural 4 N-R3 falls after 4 PxB(Q) 4 N-B3† wins for White!—4 R4, P-R7 3 N-N3, P-R8 (Q)†—3 ...

## THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

Could we look into the head of a chess player, we should see there a whole world of feelings, images, ideas, emotion and passion.

—Alfred Binet



# CHESS REVIEW

THE PICTURE CHESS MAGAZINE

Column 22 Number 8 August, 1954  
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I. A. Horowitz

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CHESS REVIEW, AUGUST, 1954

# Readers' Forum

Readers are invited to use these columns for their  
comments on matters of interest to chessplayers.

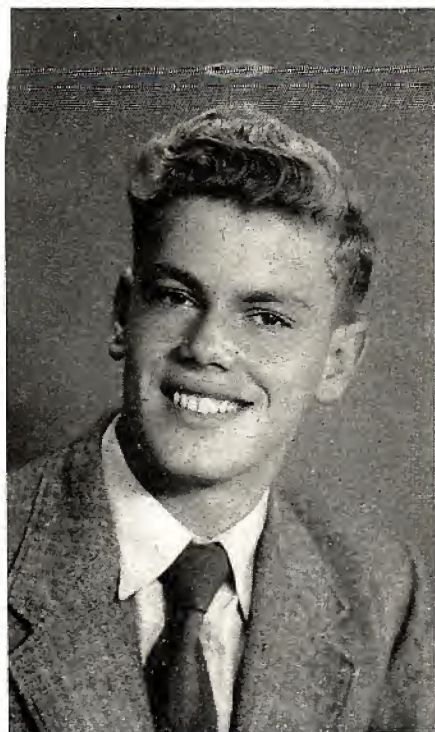
## MISTAKEN IDENTITIES

I often pitied the two Laskers, the two  
Johns (Switzerland) and England's two  
Johners (Switzerland) and England's two  
Woods (G. and B. H.), fated to go through  
life confused with their respective name-  
sakes. Not till 4½ years ago, when my  
son started playing chess, did I dream  
that there would ever be two Purdys  
victims of the same cruel fate. Now the  
said youth (aged 18) is already an Aus-  
tralian master, having won an invitation  
tourney in Sydney ahead of myself, Gold-  
stein, Langof (formerly ranked as master  
in Switzerland) and Klass.

As my initials are C. J. S. and his are  
J. S., we are dropping initials and becom-  
ing Cecil and John Purdy respectively.  
Some American publications, however  
(not CHESS REVIEW), have already  
got it wrong and are alluding to the  
"Australian junior, Cecil Purdy." I was  
born in 1907, John in 1935. European  
magazines have started mixing us up  
almost inextricably, publishing John's  
games as mine and vice versa.

John is also a tennis champ with more  
tennis trophies than chess.

Yours Cecilially  
CECIL PURDY  
Sydney, Australia



JOHN PURDY

## BASIC CHESS LIBRARY

In the June issue, G. Slocum of Brook-  
mont, Md., stated that he would like "to  
compare notes with other dubs" on a  
preferred reading chess book list.

This has been my interest for quite  
some time—to select a basic chess li-  
brary. My selection is as follows:

1. Beginner—An Invitation to Chess by  
Chernev and Harkness.
2. Advanced Beginner—The Complete  
Chessplayer by Reinfeld\* and/or The  
Game of Chess by Tarrasch.
3. Openings, introductory—How to Win  
in the Chess Openings and Modern Ideas  
in the Chess Openings by Horowitz.
4. Openings, advanced—Ideas Behind  
the Chess Openings by Fine,\* Practical  
Chess Openings by Fine\* and Winning  
Chess Traps by Chernev. (PCO gives the  
best lines; WCT gives the worse lines.)

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Chess by Chernev and Reinfeld.\*

6. Middle Game, specific topics—The  
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Borovsky, The Art of Sacrifice in Chess  
by Spielman, The Art of Checkmate by  
Renaud & Kahn and My System by  
Nimzovich.

7. End-game—Practical Chess Endings  
by Fine.\*

8. Master Games—500 Master Games  
of Chess by Tartakover and du Mont.\*  
(If you can afford it: game collections by  
individual grandmasters.)

9. Chess History, Pieces and Rules—  
The Adventure of Chess by Lasker and  
The Book of Chessmen.

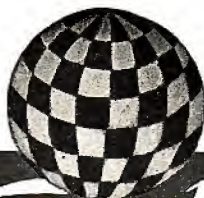
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# The World of Chess



ARTHUR B. BISGUIER

## INTERNATIONAL

### Gala Performance

From opening gun to homestretch, a tight race for top honors characterized the second Pan-American Chess Tournament at the Hollywood Athletic Club in Los Angeles. The victor was Arthur B. Bisguier of New York, recently crowned USCF Champion, who here scored  $11\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$  in 14 Swiss rounds and enriched himself to the extent of a \$1,000 first prize. Bisguier's only loss was to Vladimir Pafnutieff of San Francisco in the ninth round, which also saw the sole defeat of Nicolas Rossolimo, former French champion, by Arturo Pomar of Spain.

Throughout the tournament, the outcome of which was in doubt until the final round, half a dozen powerful contenders took turns occupying first place. At the end, they were separated from one another by narrow  $\frac{1}{2}$  point margins. Larry Evans of New York, former U. S. champion, was runner-up with 11-3, followed by Rossolimo and Herman Steiner of Los Angeles with  $10\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$  each. Tying for fifth and sixth with 10-4 each were Pomar and James T. Sherwin of New York.

Isaac I. Kashdan and Jack Moscovitz, both formerly of New York and now of Los Angeles, finished with  $9\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$  and 9-5 respectively. Bracketed together with  $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$  each were A. Kaminski of New

York, Shelby Lyman of Boston, Kenneth Grover of Taholah, Wash., Olaf Ulvestad of Seattle and Harry Borochoy and Irving Rivise, both of Los Angeles.

Coming so soon after his triumph in the USCF championship in New York, Bisguier's latest success, especially in view of the strength of the Pan-American field, shows him playing at the peak of his form. Evans, too, turned in a first-rate performance, though he is probably gnashing his teeth at finishing again in second place behind Arthur. The friendly chess rivalry between these two young international masters is reminiscent of the historic feudin' and fussin' between Fine and Reshevsky in an earlier day.

The gathering was attended by 74 players including 69 Americans from 9 states, 3 Canadians, 1 Spaniard (Pomar) and 1 Frenchman (Rossolimo, who has announced his intention of seeking U. S. citizenship). The tournament director was Charles Kodil, who officiated in his usual capable manner.

In the rapid transit adjunct of the Pan-American Tournament, Larry Evans demonstrated his lightning superiority with the score of 19-2. He lost only to Louis Spinner of Los Angeles, who distinguished himself by placing second with  $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ , ahead of such celebrities as Sherwin and Bisguier.

The photos (Bisguier and Rossolimo) are by Nancy Roos. She says: "If the players look hot, they were! The ventilation was poor. Rossolimo suffered particularly, as seen in this amusing portrait."

### Variations on a Theme

Underlining the massive Soviet chess strength, against which the United States and Argentina struggled bravely but futilely in recent team matches, are the devastating results of Russian-British and Russian-Swedish contests.

In London, the visiting Russians swamped their hosts with an  $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  score in a double round match on 10 boards. On top board, C. H. O'D. Alexander succeeded in drawing with Vassily Smyslov after losing his first-round game, while another draw in the second round was credited to W. A. Fairhurst vs. the Russian, I. Boleslavsky. A feature of the match was the "manning" of two boards by women players. On ninth board, the



NICOLAS ROSSOLIMO

pairing was Mrs. Elizabeth Bykova (USSR), world women's champion, vs. Miss Eileen Tranmer, British women's champion; on tenth board, Mrs. K. Zvorikina, Soviet women's champion, opposed Miss Anne Sunnucks. The latter obtained the third draw of the match in the second round.

It was pretty much the same success story for the Russians in Stockholm, where the Swedes could score only 3 points to the Russians' 13 in an 8 board, double round match. This event turned up a hero, however, in the person of E. Lundin of Sweden, who downed by  $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  the man who had swept 4 match games in New York—D. Bronstein. Three draws were salvaged by the Swedish players, G. Stahlberg, B. Horberg and R. Goode, vis-a-vis V. Smyslov, Y. Averbach and T. Petrosyan respectively.

### Qualifying Quartet

A fine victory was achieved by Wolfgang Unzicker of West Germany when he scored 15-4 in the FIDE European zonal tournament held at Munich, Germany. He won 11 games, drew 8, lost none. Second and third with  $14\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$  each were J. H. Donner of Holland and B. Rabar of Yugoslavia, while another Yugoslav, A. Fuderer, tallied 14-5 in fourth place. All players mentioned now qualify for next year's interzonal competition.



## State Beats Province

By the close score of 11-10, Minnesota defeated Manitoba in the annual match at Detroit Lakes, Minnesota, between the state and the province. Winners for the home team were K. N. Pederson, W. K. Kaiser, Clem Simmer, P. Heuhnert, R. C. Beito, E. F. Freier, W. A. McManigal, Ray Lemke and Robert Narveson. Full points for Canada were registered by H. Yanofsky, M. Desser, S. Pedlar, J. Filkow, J. Shebaylo, R. Bedard (winning by default), D. Jacobson and P. Daly. On top board, Kurt Brasket of Minnesota played strongly against D. A. Yanofsky, Canadian co-champion, and secured an advantageous position at adjournment. Later, however, this game was called a draw when it became clear that Minnesota could not be headed off.

## For Meritorious Service

Two prizes of \$125 each were offered by E. B. Martin for the most brilliant and the best played games turned in by the American players in the recent USA-USSR match. Hans Kmoch, tournament director and referee, awarded the prize for the best played game to Larry Evans for his fourth round game against Mark Taimanov and the brilliancy prize to Donald Byrne for his fourth round victory over Yuri Averbach.

## Drastic Shift

Sudden, unexpected and as yet unexplained cancellation of the international team tournament scheduled to be held in Buenos Aires during September was announced by the Argentina Chess Federation. As a result, this competition will be transferred to Amsterdam, Holland, according to a statement by Folke Rogard, president of the FIDE.

As a sequel, the USCF has announced that the late change in site does not allow sufficient time for it to make arrangements for a U.S. team to participate.

## Close Finish

Yugoslavia has won from Switzerland by 8-7 in a match by mail which was begun sometime in 1952.

## UNITED STATES

### NATIONAL

#### Title Leaves U. S.

As the first Canadian to win the U. S. junior championship, Ross E. Siemms made history at Long Beach, California, when he bested a tough field of 44 with a tally of 8½-1½. Hardly less newsworthy was the feat of Larry Remlinger in finishing second with 7½-2½ at the age of 12. The defending champion, Pvt. Saul Yarkak of Ft. Belvoir, Virginia, was outlucked when he failed to arrive in time for his first game. He nevertheless made a strong



Photo by Rev. J. E. Kimberly  
Alabama players in action at the first state championship at the Central YMCA in Birmingham, Alabama, July 3-5, 1954.

effort to overcome this opening deficit and succeeded in placing third with 7-3.

At the conclusion of the major event, Siemms added the U. S. junior speed title to his regular championship.

### REGIONAL

#### Gathering of the Clans

An army of 96 players from a dozen states and one foreign country converged on Chicago in the Great Lakes Open Tournament, sponsored by the Austin Chess and Checker Club. Game scores of 6-1 each and a tie in S.-B. points saw Arturo Pomar, touring Spanish master, and Robert Steinmeyer of St. Louis divide a \$270 first prize. Third to seventh on S.-B. points with 5½-1½ each were the following players in the order named: Povilas Tautvaisas (Chicago), Angelo Sandrin (Chicago), John Tums (Chicago), Richard Kujoth (Wisconsin) and Robert Uhlmann (Michigan).

#### Intercity Clashes

Meeting on neutral ground in Erie, Pennsylvania, teams from Buffalo, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio, tangled on 12 boards. Victory went to Buffalo by 7½-4½. In another intercity match, Atlanta, Georgia, defeated Birmingham, Alabama, by 12½-3½.

### ALABAMA

The first tournament for the Alabama championship, sponsored by the Birmingham Chess Club, was a highly successful event attracting 28 players from all parts

of the state. G. C. Bates, whose picture was flashed over a local TV station, was winner with 5½ points, followed by H. B. Gambrell in second place and Dr. Christian Wingard and Tony Janes sharing third and fourth. With the exception of Janes, who came from Demopolis, all others mentioned represented Birmingham. John Addington efficiently directed the tournament.

### IOWA

A 32 player, 5 round Swiss at Ames for the state title was bagged by S. Sorenson of Iowa City with a score of 4½-1½. Marvin Baldwin was the only player to hold the new champion to a draw. Second to fifth with 4-1 each were Dan Reynolds (Des Moines), Leo Ratermanis (Iowa City), L. Gray (Davenport) and R. Bullard (Des Moines), who finished in the order named on S.-B. totals.

### MICHIGAN

In the best and biggest Michigan chess event ever staged, L. Dreiberger of Saginaw took the state championship away from Detroit by a score of 8-1 in a 56 player Swiss. Second and third were L. Stolzenberg and George Eastman, both of Detroit, with 7½-1½ and 7-2 respectively. Fourth went to Ervin Underwood of Columbus,

### ON THE COVER

With a strong note of Morphy remembrance, the current USCF "Open" Championship is being held in conjunction with a "Chess Week" in Morphy's home town.





## COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S. AND CANADA

Abbreviations—SS Tmt: Swiss System Tournament (in 1st round entries paired by lot or selection; in subsequent rounds players with similar scores paired). RR Tmt: Round Robin Tournament (each man plays every other man). KO Tmt: Knock-out Tournament (losers or low scorers eliminated). \$\$: Cash prizes. EF: Entry fee. CC: Chess Club. CF: Chess Federation. CA: Chess Association. CL: Chess League.

### South Carolina—August 20-22

South Carolina State Championship at Columbia Hotel Ballroom, Columbia, S. C.: 5 rd SS Tmt: limited to state residents: \$\$: EF \$3: 1st rd, 7 P.M. Friday, Aug. 20. Write to L. L. Foster, 1704 Green St., Columbia, South Carolina.

### New England—September 3-6

New England CA Annual Tourney at Huntington Av. Branch, YMCA, Boston, Mass. 7 rd SS Tmt limited to NE residents: \$\$ & trophies, \$700 total, \$100 guaranteed for 1st in Class A; EF Class A, \$10; B, \$5; Novice, \$3, plus \$1 NECA membership. Registration must be postmarked no later than Aug. 29. Write for details and entry forms to F. J. Sanborn, 84 Fenway, Boston 15, Mass.

### Florida—September 4-6

Florida State Championship, sponsored by the Florida CL at the Chess Divan, St. Petersburg, Fla. Business meeting 10 AM, Sept. 4. \$\$ & trophies. For details, write to Major J. B. Holt, Long Beach, via Sarasota, Florida.

### Illinois—September 4-6

Illinois State Championship at LaSalle Room, Hotel Pere Marquette (air-conditioned): 7 rd SS Tmt open to state residents: EF \$5 plus \$1 rating fee or USCF membership: \$\$ special and guaranteed 1st of \$75: entries close 2:15 P.M. CDST, Sept. 4. Write for details: H. Cramer, 117 Machin St., Peoria, Illinois.

### 54th U. S. Open, Milwaukee, 1953

Tournament book of 218 selected games from the national open at Milwaukee won by Donald Byrne. Edition is limited, mimeographed, plastic ring binding. Price: \$2. postpaid.

Order from JACK SPENCE, 208 So. 25 Av. Omaha 2, Nebraska.

### Nebraska—September 4-6

Fourth Annual Midwest Open Championship at Northwest Public Service Bldg., North Platte: 6 rd. SS Tmt: EF \$6: \$\$: for information and room reservations, write to B. E. Ellsworth, 302 South Maple St., North Platte, Nebraska.

### Ohio—September 4-6

Ohio State Open Tournament at the Seneca Hotel, Columbus, Ohio: 7 rd SS Tmt (50 moves in 2 hours): 2 rd Saturday, 3 Sunday, 2 Monday. Registration closes 12 noon (EST) Sept. 4. Trophy and guaranteed minimum 1st prize of \$75. Open to all players, highest Ohio resident wins State title, highest Ohio woman wins women's title, highest Ohio junior wins junior title. EF \$8, membership in USCF and OCA required (\$6 annual dues). If possible bring own set and clock. Write to Ross Owens, 124 South Point Drive, Avon Lake, Ohio.

### Pennsylvania—September 4-6

Pennsylvania State Championship at the YMCA in Johnstown: 7 rd SS Tmt, open to state residents or members of chess clubs in state: EF \$2, plus \$6 for USCF and PSCF dues. For details, write to Dr. E. J. Gording, 1015 Graham Avenue, Windber, Pennsylvania.

### Southwest—September 4-6

Southwestern Open Championship at the Hotel Texas, Fort Worth, Texas: 7 rd SS Tmt: details on EF, \$\$ to be settled by vote (EF \$10 or \$5); open to USCF members; write to F. R. Graves, 202 Farm & Home Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

### Virginia—September 4-6

Virginia State Championship at the Roanoke Chess Club, Roanoke Garden Center, Elmwood Park, Roanoke, Virginia: 7 rd SS Tmt, open to members of Virginia CF (annual dues \$1); EF \$3.00; 1st rd, 2 PM, 2nd 7 PM, Sept. 4, 3 rd Sunday, 2 Sept. 6. Business meeting 10 AM, Sept. 4. \$\$ & trophy. Write to L. C. Morgan, Rt. 2, Box 267, Roanoke, Va.

### Indiana—October 2-3

Fort Wayne Open Chess Tournament at World Friendship Hall, YMCA, 226 East Washington Blvd., Ft. Wayne, Ind. 5 rd SS Tmt (S. B. tie breaks, USCF rated) at 1 PM each day. EF \$2 plus \$1 rating fee for non-USCF members: \$\$ for 1st to 3rd, on percentage of EF. For details write to William R. Shuler, 3025 Winter Street, Fort Wayne 5, Indiana.

### Wisconsin—November 26-28

1st Annual Wisconsin State Open at location to be announced later. EF \$7 plus \$1 rating fee: \$\$ total \$250 guaranteed, including minimum of 100 for 1st, 50 moves in 2 hours. Open to all. For details, write to Arpad Elo, 3935 North Fiebrantz Drive, Rt. 12, Milwaukee 10, Wisconsin.

For benefit of our readers, these items are printed if reported by authorized officials at least two months in advance.

6½-2½. James Barry, Thomas Jenkins, Dr. Wm. A. Henkin, Janis Jurjevskis, Henry Meifert, Marvin Palmer and James Schroeder all scored 6-3 but were separated in the order given by the S-B. tie-breaking formula.

Lucille Kellner was unopposed as women's champion.

## RHODE ISLAND

Walter Suesman of Providence swept a round robin by 6-0 to become state champion. Former titleholder Albert Martin, losing only to Suesman, was runner-up with 5-1. Charles Kisiel, 3½-2½, was third.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

In the open South Dakota round robin at Rapid City, John Penquite of Des Moines, Iowa, chalked up a 7-0 slam. Outdistanced in second place was Carl Weber of Salina, Kansas, 4½-2½. As highest ranking South Dakotan, third prize winner Donald C. Emigh of Rapid City, 4-3, earned the state title.

## TEXAS

At Corpus Christi, Blake Stevens of San Antonio, Owen Johnson of Dallas and Harley W. Wilbur of Corpus Christi wound up in that order on S-B. points with game scores of 5-1 each. Shane O'Neil, twelfth in the roster of 38 players, won the junior championship, while Mrs. Hanni Meyers, as ranking woman player, gained the women's title.

## LOCAL EVENTS

*California.* With the fine score of 8-1 William Addison annexed the 1954-55 championship of Northern California. Close behind in the 19 man Swiss were Dmitry Poliakoff, 7½-1½, and James Schmitt, 7-2. All three hail from San Francisco.

*Florida.* According to the *Florida Chess News*, a chess drive begun in Broward County about a year ago by R. E. Burry, chess aditor of the *Fort Lauderdale Sunday News*, and John Harvey of Hollywood bore fruit recently when the on-rushing Broward County Chess Club scored a sensational 6½-2½ upset victory over the prominent Greater Miami Chess Club. Broward winners were Fred Borges, Alan Finn, Roman, J. W. Hutchinson, R. E. Burry and Dr. Brunner. For Greater Miami, only Fred Stoppel and Don Richardson could score full points. Vander Roest of Broward drew with N. B. Church.

In a 6 round Swiss for the South Florida Interscholastic Championship, 15 year old Jeremy Jordan of Dade High School was successful with 5-1.

*Illinois.* A return match with the Decatur Chess Club saw the University of Illinois again triumphant. Paul Poschel, C. H. Liu, James E. Warren, Eugene Radzimovsk' and Harold Hughart were University winners on 5 of the 6 boards, with Hugh Myer inserting a point for his side.



## CANADA

### Ontario

A stubbornly fought match between Frank R. Anderson, Canadian co-champion, and Geza Fuster, Toronto crack, ended in double victory for Anderson by 3½-4½. Seven games were drawn.

Another exploit by Anderson was his triumph in 44 moves over I. Bondarevsky, visiting USSR virtuoso, in an exhibition game at Toronto. The Canadian master thus obtained revenge for his loss to Bondarevsky a few months ago in a cable contest. A. Kotov, in another exhibition game, downed Paul Vaitonis of Hamilton in 50 moves.

### Manitoba

Of the four classes in the Winnipeg city championship, all round robins, A and C were played at the Jewish Chess Club and B and D at the YMCA. A, B, C, and D winners were, respectively, Matynia, Dougherty, Penn and Frantzen.

### Quebec

A final round victory over A. Shilov gave the Quebec city championship to H. Matthai with a tally of 8½-1½. Second was M. Fox, 8-2.

At the Cercle Philidor in Montreal, J. P. Labelle won the club title with 9-1 showing. P. Dore, 8½-1½, took second.

## LATIN AMERICA

### Dominican Republic

In honor of Generalissimo Trujillo, who has shown great kindness for many years to Jewish refugees, a prize cup was presented to the Chess Club of the Republic by Dr. Maurice B. Hexter, president of the Dominican Republic Settlement Association, on the occasion of his recent annual inspection tour of the Jewish colony in the Dominican Republic.

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## FOREIGN

### Australia

Sydney's Eastern Suburbs Invitation Tournament resulted in a spectacular triumph by 18 year old John Purdy. The youngster took first prize with an 8-3 score in a round robin that included such luminaries as his father, C. J. S. Purdy (world postal chess champion and long a member of Australia's chess elite, M. E. Goldstein, I. Langof and H. Klass. The elder Purdy, Goldstein and P. J. Viner, each scoring 7-4, finished in the order named on tie-breaking points.

Victoria shaded South Australia by 4½-3½ in a telegraphic match. On first board L. Endzelins of South Australia defeated K. Ozols.

### Egypt

S. Z. Basyouni won the national title.

### England

Fulfilling expectations, C. H. O'D. Alexander, 7½-2½, easily won the Bristol Invitation Tournament.

Results of various Easter Congresses: At Birmingham, P. Harris and D. G. Horseman tied for first with 6½-1½ each. Harris then stepped out of the picture and Horseman played a short match with P. N. Wallis for the Midland championship, which the latter won by 2-0. The Lan-

cashire Easter Congress at Salford went jointly to Sgt. K. R. Smith the strong American player stationed in England, and R. G. Wade of New Zealand, each scoring 3½-1½. In Wallasey, the Cheshire Easter Congress was won by B. H. Wood, and in Leeds the Yorkshire Easter Congress resulted in a win by J. H. Beaty. The West of England Championship, held at Newquay, was credited to J. M. Aitken, 5½-1½.

Performing brilliantly at Ilford, R. Peritz of Israel, 4-1, numbered among his victims Milner-Barry, Hooper and Fazekas.

Top honors in Division A of the London Chess League were gained by Hampstead with 10-1 as against Ilford's 9½-1½.

### Portugal

The new champion is J. M. Ribeiro, who succeeds D. de Oliveira.

### South Africa

A Johannesburg-Pretoria alliance downed a combination of Rhodesian clubs by 12½-9½ in a double-round match.

### Spain

The new national champion is Francisco J. Perez by virtue of an outstanding 14½-2½ triumph in an 18 man round robin. Second and third on a tie-breaking system with 12½-4½ each were Roman Toran and Jaime Llado respectively.

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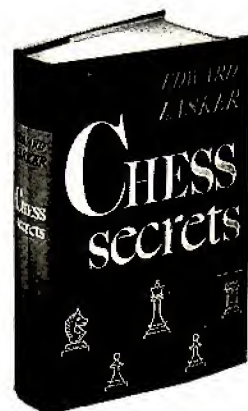
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# Game of the Month

THE RUSSIAN CHESS TEAM has two successful trips behind it. In the first one, Argentina was beaten 20½-11½ and France 15-1. In the second, the U.S.A. remained the inferior with 12-20, and England 1-15 (or counting in the women players 1½-18½). In accordance with expectations, Russia has thereby confirmed her world leadership. If there is any surprise, it is definitely not in the U.S.S.R. victories but rather in the stubborn resistance presented by the U.S.A. as well as Argentina. Let us place these results under a magnifying glass.

Against the U.S.A., Russia presented a stronger line-up than that vs. Argentina, with Smyslov free after his match with Botvinnik. As the U.S.A. scored a half-point more, indeed, that country's feat may be regarded as a sort of equivalent of championship of the Western Hemisphere, or, if one prefers, equal to second place in the whole world against which, at best, only Yugoslavia might compete.

It is not solely the total U.S.A. score, however, but also the individual results which mark a small but decided difference in favor of the U.S.A. None of the Argentinians scored better than 50% (only Bolbochan and Guimard made 2 out of 4). Two of the Americans surpassed that: Donald Byrne defeated Averbach 3 to 1, and Evans won from Taimanov by 2½ to 1½. The percentage attained by the U.S.A. (12 out of 32) matches exactly the outcome of the contest at Moscow in 1946 (12½ to 7½ or 37½%). If one matches Botvinnik's absence with Fine's, one reaches the conclusion that, in the past 10 years, the Russian superiority has not increased, the gap between Eastern and Western chess has not widened and is possibly even narrowing somewhat. Indeed, the first half of the recent Challengers' Tournament at Zurich indicated that the differences between East and West are minimal.

IN THIS CONNECTION, it may perhaps be of interest to compare the figures attained by the Western challengers against each of the Russian tournament teams. Reshevsky scored 8-8 and 7-9; Najdorf, 8-8 and 8-8; and the writer of these lines, 7-9 and 6½-9½. By this evidence, a team consisting of 8 Najdorfs, 8 Reshevskys or 8 Euwes scored better results than either the Argentinian or the U.S.A. team.

We remain silent about France and England. Except to say that France's result was much deflated. The two leading French boards, Bernstein and Tartakover, set their sights too high, spurned the draw and played to win at all costs. It is true they had the right positions for it, but a trifle more prudence against Bronstein and Keres, those Olympian Gods, was certainly in order. It is even said, for instance, that Bernstein fell asleep during his first game. I don't know if this is true, but it is clear that this just isn't done against Bronstein.

The heroes of the New York engagement were Donald Byrne and Larry Evans. It may be true that Byrne's third round victory on the time-limit and Evans' unexpected triumph in the second game were somewhat beyond expectation, but that does not detract from the fact that the fighting spirit displayed by these young Americans was of a special brand, as good in favorable or in ill fortune, which holds promise for the future. The Young Guard has, indeed, given an excellent account of itself and demonstrated itself a match for the Russian grandmasters. The result attained by the juniors (8 out of 16) betokens a remarkable confirmation of the supposition already mentioned, that the turning point against the Russian supremacy has already been crossed.

HERE follows Evans' fourth-round win against Taimanov. The opening is the same as in the first round between these



DR. MAX EUWE  
Former World Champion.

two adversaries, except for reversed colors. In the first, Taimanov demonstrated the attacking power which emanates from Black's line-up on the King-side, and, in this fourth game, it looks as though he is now going to show the force of White's position on the other wing. Such dual performance amounts generally to a strong, psychological weapon. But Evans proves to be unsusceptible. Even though Taimanov, playing briskly, first sacrifices a Pawn, then places a Rook in take—seemingly a prepared variation—Evans keeps his head and turns the tables by an effective counter-thrust. Cold-bloodedness in the hour of danger and tactical skill in winding up. There you have the two most important qualities exhibited by Evans in this game.

## KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Mark Taimanov		Larry Evans	
White		Black	
1 P-QB4	N-KB3	4 P-K4	O-O
2 N-KB3	P-KN3	5 P-Q4	P-Q3
3 N-B3	B-N2	6 B-K2	....

Deployment of White's Bishop at K2 seems preferable against the usual build-up with ... QN-Q2 and ... P-K4, rather than fianchettoing. But, under these conditions, Black resorts to a much more active development.

6 ....	P-K4
7 O-O	N-B3
8 P-Q5	....



Another theme is 8 B-K3 as Reshevsky played in various games against Najdorf. But the latter's drawing variation, 8 ... R-K1, 9 P-Q5, N-Q5! as employed in the Challengers' Tournament, chilled the American leader's liking for this form of developing.

8 . . . . .	N-K2
9 N-K1	N-Q2
10 N-Q3	. . . .

In the Taimanov—Bronstein games at Moscow, 1952, and the Taimanov—Najdorf at the Challengers' Tournament, 1953, 10 B-K3 occurred here, so as to keep this Bishop bearing on Black's Queen-side: 10 ... P-KB4 11 P-B3, P-B5 12 B-B2. A drawback, however, exists in that a subsequent advance of Black's King Knight Pawn then takes place with a gain of tempo. As appears in the sequel, Taimanov has other means for taking the hostile Queen-side under fire.

10 . . . . .	P-KB4
11 P-B3	. . . .

In the first game, Evans continued with 11 PxP, PxP 12 P-B4, P-K5 13 N-B2 but did not succeed in causing difficulties for his opponent.

11 . . . . .	P-B5
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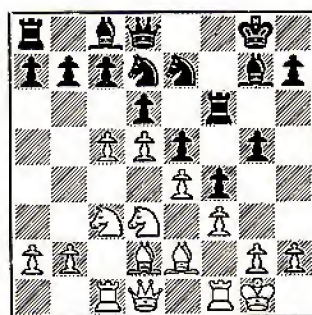
Now the White Bishop is denied access to its K3.

12 B-Q2	. . . .
---------	---------

White wishes to deploy the Bishop on the K1—N4 diagonal for the present. He can, at need, still move it to B2.

12 . . . . .	P-KN4
13 R-B1	R-B3

Another method for Black is 13 ... N-B3, 14 ... R-B2 and 15 ... N-N3 whereby the Rook helps in the defense of the second rank. The system here is sharper.



14 P-B5	. . . .
---------	---------

A promising Pawn sacrifice, by which White increases and quickens his possibilities for Queen-side attacks.

14 . . . . .	NxBP
--------------	------

14 ... PxP is also possible, but it is clear that exchange of the passive Black Knight for the active White one must benefit Black.

15 NxN	PxN
16 N-R4	P-N3
17 P-QN4	. . . .

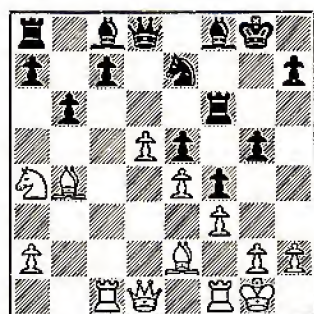
The consequence of White's sacrifice. It now also becomes clear why White's Queen Bishop must stand on Q2.

17 . . . . .	PxP
18 BxNP	. . . .

In compensation for the sacrificed Pawn, White has the control of the open Queen Bishop file and a fine co-ordination of his pieces.

18 . . . . .	B-B1!
--------------	-------

A strong, defensive move, as is soon revealed.



19 RxP?	. . . .
---------	---------

White ought to have prepared his Queen-side attack with 19 Q-N3 and 20 KR-Q1 but considers that he can undertake a decisive operation at once. He figures on 19 ... QxR 20 P-Q6, and, for Black, "Good counsel now comes high"; (1) 20 ... Q-N2 21 PxN, BxP 22 BxB, QxB 23 Q-Q5† or (2) 20 ... Q-Q1 21 PxN with the same consequences or (3) 20 ... Q-B3 (or 20 ... Q-Q2) 21 PxN, B-KN2 22 Q-Q5†!

19 . . . . .	N-B4!!
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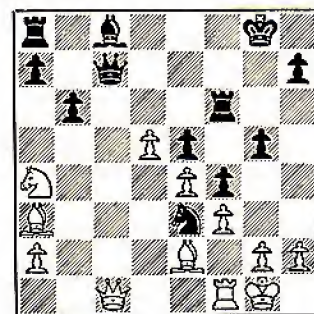
A thunderbolt from a clear sky! Now White is confronted with three threats: ... QxR, ... BxB and ... N-K6. All at once, he cannot escape a serious setback in material.

20 BxB	. . . .
--------	---------

Other moves are no better. On 20 RxB, RxR 21 BxB, Black has the *zwischenzug*, 21 ... N-K6; and, after 20 PxN, QxR 21 BxB, KxB, the White Pawns are irremediably weakened.

20 . . . . .	QxR
21 B-R3	N-K6
22 Q-B1	. . . .

White strives for an end-game with only the Exchange down, in which his protected, passed Pawn, coupled with proper posting of his pieces, may still yield drawing chances.



22 . . . . .	Q-KN2!
--------------	--------

Black is of a mind that he must strive for attack which, supported by his powerful Knight, must soon gain momentum.

The gain of another Exchange, possible by 22 ... Q-Q2 23 N-B3, NxR 24 QxN, is subject to a number of technical problems. It is a general rule that the sum of two advantages weighs heaviest when they are of diverse nature. Hence,

in this instance, the Exchange plus attack carries more weight than the Exchange plus the Exchange.

23 R-B2	B-Q2
24 N-B3	P-N5
25 B-N2	. . . .

In order to be able, in due time, to menace the King Pawn, the only weak spot in Black's position. The fall of the Pawn, too, with White's consequent, united, passed Pawns, might lead to winning chances like those Taimanov had against an Exchange for a time in the second game in this match.

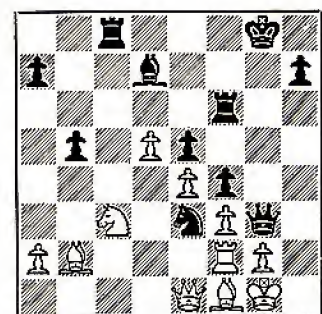
25 . . . . .	P-N6
26 PxP	QxP

The gain of a second Exchange, by 26 ... PxP, is even less inviting than it was before as White gets an important Pawn in return. An immediate decision is now threatened by 27 ... R-R3.

27 B-B1	. . . .
---------	---------

To guard KN2 and allow the Rook egress and so to supply a flight square for the King at B2.

27 . . . . .	R-QB1
28 Q-K1	P-N4



28 ... R-R3 is a definite win, also; but Black quietly improves his position before delivering the decisive stroke. He now threatens 29 ... P-N5 30 N-Q1 (30 N-K2 occurs below), R-R3 31 R-K2, NxR 32 QxN, B-N4, etc. Or 31 R-Q2, R-R7 and 32 ... Q-R5, etc.

29 N-K2	. . . .
---------	---------

White can hold out longer with 29 N-Q1 or 29 R-K2. On the other hand, 20 BxP loses instantly to 29 ... R-R3 30 R-K2, Q-R7† and 31 ... QxP mate.

29 . . . . .	Q-R5
--------------	------

Again, with a threat of great finality: 30 ... R-R3.

30 P-N3	. . . .
---------	---------

Just about the only recourse.

30 . . . . .	PxP
31 NxP	. . . .

White is playing for the "swindle," 31 ... QxN†? 32 R-N2!

31 . . . . .	NxB!
32 N-B5	. . . .

Other possibilities: (1) 32 KxN, B-R6† 33 K-K2, QxN; (2) 32 RxN, R-B7; (3) 32 QxN, QxN† 33 R-N2, QxR† 34 KxQ (34 QxQ†, R-KN3), R-B7†, etc.

32 . . . . .	R-N3†
--------------	-------

From here on, White cannot get a word in edgewise.

33 KxN	Q-R8†	35 K-Q1	QxQ†
34 K-K2	R-B7†	36 KxQ	R-N8†
			Resigns

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



# Selected Games from the USA vs USSR MATCH

## Part 1

### First Blood

The first decision in the match was this early loss by Evans to Taimanov, at board 8 in the 1st round. Life ran an account of this game, and of Evans' 4th round vindication (see Game of the Month, this issue). The notes here are by Hans Kmoch.

#### KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Larry Evans	White	Mark Taimanov	Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	6 B-K2	P-K4
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	7 O-O	N-B3
3 N-QB3	B-N2	8 P-Q5	N-K2
4 P-K4	P-Q3	9 N-K1	N-Q2
5 N-B3	O-O	10 N-Q3	....

The results of this line in recent tournaments have been discouraging for White. But Larry has a new idea. He plans to act on the King-side, whereas only Queen-side action has been tried so far by others.

10 ....	P-KB4
11 PxP	....

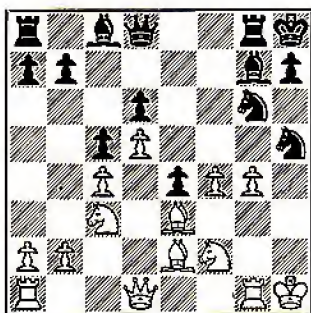
11 P-B3, P-B5 favors Black (see Najdorf—Gligorich, CHESS REVIEW, page 239, August, 1953).

11 ....	PxP	15 K-R1	R-KN1
12 P-B4	P-K5	16 R-KN1	P-B4
13 N-B2	N-KB3	17 P-KR3	N-N3
14 B-K3	K-R1	18 P-KN4	....

White's last is bold but consistent. It is by no means this move which costs White the game.

18 ....	PxP
19 PxP	N-R4!?

A brilliant sacrifice of an unusual type. It works perfectly, however, only if it is accepted.



20 PxN	....
--------	------

Suicide. White exposes himself to an irresistible attack. Correct is 20 Q-Q2! followed possibly by 21 QNxP. Black then lacks a convincing continuation, and the game may go either way, according to an extensive analysis carried out by Evans and Taimanov.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

The rest of the game is easy to understand.

20 ....	Q-R5†	28 QxR	QxP†!
21 K-N2	NxP†!	29 K-Q2	B-R3!
22 K-B1	B-R6†	30 RxR†	KxR
23 NxB	QxN†	31 NxP	BxQ†
24 K-B2	QR-KB1	32 KxB	Q-R6†
25 B-B3	N-Q6†!	33 K-Q2	N-K4
26 K-K2	RxB	34 R-N1†	K-B1
27 Q-Q2	RxB†!	35 R-N3	Q-R5

Resigns

### Counter-action

White obtains the better of it in the opening. He then fails, however, to stop Black's counter-action on the Queen-side and is thoroughly outplayed in this game from the 4th round, as shown in Hans Kmoch's annotations.

#### QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

Benoni Declined

Arthur B. Bisguier	White	Tigran Petrosyan	Black
--------------------	-------	------------------	-------

1 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-B4

This move is characteristic of variations belonging to the Benoni group. There is considerable chance, however, for transpositions to other openings.

3 N-KB3	....
Less committing than 3 P-Q5.	

3 ....	PxP	6 P-KN3	B-B4
4 NxP	N-B3	7 N-N3	B-K2
5 N-QB3	P-K3	8 B-N2	O-O
		9 O-O	P-Q3

This is a rather irregular position. White has the advantage.

10 P-K4	....
---------	------

Committing and unnecessary, though probably all right. White can maintain his advantage more smoothly with 10 N-Q4, followed by fianchettoing the other Bishop.

10 ....	N-K4	12 N-Q2	P-QR3
11 Q-K2	Q-B2	13 P-N3	....

White's last is another dubious move. 13 R-Q1 is preferable.

13 ....	P-QN4!
---------	--------

As White's Queen Knight is unprotected, Black can get in this advance, a positive relief for Black in all positions of this type (Maroczy bind).

14 P-B4	N-B3!
15 B-N2	....

15 PxP still loses a piece, because of 15 ... N-Q5 16 Q-Q3, QxN!

15 ....	P-N5
16 N-Q1	....

16 N-QR4 is unsatisfactory against 16 ... N-Q2 and 17 ... N-B4 as 17 NxN gives Black the better of it along the Queen file.

16 ....	P-QR4
17 N-K3	....

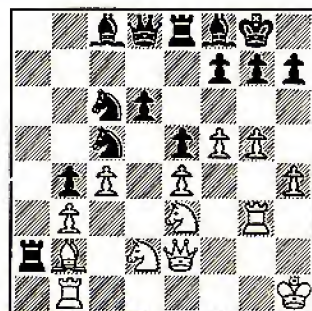
The text causes serious trouble. 17 N-B2, followed by 18 N-Q3, is better.

17 ....	P-R5	19 PxP	R-R7
18 QR-N1	PxP	20 P-N4	....

Here it is clear White badly needs a Knight at Q3, to enable him to dislodge Black's strong Rook, by R-R1 or N-B1. White's Pawn storm on the King-side is unavailing against Black's careful counter-measures.

20 ....	N-Q2	23 P-R4	Q-Q1
21 P-N5	R-K1	24 R-B3	B-B1
22 K-R1	N-B4	25 R-N3	P-K4!
		26 P-B5	....

Now, indeed, White needs only a couple of moves to make decisive headway. But Black strikes first.



26 ....	N-Q5!
---------	-------

Black's winning counter-attack has started. There is no adequate answer.

27 Q-B1	....
---------	------

The only move. If the Queen goes elsewhere, 28 ... N-Q6 wins a piece (28 Q-R5, P-N3 is as bad). Nor is 27 BxN playable: 27 ... PxB 28 N/3 any, BxP!

27 ....	N/5xNP
28 NxN	NxN
29 Q-K1	N-B4!

Using the open lines to play for the attack is much better than any attempt to hold on to the extra Pawn.

30 QxP	B-N2
31 N-Q5	R-R5
32 Q-Q2	....

Or 32 Q-B3, BxN 33 KPxB, Q-N3 34 R-QB1, R-N5, also with a winning attack for Black.

With the text, White threatens 33 N-B6†.

32 ....	BxN
33 QxB	R-N5!

Black's pin on the Bishop soon nets a piece.

34 B-KB3	Q-R1
35 Q-Q2	Q-N2
36 R-N2	R-N1

The primary threat is 37 ... N-R5.

37 B-Q1	QxP	40 PxRP†	K-R1
38 B-B2	QxQBP	41 QR-N1	QxP†
39 P-N6	RxB	42 R-R2	Q-KB5
		Resigns	

### An Opening Question

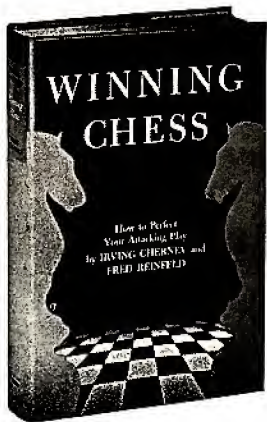
Black chooses a difficult line, in this game from Round 1. It is a question whether or not this defense offers sufficient chances for equality. On his eighth







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Black starts on a resourceful plan to gain counter-play by bringing this Knight to his Q5.

19 N-Q2	N-N2
20 N-B4	N-K3
21 N/B-N6	....

A complicated position, difficult to evaluate arises from 21 N-Q6, R-Q1 22 N-N6, NxN 23 PxN, Q-N1 24 N-B4, N-Q5. And on 22 QR-B1, N/2xP 23 NxN, NxN 24 RxR, NxR, Black is in good shape with a Pawn plus.

21 ....	R-N1	24 N-N6	N-Q5
22 QR-B1	B-KN2	25 Q-R4	B-K3
23 NxN	BxN	26 QxRP	P-N6

On 26 ... R-R1 27 QxP, RxP 28 B-B4, BxB 29 RxR, followed by 30 K-N2, Black has some chances for his Pawn minus.

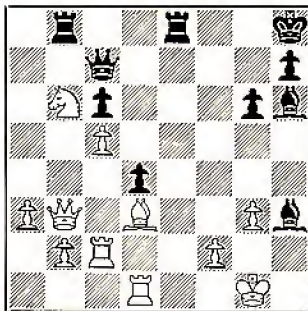
27 P-R3	P-B4
28 BxN	....

Here 28 N-B4 is best. It returns the Knight to the center and threatens N-Q6 if Black refuses to exchange Queens. After that, White has a clear advantage.

28 ....	PxB
29 PxP	BxP
30 B-Q3	....

The last move appeared at the time to be a painful necessity, to prevent B-B7 and ... P-Q6. Better is 30 Q-R4, B-B7 31 RxR, PxR 32 QxP as White then has two Pawns for the Exchange, giving about equal chances for both sides.

30 ....	BxP	32 QxNP	B-R3
31 Q-N4	K-R1	33 R-B2	....



33 ....	R-K6!
---------	-------

A winning move. The threat is 34 ... B-N5 to displace White's Rook from Q1, then 35 ... B-K3 wins a piece.

After 34 PxR, QxP† 35 K-R1, B-N5 36 R-KB1, B-B6† 37 RxR, QxR† 38 K-R2, BxP, White cannot hold the position.

34 K-R2	B-N5
35 R-KB1	Q-K4

Black's last is the most forthright move to win. Now, on 36 PxR, Black forces mate after 36 ... Q-R4† 37 K-N1, BxP† 38 R-B2, B-B6.

36 K-N1	B-K3
---------	------

Now Black, who is in severe time pressure, decides to win a piece. 36 ... Q-R4 transposes into the note above.

37 Q-N4	RxB
38 R-K1	Q-B3

And now Black begins to drift. The simple 38 ... Q-B4 leaves him a clear piece ahead, and he can win with 38 ... RxP† 39 PxR, QxP† 40 R-N2, B-K6† 41 K-R1, Q-R5† 42 R-R2, Q-K5† 43 R-N2, B-R6.

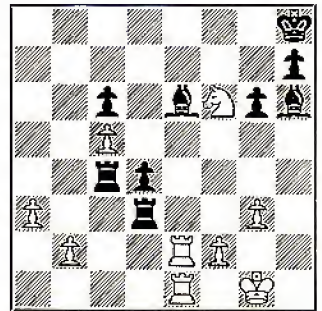
39 N-Q7	RxQ
---------	-----

Black probably still can win with 39 ... BxN 40 QxR†, B-KB1.

40 NxQ	R-B5
--------	------

Now Black's split second move, to meet time pressure, gives up the win irrevocably. Still, White stands somewhat better after 40 ... B-N6 41 R-K7 B-N2 42 R-K8†, B-B1 43 PxR, BxR 4 RxR†, K-N2 45 N-Q7, R-Q8† 46 K-N2, B-K5† 47 P-B3, B-B4 48 R-Q8, R-Q7† 49 K-B1, RxP 50 N-K5—or 49 ... B-Q6† 50 K-N1, RxP 51 N-K5, R-N8† 52 K-R2, R-N7† 53 K-R3, B-B8† 54 K-N4, P-Q6 55 K-B4.

41 R/2-K2	....
-----------	------



41 ....	R-B8
---------	------

The sealed move which Keres made after 50 minutes. It seems to lose by force as the game shows. Some of the interesting variations found during adjournment recess (and since) are:

1) 41 ... R-KB6 42 RxR, P-Q6 43 K-N2, P-Q7 44 KxR, R-B8 45 R-K7, B-N2 46 R-K8†, B-B1 47 RxR†, K-N2 48 R-Q1, RxR 49 R-Q8, KxN 50 K-K2, R-QB8 51 KxP, RxP and White's Pawn plus ought to win.

Or 45 ... PxR(N)† 46 K-K2, B-N2 47 R-B8†, B-B1 48 RxR†, K-N2 49 N-Q7, with two Pawns plus and a won game.

Or 43 ... R-KB4 44 R-Q6, RxN 45 RxR, P-Q7 46 R-KR1, R-B8 47 R-Q6 and wins.

2) 41 ... RxBP 42 RxR, R-B4 (or 42 ... R-KB6) 43 R-Q6, K-N2 (if 43 ... B-N4, 44 R-K7 wins) 44 R-K7†, K-B1 45 R-QB7, and White wins.



Max Pavey

Sketches are by B. F. Dolbin



3) 41 . . . B-Q7 42 RxB/6, BxR 43 R-K7, BxP† 44 K-N2, RxP† 45 K-R2, and wins.

4) 41 . . . B-B4 42 R-K7, B-N2 43 R-N7, and White wins—or 42 . . . P-N4 43 R-QB7, B-N3 44 R-K8†, BxR 45 RXP mate.

So far, the variations favor White, but the following lead to draws:

5) 41 . . . B-N1 42 R-K8, K-N2 43 Nx B, B-N4 44 R/1-K5, P-R3 45 K-N2, R-B7 46 R-N8, R-Q7 47 R-N7†, K-B1 (forced) 48 R-N8† Draw.

6) 41 . . . B-Q4 42 R-K7, B-N2 (42 . . . B-N1 transposes into the last variation) 43 R-K8† B-B1 44 RxB†, K-N2 45 N-Q7, R-B7 46 R-B4, R-B6 47 R-K7†, K-N1 48 R-K8†, K-N2 49 R-K7† Draw; for, if 49 . . . K-R3, 50 R-R4†, K-N4 51 R-K5† R-B4 52 P-B4 mate.

7) 41 . . . B-B2 42 R-K7, K-N2 43 N-K8†, K-N1 (43 . . . K-B1? 44 RxB†!) 44 N-B6† Draw—or 43 N-Q7? R-B8 44 RxB†, KxR 45 N-K5†, K-K3 46 NxR\$, RxR† 47 NxR, K-Q4 48 N-Q3, K-B5 with advantage for Black.

42 RxB RxR† 45 R-Q1 B-N4  
43 RxR K-N2 46 RxP RxQNP  
44 N-N4 R-N6 47 R-Q7† K-B1

After 47 . . . K-N1 48 P-B4, P-R4 49 N-K5, White ought to win but possibly not so easily as in the game.

48 RxP R-B7 50 R-QB7 RxQBP  
49 N-K5 K-N1 51 NxBP K-R1

If 51 . . . K-B1, 52 N-Q4!

52 P-R4 B-Q7

Or 52 . . . B-B3 53 P-R5, B-Q5 54 P-R6, R-B7 55 P-R7, BxP† 56 K-B1, BxRP 57 R-B8†, K-N2 58 NxR, and White wins.

53 R-Q7 B-K8 56 N-K3 R-B1  
54 N-K7 K-N2 57 K-N2 R-QR1  
55 N-Q5\$ K-R3 58 P-B4 P-N4

Or 58 . . . RxP 59 N-N4†, K-R4 60 K-R3, P-N4 61 P-B5, with mate to follow.

59 P-B5 RxP 63 N-Q5 K-N4  
60 K-R3 P-N5† 64 P-B6 R-Q5  
61 K-R4 BxP† 65 P-B7 R-Q6†  
62 KxB R-K5 66 K-N2 R-KB6  
67 N-K3 . . .

White's last preserves his Pawn; for, if 67 . . . K-N3, he has 68 NxP, RxP 69 N-K5†. Also, he threatens N-B4, N-K5 and R-K8.

67 . . . K-R5  
68 NxP Resigns

## Principle Neglected

The first thing to do in acting against an isolated Pawn is to stop it. In the following game, from Round 3, White acts as though he had never heard of this elementary rule. The annotations are by Hans Kmoch.

### TARRASCH DEFENSE

(by transposition)

Arnold S. Denker David Bronstein  
White Black

1 P-Q4 P-K3  
2 P-KN3 P-QB4  
3 PxP . . .

The natural move is 3 N-KB3. The text makes Black the present of a tempo.

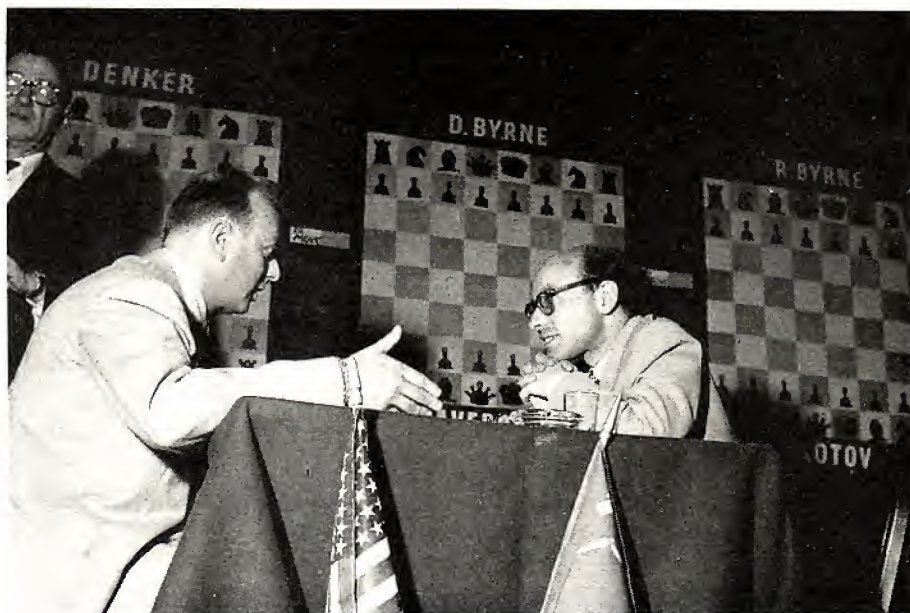


Photo by Cornel Tanassy

An extremely animated discussion took place between Arnold Denker (seated, left) and David Bronstein (right) just before play began in the fourth round

3 . . . . BxP 7 PxP PxP  
4 B-N2 N-KB3 8 O-O . . .  
5 N-KB3 N-B3 6 P-B4 P-Q4

This is a book line of the Tarrasch Defense, but with an extra Black tempo.

The normal line runs: 1 P-Q4, P-Q4 2 P-QB4, P-K3 3 N-KB3, P-QB4 4 PxP, PxP 5 P-KN3, N-QB3 6 B-N2, N-B3 7 O-O (7 PxP leads to the game), B-K2 8 PxP, BxP. Amongst other possibilities, 9 N-K1! and N-Q3-B4 is the most promising then for White.

8 . . . . O-O  
9 Q-B2 . . .

Placing the Queen on the open file, where it comes into danger, cannot be good. 9 N-K1 as mentioned above still works satisfactorily: e.g., 9 . . . R-K1 10 N-Q3, B-N3 11 N-B4, P-Q5 12 N-Q2, B-KB4 13 N-B4, B-B2 14 N-Q3, with a good game for White (Flohr—Lundin, Groningen, 1946).

9 . . . . B-N3  
10 N-B3 B-K3  
11 N-N5 . . .

11 N-K1 (11 . . . N-Q5 12 Q-Q1) is preferable.

11 . . . . P-KR3  
12 BxN QxB  
13 KR-Q1 . . .

Again: 13 N-K1!

13 . . . . QR-B1  
14 QR-B1 KR-Q1  
15 N-QR4 . . .

White leaves his Queen in a frightful situation. Yet he can just afford it, it seems.

15 . . . . P-Q5  
16 NxR PxN

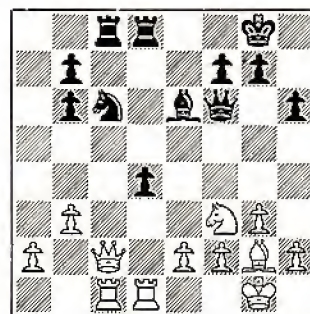
Black has a powerful threat.

17 P-N3 . . .

The house is on fire, and White saves his canary: the Queen Rook Pawn.

One would expect White to do at least by instinct one of the two things for which the position cries: stop the Queen Pawn (17 N-K1) or remove the Queen

from the danger zone (17 Q-R4). Either move offers fair chances for survival.



17 . . . . P-Q6!

Black carries out his threat and wins.

18 Q-Q2 . . .

The Pawn cannot be taken: (1) 18 PxP, N-Q5, winning the Queen or the Knight; (2) 18 RxP, N-Q5 19 Q-Q2, RxR† 20 QxR, NxP†.

18 . . . . B-N5!

Black threatens 19 . . . PxP 20 QxKP, N-Q5, winning the Exchange. There is no remedy against that.

19 R-B4 PxP  
20 QxKP R-K1!  
21 R-K4 . . .

Or 21 Q-Q3, N-K4 22 RxR, RxR 23 NxN, BxR.

21 . . . . N-K4!  
22 RxN . . .

The only move.

22 . . . . RxR 24 NxQ BxR  
23 QxR QxQ 25 BxP R-B2

Now Black wins easily.

26 B-K4 B-B7 34 K-Q3 R-KB8  
27 B-Q5 K-B1 35 P-B4 R-B7  
28 N-B6 B-N8 36 K-B4 RxRP  
29 P-QR3 B-B4 37 K-N5 R-Q7!  
30 K-B1 B-K3 38 N-B6† K-Q3  
31 BxB PxP 39 KxP R-Q6  
32 N-Q4 R-B8† 40 P-QN4 RxRP  
33 K-K2 K-K2 41 P-N4 R-KB6  
Resigns



# ODDS and EVANS

A U.S.A.—U.S.S.R. HIGHLIGHT

by LARRY EVANS

Former U.S. Chess Champion

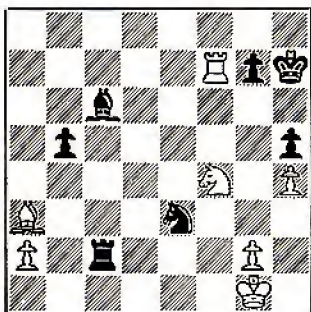
## A MODEST END-GAME STUDY

NOW that all the smoke is cleared, now that missed wins, missed draws and missed losses are being demonstrated, I should like to present a modest bit of analysis on the ending from my second game with Taimanov. This study surpasses a Troitsky problem, and I seriously doubt that any player in the world would be able to find a draw for White over-the-board, unless he were told it was there. When Taimanov showed it to me a day after he had lost the actual game (he had been brooding over it), my respect for him shot up.

A WORD OR TWO about my four games in general. Never in my life have I played under such terrific pressure—not pressure stemming from the occasion—but actual tension. At no point in any game, did I have a chance to relax, or to make a simple waiting move. Taimanov constantly forced the issue, and my replies consistently narrowed down to one or two forced, albeit best, moves. The Russians are real chess artists. Keres and Bronstein impressed me especially. If American players had competition like this all the time, they would develop much more rapidly.

But back to our modest proposal. This was the adjourned position, after I had sealed 41 ... B-B3.

Evans (USA)



Taimanov (USSR)

After having analyzed half the night, I came to the conclusion that White is lost. I considered his best was 42 P-N3, RxP 43 B-N4 (not 43 B-B8? R-R8† 44 K-B2, N-N5† 45 K-K2, B-B6†! 46 K-Q2! K-N1! and Black wins), R-QB7 and Black should win with his extra Pawn despite the opposite colored Bishops.

42 R-B7! N-N5!

Not 42 ... NxP 43 NxN! which draws.

43 P-N3! P-N5!

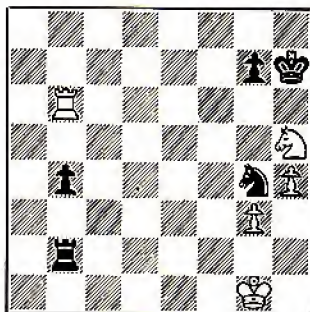
If 43 ... N-K4, 44 B-Q6! holds everything.

44 B-N2! . . . .

Or 44 BxP?? R-B8 mate.

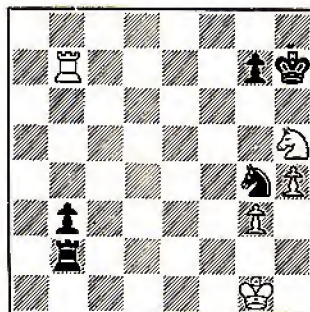
44 . . . . RxB 46 R-QN6 R-N7  
45 RxB RxP 47 NxP . . . .

This was the position which we both had envisaged in our analysis.



I was convinced that Black had an easy win. Taimanov was equally convinced that he could hold the game.

47 . . . . P-N6  
48 R-N7! . . . .



48 . . . . R-N8†

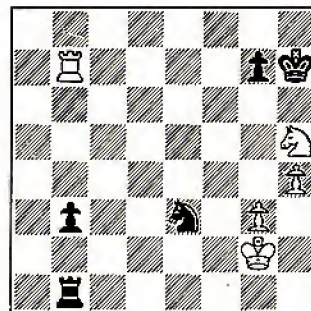
The plausible 48 ... N-K4 only draws: e.g., 49 NxP, N-B6† 50 K-B1, R-QR7 51 N-K6§ (not 51 RxP? N-Q7†), K-R3 52 N-B5, P-N7 53 N-K4!! and White draws, since he threatens 54 N-B3 and, if 53 ... R-R8†, he can hold after 54 K-B2, P-N8(Q) 55 RxQ, RxR 56 KxN.

49 K-N2 N-K6†

And now — believe it or not — White has only one move to draw. The King must go to the right square.



EVANS — sketch by B. F. Dolbin during the the U.S.S.R. Match



50 K-B3? . . . .

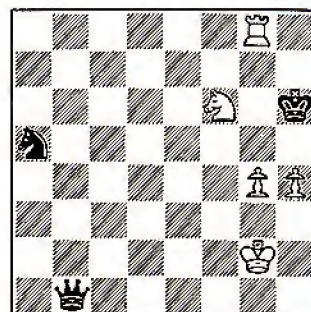
Taimanov fails to find it over-the-board. Later, he demonstrated a beautiful draw in all variations after 50 K-B2!!

1) 50 ... N-Q8† 51 K-B3! P-N7 52 N-B6†! K-N3 53 N-K4! R-B8 54 N-Q2, R-B7 55 N-N1;

2) 50 ... N-B5 51 RxP†! K-R3 (not 51 ... K-R1 52 R-N7, threatening 53 N-B6, followed by mate) 52 P-N4!! P-N7 53 R-N7, R-KR8 54 N-B4!! (threatening 55 P-N5 mate), RxP (forced) 55 N-Q3! and White picks off the crucial Pawn;

3) Same as above, departing with 52 ... N-Q3 53 R-Q7, R-Q8 54 K-K2! P-N7 55 N-B4 (again threatening 56 P-N5 mate), R-K8†! 56 K-B3! R-B8† 57 K-K2;

4) Again as in (2), departing with 52 ... N-R4 53 R-N8! P-N7 54 N-B6! R-B8† 55 KxR!! P-N8(Q)† 56 K-N2—and, if you don't believe this draws, I'll give the position a diagram.



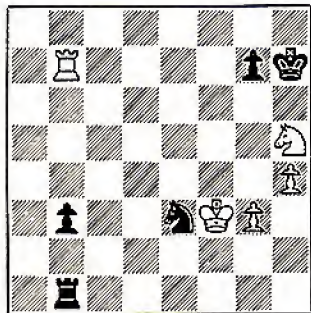
After hypothetical 56 K-N2

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



The point is that White threatens P-N5 mate and, after Black checks to his heart's delight, he cannot capture the Knight because of P-N5†, regaining the Queen.

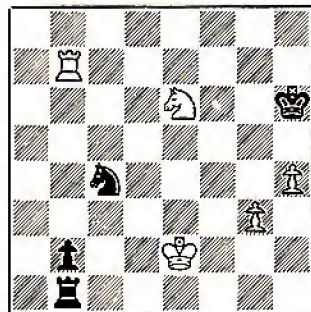
NOW let us return to the actual text. None of the variations above work as White's King is on a bad square.



The theme of the game is now to force White to relinquish a whole Rook for the passed Pawn—not just a piece or an Exchange after which the game would be drawn.

50 . . . . N-B5 52 N-K6§ K-R3!  
51 NxP P-N7 53 K-K2! . . . .

Not 53 P-N4, R-B8† 54 K-N3, P-N8(Q) 55 P-N5†, as Black wins after 55 . . . K-N3! (not 55 . . . K-R4?? 55 RxQ, RxR 56 N-B4 mate!).



Here Black must be chary. The plausible 53 . . . R-QB8? only draws after 54 K-Q3, N-K4† (naturally not 54 . . . P-N8(Q)† 55 RxQ, RxR 56 KxN) 55 K-K4!! [not 55 K-Q4, N-B3† 56 K-Q5, N-K2† 57 K-Q6, N-B4†! 58 K-K5, N-K6!! 59 K-K4 (not 59 RxP? N-B5†), P-N8(Q)† 60 RxQ, RxR 61 KxN, R-K8†! and Black wins the stray Knight], R-K8† 56 K-Q5! N-Q6 57 K-Q4!

53 . . . . N-Q3!  
Black gains a vital tempo by the attack on the Rook.

54 R-N6 R-KR8!  
55 N-N5 . . . .

A last trap. Not 55 RxP? R-R7† as Black wins the full Rook.

55 . . . . K-R4!

The hasty 55 . . . P-N8(Q)?? permits 56 N-B7†! K-R4 57 RxQ, RxR 58 NxN for a draw.

Resigns

This was one of the most hard-fought endings of the USA-USSR match. In a way, it is a pity that White missed a draw in one of the problem variations.

# Past Masterpieces

Annotated by FRED REINFELD

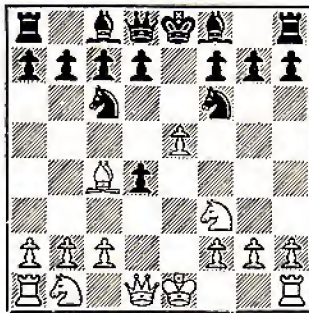
THIS GAME is a telling instance of the inability of Morphy's opponents to understand the value of economical development. White loses tempo after tempo, with the fatal consequence that his development lags. Meanwhile Morphy's pieces come out with lightning speed: we are not surprised to see that once more he brings off the kind of finish for which he is famous. But it was a sermon which had to be driven home again and again.

## First U. S. Championship New York, 1857 TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE (in effect)

T. Lichtenhein P. Morphy  
White Black  
1 P-K4 P-K4 3 P-Q4 PxP  
2 N-KB3 N-QB3 4 B-QB4 N-B3

Now the opening loses its "Scotch" character.

5 P-K5 . . . .  
A naive "attacking" move. White thinks apparently that Morphy has nothing better than the abject 5 . . . N-KN1. A modern master would select the better continuation: 5 O-O, NxP 6 R-K1 or 5 . . . B-B4 6 P-K5 (Max Lange Attack).



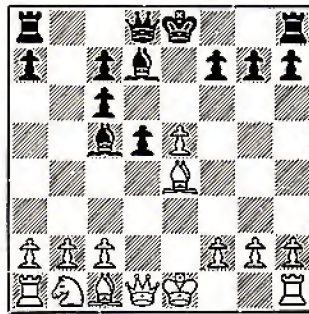
5 . . . . P-Q4!  
6 B-QN5 . . . .  
White loses time by moving a piece already developed. If 6 PxN, however, 6 . . . PxB 7 PxP, BxP and Black stands well.

6 . . . . N-K5  
7 NxP B-Q2  
Simpler than 7 . . . B-QB4. Black is increasing his lead in development.

8 NxN PxN  
9 B-Q3 B-QB4

Even at this early stage, Morphy has two extra pieces in play!

10 BxN . . . .



10 . . . . Q-R5!

Morphy senses the possibility of a dramatic finish.

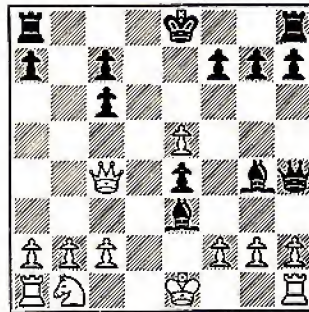
11 Q-K2 PxB  
12 B-K3 . . . .

White's last is too slow; 12 O-O offers better chances. Many of Morphy's most brilliant attacks arose from his opponents' failure to castle.

12 . . . . B-KN5!

Forcing the issue, as 13 Q-Q2 is met by 13 . . . R-Q1.

13 Q-B4 BxB!



Morphy gladly invites complications: e.g., 14 QxQBP†, B-Q2 15 QxR†, K-K2 16 P-KN3, BxP†! 17 KxB, P-K6† 18 K-K1 (18 K-N1? P-K7), Q-N5† 19 P-B3, QxNP 20 QxR, B-N5 and mate follows.

14 P-KN3 Q-Q1!  
15 PxB Q-Q8†  
16 K-B2 Q-B6†

Now, if 17 K-K1, Black has 17 . . . QxKP† 17 K-B1, B-R6 mate.

17 K-N1 B-R6!

Now mate cannot be prevented.

18 QxQBP† K-B1  
19 QxR† K-K2  
Resigns

An amusing and energetic conclusion. Duration of the game: 45 minutes!

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CHALLENGER

## PART 4. PRIMUS INTER PARES

### GAME 19

#### Triple Repetition

In a third, successive draw—which could be an omen on the outcome of the match!—Botvinnik deviates from Game 7 in which he played 9 . . . R-N3. After 9 . . . N-B3, 10 PxP, White maintains an extra Pawn into the end-game, but to no advantage as his Queen Bishop Pawn is tripled.

Black obtains strong counter-chances on the King-side. But he can make no further progress after 25 P-B4 as 25 . . . N-B3 fails against 26 BxB, PxP 27 N-R5 and the win of a Pawn by White. So 25 . . . N-B5 follows and leads only to simplification.

#### FRENCH DEFENSE

PCO: p. 85, col. 44; MCO: p. 59, col. 73

Vassily Smyslov      Mikhail Botvinnik  
Challenger (8)      Champion (10)

White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	21 O-O	B-B6
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 B-R3	R-B1
3 N-QB3	B-N5	23 KR-K1	K-B2
4 P-QR3	BxN†	24 B-N2	P-KR4
5 PxP	PxP	25 P-B4!	N-B5!
6 Q-N4	N-KB3	26 BxB	PxB
7 QxNP	R-N1	27 BxN	PxB
8 Q-R6	P-B4	28 N-Q2	PxP
9 N-K2	N-B3	29 NxP!	PxRP‡
10 PxP	R-N3	30 KxP	QR-KN1
11 Q-Q2	B-Q2	31 K-R3	R-N5
12 R-QN1	Q-B2	32 R-K6	RxP
13 Q-Q6	O-O-O	33 R-B6	R-N2
14 QxQ†	KxQ	34 RxBP	RxP/7
15 N-Q4	P-QR3	35 N-N5	R-K2
16 B-B4†	K-B1	36 K-R4	N-Q5
17 P-N3	N-Q4	37 R-B4	N-N4
18 B-Q2	P-K4	38 P-R4	N-B6
19 N-N3	B-N5	39 R-B4	R/2-K7
20 B-N2	P-B4	40 R-N6	N-Q4

Drawn

### GAME 20

#### Failure of a System

Here Botvinnik adopts the same system which worked so well in Game 16 but not so well in Game 18. He obviously has an improvement in mind.

He is outwitted, however, as Smyslov gets in an earlier innovation, obtains the edge and holds it throughout the long middle game. One has the feeling Black ought to have gotten more out of it if only a slight advantage in the end-game. But there are no obvious mistakes; so it is hard to tell whether Black missed something or White played too well.

In the end-game, however, White lets Black free his King Pawn and then is polished off quickly.

#### KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 275, col. 128; MCO: p. 92, col. 64

M. Botvinnik (10½)      V. Smyslov (8½)

White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	4 B-N2	O-O
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	5 N-QB3	P-Q3
3 P-KN3	B-N2	6 P-K3	QN-Q2
		7 KN-K2	P-K4

In Game 18, Smyslov played 7 . . . P-QR3.

8 P-N3	R-K1
9 B-QR3	P-KR4

In Game 16, he continued with 9 . . . R-N1. Here he aims for . . . P-R5, and . . . P-R6 or . . . PxP, taking advantage thus of White's Knight being at K2 rather than the usual position at KB3.

10 P-R3	P-R3
11 PxP	PxP

This recapture with the Pawn prevents White from opening lines with P-QB5 as he did in Game 16. Combined with the advance of the King Rook Pawn, it is Smyslov's refined antidote to Botvinnik's system.

12 P-K4	....
---------	------

A questionable move of far-reaching consequences. White probably has P-B4 in mind but never can play it with impunity, so lacks compensation for his weak Q4. 12 Q-B2, keeping the Pawn on K3, is more in style.

12 ....	N-R2!
13 O-O	....

Not 13 P-B4 because of 13 . . . PxP 14 PxP, Q-R5†.

13 ....	P-R5!
14 B-B1	....

Nor 14 P-B4 because Black stands well with 14 . . . RPxP 15 P-B5, Q-R5.

14 ....	P-QB3
15 B-K3	PxP
16 PxP	....

So good-bye, P-B4. But 16 NxP is worse: KB4 is weakened and a later P-B4 leads only to isolation of White's King Pawn. Black's more compact Pawn formation now gives him the better game.

16 ....	Q-K2	18 QR-Q1	PxP
17 Q-Q2	P-QN4!	19 PxP	Q-N5

Black has opened another file, gained a strong QB4 for his pieces. He now gets strong pressure on the Queen-side but fails to make any major progress.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

20 R-B1	B-B1	24 KR-Q1	KR-N1
21 K-R2	N-B4	25 B-B1	P-R5
22 N-QN1	P-R4	26 B-Q2	Q-N3
23 Q-B2	B-K3	27 B-K3	P-R6
		28 KN-B3	Q-R4

Black threatens 29 . . . N-R7.

29 Q-B2	B-K2	31 N-Q2	R-N7
30 R-B2	N-B3	32 KR-B1	R-Q1
		33 BxN	....

Trading off this Bishop is a slight concession, but White cannot allow 33 . . . N-Q6.

33 ....	QxB	39 P-R4	N-B4
34 Q-K2	Q-N5	40 NxN	QxN/4
35 N-N3	RxR	41 N-N3	Q-Q3
36 RxR	N-K1	42 R-Q2	Q-N5
37 N-N1	N-Q3	43 R-B2	P-B3
38 N/1-Q2	N-N2	44 B-R3	....

With the liberation of this Bishop, White begins to show faint signs of life.

44 ....	B-B2	48 R-B2	B-N5
45 B-N4	K-N2	49 P-R5	Q-Q3
46 K-N2	Q-Q3	50 PxP	BxNP
47 R-Q2	Q-N1	51 B-R5	....

White has obtained some counter-play. Black cannot escape from exchanging off his good Bishop, nor is his King safe any longer.

51 ....	Q-Q6!
52 BxB	QxQ†
53 RxQ	KxB

Black still has the advantage. He threatens to penetrate with his Rook, attack White's Pawns from behind. Also, P-B4 is a trump in hand, for then his King Pawn may become too strong. Yet it remains to be seen if these advantages are necessarily decisive.

54 R-KB2	K-B2	60 R-B3	K-N3
55 R-B1	K-K3	61 R-B2	R-Q3
56 R-B3	B-K2	62 R-B5	B-Q7
57 R-B2	B-N5	63 R-B3	B-N4
58 R-B3	K-B2	64 P-B5	R-Q2
59 R-B1	K-N2	65 R-B3	....

The decisive error. White has a much better defense in 65 N-R5, Q-R7‡ 66 R-B2, R-N7 67 N-B4, B-B8 68 K-B3, as suggested by Al Horowitz.

65 ....	P-B4!
---------	-------

The winning move. Black's King Pawn becomes free, and that factor puts too much strain on White. (Without Rooks on the board, the Pawn would be harmless.)

66 K-B3	K-B3	68 P-N4†	K-K3
67 PxP	KxP	69 K-K2	....

White's trouble is that he cannot maintain his King on K4: e.g., 69 K-K4, R-Q8 (1) 70 R-Q3, R-K8† 71 K-B3, P-K5†



72 K-B2, B-R5†! (2) 70 K-B3, K-Q4 71 K-K2, R-KN8 72 R-Q3†, K-K5.

69 . . . . P-K5  
70 R-B4 . . . .

70 R-R3 holds out a little longer.

70 . . . . K-K4 72 RxP R-R7†  
71 R-R4 R-KR2! Resigns

Wherever White's King goes, Black's King Pawn marches through: e.g., 73 K-Q1, P-K6 74 N-B1, R-R8† 75 K-B2, Rx N†! 76 KxR, P-K7§.

## GAME 23

### Equalizer

Smyslov deploys against the French Defense with the unusual 2 P-Q3. With this rare opening, Smyslov achieves the same, unusual, penultimate, even score as Bronstein did in his 1951 match with Botvinnik. The truth is, however, that Botvinnik does not too badly against the opening. The loss comes on a blunder on the 23d move.

### FRENCH DEFENSE

PCO: p. 91, note p; MCO: p. 66, note j

V. Smyslov (10½) M. Botvinnik (11½)  
White Black

1 P-K4 P-K3  
2 P-Q3 . . . .

A very unusual continuation after which the opening loses its French

character. White practically commits himself to fianchettoing his King Bishop in this set-up.

2 . . . . P-QB4 4 P-KN3 P-KN3  
3 N-Q2 N-QB3 5 B-N2 B-N2  
6 KN-B3 KN-K2

Note the opening now resembles the closed variation of the Sicilian except that White's Knight being on Q2 makes his position more flexible.

It may be added that Black's system was successfully introduced in the closed Sicilian in Rosselli-Alekhine, Semmering, 1926.

7 O-O O-O 9 P-QR4 P-B4  
8 P-B3 P-Q3 10 Q-N3 P-Q4

Black's last looks risky as it opens the King file for White. But it opens the King Bishop file for Black. So, while being committing and somewhat daring, it has the advantage of being energetic. And Botvinnik has a far-reaching plan.

11 PxQP PxP  
12 R-K1 P-KB5!

Here Black secures an open file for himself. There are a number of tactical finessees involved, though.

13 N-B1 B-N5!

Here, for example, (1) 14 QxNP? and Black traps the Queen; (2) 14 . . . BxP? and Black wins a piece; and (3) he threatens to win with 14 . . . PxP. As played, Black soon regains his Pawn.

14 PxP BxN 17 R-K6 BxP  
15 BxB K-R1 18 QR-K1 BxB  
16 B-Q2 B-R3 19 NxB . . . .

White has the edge, on better development. Yet Black's game seems tenable.

19 . . . . N-B4

Black must enter upon complications. The quiet and desirable 19 . . . Q-Q2 is refuted by 20 Q-R3! P-N3 21 P-Q4! Now Black threatens 20 . . . Q-N4†.

20 B-N2! . . . .

20 QxNP is extremely risky.

20 . . . . N-R5 22 QxN QxP  
21 QxQP NxB 23 N-K4 . . . .

White still stands better; Black lacks convenient means of protecting his Queen Bishop Pawn.

23 . . . . R-B4

Here Black's game collapses. Black can hold his own with 23 . . . Q-Q4: e.g., 24 R-Q6, Q-B4 or 24 N-Q6, QxQ† 25 Kx Q, P-N3, though White maintains some initiative with 26 N-N5 or 26 N-B4.

24 N-Q6! R-B6

24 . . . R-Q4 25 NxP is just as bad for Black: e.g., 25 . . . R-QB1 26 P-QB4, Qx P 27 N-Q6 or 25 . . . R-QN1 26 NxP, Rx N 27 RxN.

25 NxP QR-KB1 27 R-K8! K-N1  
26 NxP Q-B4 28 RxR† Resigns

## GAME 21

### Perpetual Relief

Botvinnik reverts to his play in Game rather than 19, but Smyslov varies. Botvinnik is first troubled by a weak Pawn but solves that (move 16), getting positional pressure for the Pawn, then by Smyslov's strong, extra Pawn in the end-game. But, as Smyslov's Bishop is lamentably bad, neither side can make headway, and the perpetual check comes as a relief for both.

### FRENCH DEFENSE

PCO: p. 85, col. 44; MCO: p. 59, col. 73

V. Smyslov (9½) M. Botvinnik (10½)

White Black

1 P-K4 P-K3 21 N-B4 NxN  
2 P-Q4 P-Q4 22 BxB† KxB  
3 N-QB3 B-N5 23 QxN N-Q4  
4 P-QR3 BxN† 24 Q-B3 R-KB1  
5 PxP PxP 25 QR-K1 Q-K1  
6 Q-N4 N-KB3 26 P-N5 P-KR3!  
7 QxNP R-N1 27 P-KR4 PxP  
8 Q-R6 P-B4 28 RxP RxR  
9 N-K2 R-N3 29 PxR R-N1  
10 Q-Q2 QN-Q2 30 Q-K2 Q-B3  
11 B-N2 P-N3 31 QxKP QxQ  
12 P-R3 B-N2 32 RxQ RxP  
13 R-KN1 Q-B2 33 R-K5 K-B3  
14 O-O-O O-O-O 34 K-Q2! P-R4  
15 Q-B4 Q-B3 35 P-R4 R-R4  
16 P-N4 N-Q4! 36 R-K6† K-B2  
17 QxKP Q-R5 37 R-K5 K-B3  
18 B-N2 P-B4! 38 R-K6† K-B2  
19 Q-Q3\* P-QB5 39 R-K5 K-B3  
20 Q-N3 QN-B3 40 R-K6† Drawn

\*Note that 19 PxP loses to 19 . . . RxB, followed by 20 . . . N-N5.

## GAME 22

### Perpetual Repeat

White's fourteenth is made so as to be able to retain his Queen Bishop, but Black proceeds then to profit from the weakened King-side, opening the center with 20 . . . PxP. With 26 . . . Q-K1, Black offers a dubious Pawn sacrifice; but Botvinnik, who by drawing this game would need only one draw in the remaining two games, plays it safe. At the end, indeed, Botvinnik cannot avoid a perpetual check.

### GRUENFELD DEFENSE

PCO: p. 282; MCO: p. 86, col. 35(n)

M. Botvinnik (11) V. Smyslov (10)

1 P-QB4 N-KB3 23 R-B7 Q-N5  
2 P-Q4 P-KN3 24 P-N5 N-K5  
3 N-QB3 P-Q4 25 Q-R3 Q-N4  
4 B-B4 B-N2 26 Q-N3 Q-K1!†  
5 P-K3 O-O 27 Q-K3 R-B1  
6 B-K5 P-K3 28 KR-QB1! RxR  
7 N-B3 QN-Q2 29 RxR NxB  
8 B-N3 P-B3 30 QxQ RxQ  
9 B-Q3 P-N3 31 PxN R-K7  
10 Q-K2 B-N2 32 RxRP RxP  
11 O-O Q-K2 33 R-R8† K-R2  
12 KR-Q1 N-R4 34 R-R7 K-N1  
13 B-R4 Q-Q3 35 R-R8† K-R2  
14 P-KN4 KN-B3 36 R-Q8 RxP  
15 B-N3 Q-K2 37 RxP R-R2  
16 P-KR3 P-B4 38 K-B2 P-B3!  
17 PxQP NxQP 39 PxP BxP  
18 NxN PxN 40 R-Q6 K-N2  
19 B-R6 BxB 41 RxP P-N4!  
20 QxB PxP! 42 P-N4 R-R7†  
21 PxP! N-B3 43 K-B1 R-R8†  
22 QR-B1 P-R4 44 K-B2 R-R7†  
45 K-B1 Drawn

## GAME 24

### Let Down

A conventional opening leads to a tense situation. White has a powerful passed Pawn, Black a chance to break through on the Queen-side (with . . . P-QN4). Smyslov, however, seems to conclude that trying for a win may lose instead. On the 22d move, he offers a draw, and Botvinnik naturally accepts as it secures possession of the title.

### KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 275, col. 128; MCO: p. 92, col. 64

M. Botvinnik (11½) V. Smyslov (11½)

White Black

1 N-KB3 N-KB3 12 Q-B2 N-B4  
2 P-B4 P-KN3 13 QR-Q1 KN-Q2  
3 N-B3 B-N2 14 N-N3 Q-K2  
4 P-Q4 P-Q3 15 NxN PxN  
5 P-KN3 O-O 16 P-B4 N-N3  
6 B-N2 QN-Q2 17 P-N3 P-R5  
7 O-O P-B3 18 Q-B2 B-B1  
8 P-K4 P-K4 19 P-K5 P-B4  
9 P-KR3 P-QR4 20 R-Q3 PxP  
10 B-K3 PxP 21 PxP B-K3  
11 NxP R-K1 22 KR-Q1 Drawn

Botvinnik 12 Smyslov 12

### Primus inter Pares

Of course, the chess world now really has three champions, Botvinnik holding the title only as first among equals.

It would be interesting to know if only two players truly equal Botvinnik. There maybe one or two more inside Russia—that is hard to judge. Not so hard, however, is it to judge the rest. Only Reshevsky has real chances—provided he is permitted to prove it in a match.





# Spotlight on Openings

## THE KEVITZ SYSTEM

There is nothing basically wrong for either side.

The present observations on the Kevitz System or, as it may be called, the Indian Two Knights Defense, began as a part of the *Analytical Review* of the 1954 Chess Club Championship (in the June and the July issues). As Alexander Kevitz participated in that contest, it was inevitable that that method of defense, to which he is partial and which, in this country, is intimately linked with his name, appeared consistently. So consistently, indeed, that we are now presenting this study of the system as an independent article. We shall nonetheless try to be brief in giving a methodical classification of it.\*

First, however, we may state that Kevitz fully deserves to have the system bear his name, for his persistent advocacy of it and virtuosity in handling it. The copyright might be warily challenged by the Yugoslav Traikovich who more recently has employed some of the stratagems to appear in some subdivisions of our Part II. But his claim is based merely on a 1952 publication in a Serbian magazine, whereas Kevitz' discoveries are of long standing. Furthermore, we may add, as proof of the gaining popularity of the system, that it has appeared often in the repertoire of other players.

**CHARACTERISTIC** of the Kevitz System is the earliest possible development of both Black Knights, regardless—one almost might say—of what White does. That last remark, however, is too much of a generalization. For, in fact, the sequence of Black's moves is vital.

Another characteristic is the development of Black's Queen Knight to B3 in front of the "backward" Queen Bishop Pawn. This, in face of the still lingering prejudice that it is "anti-positional."

As Black's moves can be made in reply to various opening moves by White, it seems impossible to classify this system under one opening chapter. 1 P-K4, 1 P-Q4, 1 P-QB4 or even 1 N-KB3 may give rise to Kevitz' defense-system. So we shall subdivide the complex by the various first moves for White.

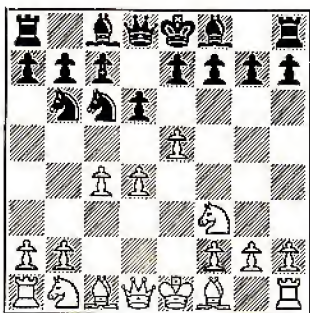
### Part I. The System after 1 P—K4

#### Variation 1

1 P-K4	N-QB3	3 P-K5	N-Q4
2 N-KB3	N-B3	4 P-Q4	P-Q3
		5 P-B4	N-N3

This position is identical with that arrived at in the Alekhine Defense, given in MCO, p. 5, note (a). This sequence, however, avoids the hazards of the Four Pawn Attack against the Alekhine.

\*See also CHESS REVIEW, page 12, Nov., 1947, and p. 6, Dec., 1948.



In the Manhattan C. C. Championship, the position occurred twice.

(A) Bryan, against Kevitz, fell back on a Keres recipe:

6 P-K6	PxP	8 P-Q5	N-Q5
7 N-N5	P-K4	9 B-K3	P-K3
		10 B-Q3	PxP!

Black had expected, if 10 ... N-B4, 11 Q-B3! P-KN3 12 P-KN4!

11 Q-R5†	P-N3	14 BxN	PxB
12 BxP†	PxB	15 Q-B5†	K-B3
13 QxP†	K-Q2	16 PxP†	NxP
		17 Q-B2†	....

With perpetual check.

(B) (See previous diagram)

The Shainswit—Kevitz game deviated.

6 PxP	KPxP	9 O-O	B-B3
7 B-K2	B-K2	10 N-B2	B-N5
8 N-R3	O-O	11 P-QN3	R-K1

AFTER 1 P-K4, N-QB3 2 N-KB3, Black may land in various transpositions if he elects other than 2 ... N-B3.

On 2 ... P-K3, he finds himself in the Nimzovich Defense, MCO, p. 131; with 2 ... P-Q4, in the Center Counter Game.

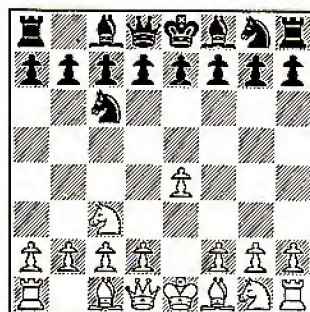
After 2 ... P-Q3 3 P-Q4, B-N5 4 P-Q5, N-K4 5 NxN, BxQ 6 B-N5†, P-B3 7 PxP, Q-R4† 8 N-B3, O-O-O 9 N-B4, Qx B 10 NxQ, a complicated game ensues with White probably getting the better of it.

All of this is recent Russian analysis, but as long as 25 years ago in a game against A. C. Cass (White), Kevitz took the sting out of the line.

1 P-K4	N-QB3	4 N-B3	B-N5
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	5 P-Q5	N-K4
3 P-Q4	N-B3!	6 NxN	PxN!
		7 B-N5†	P-B3

#### Variation 2

1 P-K4	N-QB3
2 N-QB3	....



(A) In the Manhattan C. C. Championship, Pavey—Kevitz transposed into a Vienna Opening.

2 ....	P-K4
3 B-B4	N-B3

The established line now is 4 P-Q3, B-N5 5 B-N5, P-KR3.

4 P-B4?	PxP
---------	-----

"Book" is 4 ... NxP.

5 P-Q3	B-N5
6 QBxP	P-Q4

Black has a fully satisfactory game; indeed, Kevitz subsequently won it.

\*Meanwhile the games quoted here from the 1954 Manhattan C. C. Championship can serve to complete the *Analytical Review* of that tournament, given in June and July.



(B) (See previous diagram)

McCormick—Bryan digressed into an Old Indian Defense.

2 . . . .	P-Q3	6 B-K3	P-K4
3 B-B4	P-KN3	7 B-QN5	BxN
4 P-Q4	B-N2	8 PxP	PxQP
5 N-B3	B-N5	9 BxP	

(C) (See previous diagram)

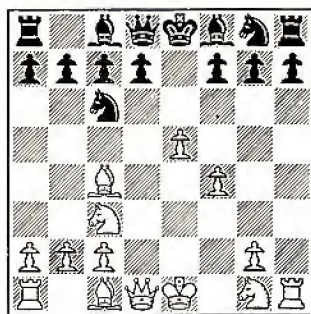
2 . . . . N-KB3  
This move leaves us in a Nimzovich Defense.

3 P-Q4	P-K4
4 PxP	

White's last is more provocative than 4 N-B3 which leads into a Scotch Game.

Black stands well after 4 P-Q5, N-K2 5 N-B3, P-Q3 6 B-N5†, B-Q2 (Willman—Kevitz, 1926) or after 6 . . . P-B3. He stands even better after 5 P-B4, PxP 6 BxP, N-N3 7 B-N3, B-N5.

4 . . . .	QNxP	6 P-K5	N-KN1
5 P-B4	N-B3	7 B-B4?	

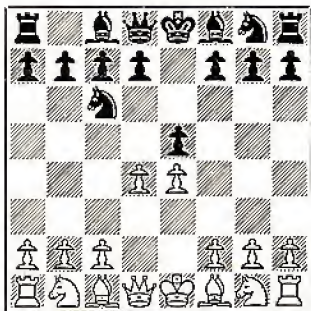


7 . . . . P-Q3  
With an equal game (Euwe—Breyer, Vienna, 1921).

While this line also appears satisfactory for Black, Kevitz rightly points to a possible snag in that 7 B-B4 is weaker than the immediate 7 N-B3, P-Q3 8 B-N5! B-Q2 9 O-O, with a more coherent position. Therefore he does not play 2 . . . N-KB3 but prefers 2 . . . P-K4 as his star line.

#### Variation 3

1 P-K4	N-QB3
2 P-Q4	P-K4



Inaccurate here is the "thematic" 2 . . . N-KB3 (instead of 2 . . . P-K4) because of 3 P-Q5, N-K4 4 P-KB4, N-N3 5 P-K5. White has not "hanging Pawns" but block-busters!

2 . . . P-Q4 and 2 . . . P-K3 again follow orthodox channels of the Nimzovich Defense.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Now White may branch off into one of several lines.

(A) (See previous diagram)

3 N-KB3 . . . .  
In McCormick—Shainswit, this sleight of hand led into an aberration of the Ruy Lopez, known as the "MacLopez," as it combines features of the Ruy Lopez and the Scotch Game.

3 . . . .	PxP	8 N-B7	KxN
4 B-QN5	P-QR3	9 Q-R5†	P-N3
5 B-R4	B-B4	10 QxB	P-Q3
6 O-O	KN-K2	11 B-N3†	B-K3
7 N-N5	P-B3	12 BxB†	KxB
		13 Q-B4†	P-Q4

Black emerged with a good game.

(B) (See previous diagram)

3 P-Q5	QN-K2
4 N-QB3	

This line may revert into the game, Willman—Kevitz mentioned earlier. 4 P-QB4 results in a line which will be dealt with in Part II. 4 P-KB4 is hardly good because of 4 . . . PxP 5 BxP, N-N3 or 4 . . . N-N3! at once.

(C) (See previous diagram)

3 PxP	NxP
-------	-----

This line is one of the most interesting, and one of Kevitz' favorites. It can serve as a footnote for MCO, p. 131.

He summarizes it thus:

(a) 4 N-QB3, B-N5 with an easy game for Black;

(b) 4 P-KB4, N-N3 5 N-KB3, B-N5† 6 P-B3, B-B4 7 B-B4, P-Q3 (even chances) or 5 B-K3, B-N5† 6 P-B3, B-R4 7 N-Q2, P-Q3 (even chances) or 5 B-B4, B-N5† 6 P-B3, B-B4.

Connoisseurs will notice that the 7th edition of MCO gave 5 B-K3, B-N5† 6 N-Q2, etc., with a better game for White, but the line was eliminated in the 8th edition because the thrust, 6 . . . P-Q4, equalizes for Black.

(c) Probably because of these considerations, Keres played the following alternative in the 3rd round of the USA—USSR Match this year. For its importance, we give it prominence, as the main continuation.

4 N-KB3	Q-B3
---------	------

Another strategy is 4 . . . B-N5† 5 P-B3, B-Q3.

5 B-K2	B-N5†	9 N-N3	N-B3
6 QN-Q2	NxN†	10 P-KN3	R-K1
7 BxN	N-K2	11 B-N2	B-B1
8 O-O	O-O	12 P-QB3	P-Q3
		13 P-KB4	B-K3

Kevitz comments that 13 . . . Q-N3 is perhaps better, preserving the option of . . . B-Q2 (which is answered now by 14 N-B5!).

14 N-Q4	B-Q2	16 Q-Q3	P-B4
15 B-K3	N-R4	17 N-B3	Q-K3
		18 N-Q2	P-QR3

With counter-play for Black.

Next issue: We aim to present the rest of the Kevitz System as against moves other than 1 P-K4, and, incidentally, finish the Analytical Review of the Manhattan C. C. Championship.

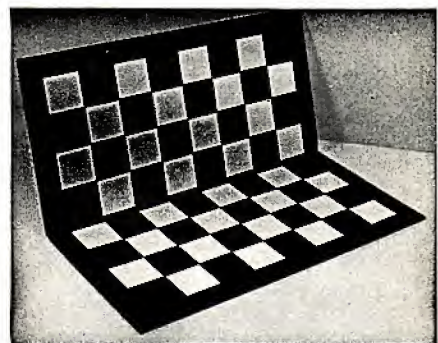
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# "White's Game Is In The Last Throes"

by Fred Reinfeld

SOME 35 years have passed since Gyula Breyer, the brilliant Hungarian master, startled the chess world with the ominous announcement that, in the opening position, "White's game is in the last throes!"

While I find Breyer's statement too extreme, it is hardly shocking. The repetition of the statement that the first move gives White a theoretical advantage has prejudiced us too much in the other direction. We are all too apt to forget that in actual practice this theoretical advantage can disappear with astonishing rapidity.

Where Breyer went too far was in thinking that there was something wrong with White's position as such. He would have been on much sounder ground if he had pointed out that White's theoretical advantage—if it really exists—presupposes that White's play will be flawless.

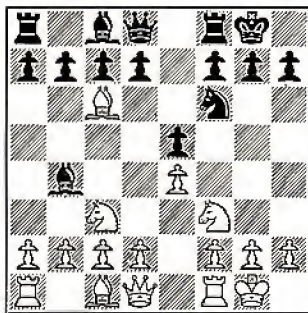
THE DESIRE to win material, and to hold on to it no matter what difficulties are involved, often leads White astray.

Here is a tragicomic example:

Hannover, 1926

## FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME

H. von Gottschall		A. Rubinstein	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	4 B-N5	B-N5
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	5 O-O	O-O
3 N-B3	N-B3	6 BxN	....



White plays for an early draw through simplifying exchanges.

6 ....	QPxB
7 NxP	R-K1
8 N-Q3	B-R4!?

The indicated line here is 8 ... BxN 9 QPxB, NxP with a drawish position. Rather than allow this to happen, Rubinstein prefers to give up a Pawn on "spec," in the vague hope that his two Bishops will accomplish something.

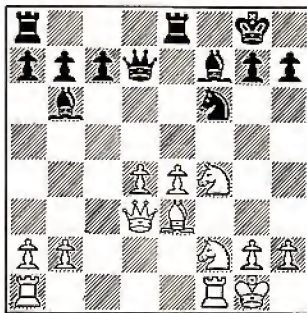
9 P-B3	N-R4	14 P-B3	PxP
10 N-K2	P-KB4	15 PxP	B-K3!
11 N-B2	B-N3	16 Q-Q3	Q-Q2
12 P-Q4	PxP	17 B-K3	N-B3
13 PxP	P-B4!	18 N-B4	B-B2

White ought now to continue with 19 KR-Q1. But, troubled as he is by the



FRED REINFELD

burdensome pressure on his center Pawns, White makes the foreordained blunder.



19 QR-K1?	Q-R5!	22 N-Q1	R-K4
20 P-Q5	BxB	23 N-B3	QxNP
21 RxB	QxRP	24 R-N1	Q-R6

Now White is a Pawn down, and worse is to come.

25 Q-Q4	QR-K1
26 RxP?	Q-B8†
27 K-B2	N-N5†

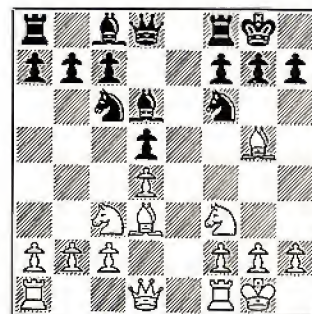
Black wins the Exchange. White resigned on the 35th move.

HERE White's "success" leads to quick disaster:

London, 1883

## FRENCH DEFENSE

B. Englisch		J. H. Blackburne	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	5 B-Q3	B-Q3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	6 O-O	O-O
3 PxP	PxP	7 N-B3	N-B3
4 N-KB3	N-KB3	8 B-KN5	....

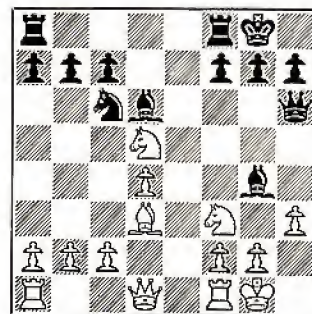


In the Paris Tournament of 1878, Mason, playing Black against Mackenzie, had bumbled into a brilliant self-mate with 8 ... N-K2? 9 BxN, PxB 10 N-KR4, K-N2 11 Q-R5, R-R1 12 P-B4, P-B3 13 R-B3, N-N3 14 QR-KB1, Q-B2 15 N-K2, B-Q2 16 N-N3, QR-KN1 17 Q-R6†!!! etc.

Blackburne avoids this catastrophe and sets a crafty pitfall of his own.

8 ....	B-KN5!?	10 NxP	Q-R3
9 BxN	QxB	11 P-KR3	....

White prefers to lose quickly rather than enter an unattractive ending with 12 Q-B1, QxQ 13 QRxQ, BxN 14 PxP, NxP etc.

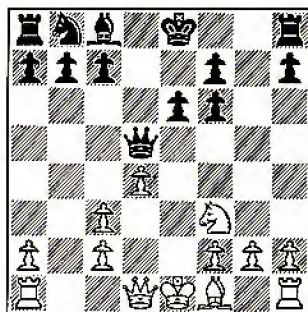




11 . . . . N×P! 16 Q-K2 B×N  
 12 B-K2 N×N† 17 B×B B×P  
 13 B×N B×P! 18 B-K4 R-Q7  
 14 R-K1 B-K3 19 Q×R B-R7†  
 15 P-KN3 QR-Q1 Resigns

ANOTHER example from the French Defense shows resourceful play—and the reverse:

White Black  
 1 P-K4 P-K3 5 P×P Q×P  
 2 P-Q4 P-Q4 6 B×N B×N†  
 3 N-QB3 N-KB3 7 P×B P×B  
 4 B-N5 B-N5 8 N-B3 . . . .



A crucial position. Black desires to fianchetto his Bishop, but he is afraid that White will do likewise and then continue N-R4 with fatal effect.

8 . . . . P-N3!

This move can be played with good effect if Black has his wits about him.

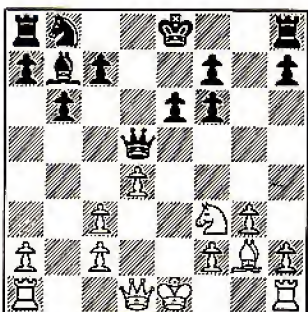
9 P-N3 . . . .

Now, believe it or not, Black can nonchalantly play 9 . . . N-Q2! 10 B-N2, B-R3! If then 11 N-R4, Q-QR4!! and White's plan has failed. (See Alekhine's *My Best Games of Chess, 1908-1923*, p. 70)

9 . . . . B-N2

This move is also playable.

10 B-N2 . . . .



In a game, Bernstein-Znosko-Borovski (St. Petersburg, 1909) which appeared in *CHESSE REVIEW*, January, 1954, p. 13, Black played the feeble 10 . . . Q-R4? and found himself in lasting difficulties because of the poor position of his Queen.

The right way:

10 . . . . Q-K5†!

Now, if White plays 11 Q-K2, he gets the inferior ending after the exchange of Queens because his doubled Pawn is more vulnerable than Black's doubled Pawn.

11 K-Q2 . . . .  
 Still threatening N-R4.  
 11 . . . . Q-N3!  
 12 N-R4 Q-R3†  
 13 P-B4 N-B3!

White's King is in lasting difficulties and Black has more than satisfactorily surmounted the opening hazards. This line is from Tarrasch-Alekhine, St. Petersburg, 1914, given in Alekhine's book.

NEXT EXAMPLE: Black has to make a very important decision very early in the opening.

Maastricht, 1946

GIUOCO PIANO

T. van Scheltinga Dr. M. Euwe

White Black

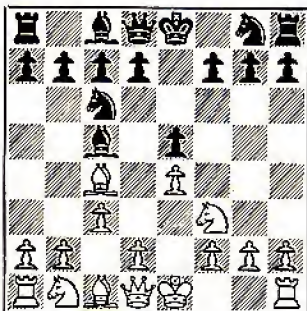
1 P-K4 P-K4 3 B-B4 B-B4

2 N-KB3 N-QB3 4 P-B3 . . . .

If Black now plays 4 . . . N-B3 5 P-Q4, P×P 6 P×P, B-N5†, he may find himself confronted with one of two possible variations which may displease him for opposite reasons.

After 7 B-Q2, B×B† 8 QN×B, P-Q4 9 P×P, KN×P, Black may find the position too simplified for his taste.

And, after 7 N-B3, N×KP 8 O-O! Black may find the position too complicated for his taste.

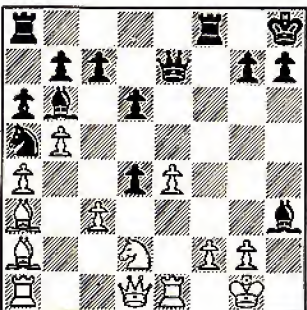


Euwe therefore chooses a different line of play.

4 . . . . Q-K2 9 R-K1 O-O  
 5 P-Q4 B-N3 10 P-QN4 K-R1!  
 6 O-O P-Q3 11 B-R3 N-KN1!  
 7 P-QR4 P-QR3 12 P-N5 N-R4!  
 8 P-R3 N-B3 13 N×P . . . .

This position looks attractive as Black's Queen Pawn is pinned. But it does not take long for a withering counter-attack to set in.

13 . . . . P-KB3! 15 B-R2 KP×P  
 14 B×N BP×N! 16 N-Q2 B×P!



If now 17 P×B, Q-N4† 18 K-B1, R×P†!

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

White's pieces are very poorly placed for defense, and he is helpless against Black's vigorous strokes.

17 N-B3 B-N5 22 B-B1 Q-R4  
 18 BP×P P×P! 23 P×P R×P!!  
 19 Q-Q3 B×N 24 B×N R×R!  
 20 P×B Q-N4† 25 Q-Q1 R×B!  
 21 K-B1 N-B5! Resigns

INJUDICIOUSLY grabbing material is not the only way that White can go wrong. Thoughtlessly moving a piece to the wrong square may become the source of endless trouble.

Vienna, 1905

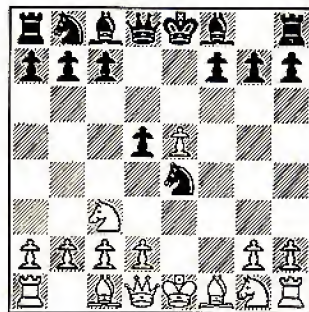
VIENNA GAME

Amateur L. Loewy

White Black

1 P-K4 P-K4 3 P-B4 P-Q4

2 N-QB3 N-KB3 4 BP×P N×P

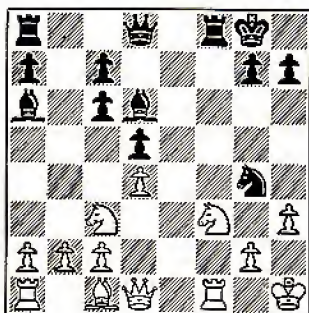


Black's advanced Knight is splendidly centralized. White decides that he must remove this Knight at all cost. A good idea, but the method he selects is a very poor one.

5 N-B3 N-QB3 8 O-O B-B4†  
 6 B-Q3? P-B4 9 K-R1 O-O  
 7 P×P e.p. N×BP 10 B-N5 . . . .

White's loss of time is put to good use by Black! But White must try to undo the harmful effects of his faulty sixth move by getting his Queen Bishop into the game. A laudable ambition—but he never carries it out.

10 . . . . N-KN5 12 P-Q4 B-Q3  
 11 B×N P×B 13 P-KR3 B-R3!!



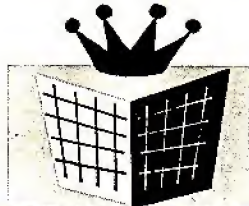
14 P×N B×R  
 15 Q×B R×N!!

If White captures this Rook, he either gets mated or loses his Queen. Figure it out.

16 Q-K1 Q-R5†!!  
 17 Q×Q R-B8 mate

One foolish move—and "White's game is in the last throes!"





# How to win in the Middle Game

## KING on the QUEEN-SIDE\*

USUALLY, a player castles on the King-side, leaving Queen-side castling to those exceptional cases in which an advance of King-side Pawns is effective in a King-side attack, or rapid occupation of the Queen file by the Queen Rook is especially advantageous.

The dangers of Queen-side castling greatly outweigh the occasional benefits. There is a broader

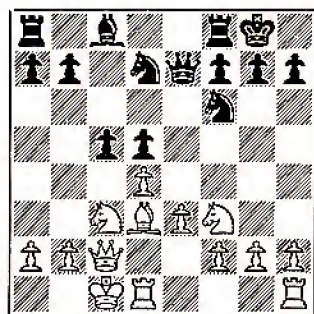
front to defend there; the King must often make a time-consuming move to QN1 to protect the Queen Rook Pawn or to get off the rather easily opened Queen Bishop file; the opponent's Queen can often take up a menacing position there, frequently moving directly to QR4 from its original square; and the opponent's Queen-side Pawns can charge to open lines with no danger to their own King.

THE GAME below may be found more than ordinarily instructive insofar as it illustrates some aspect of all the above themes.

New York, 1936

### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

A. W. Dake		I. A. Horowitz	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	7 P-K3	N-R4
2 N-KB3	P-Q4	8 B-KN5	B-K2
3 P-QB4	P-K3	9 BxB	QxB
4 N-B3	QN-Q2	10 Q-B2	O-O
5 PxP	PxP	11 B-Q3	KN-B3
6 B-B4	P-B3	12 O-O-O	P-B4



Anticipating a King-side Pawn advance, Black seeks counter-play by opening the Queen Bishop file. An alternative is 12 ... R-K1 with the idea of following up with 13 ... N-K5.

13 P-KN4

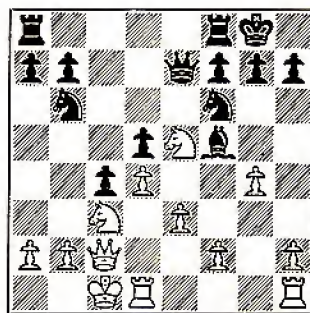
White threatens 14 P-N5, but Black is able to parry. On 13 PxP, NxP 14 NxP, NxB† (not 14 ... NxN 15 BxP†, followed by 16 RxN) 15 QxN, NxN 16 QxN, B-K3, Black regains his Pawn or gets a strong attack.

13 ... P-B5  
14 B-B5 N-N3  
15 N-K5

On 15 P-N5, Black has 15 ... BxB 16 QxB, N-K5 17 NxP, NxN 18 QxQN, Nx BP.

15 ... BxB!

The crux of the game! Black's last move apparently invites a terrific onslaught on the open King Knight file. But actually the move is a liberating one, and Black has enough defensive resources for the protection of his King and can wage a simultaneous attack on the Queen-side.



16 PxB

If 16 QxB, Q-K3 17 Q-B3, N-K5! Black has a good game. White does not dare continue, of course with 18 NxN, PxN 19 QxP because of 19 ... P-B3!

16 ... QR-Q1

Black is preparing 17 ... N-K5. 16 ... N-K5 fails because of 17 NxQP, Nx N 18 QxN with attack on the other Black Knight.

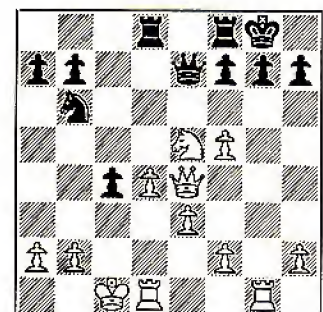
17 KR-N1 N-K5!

Now Black assumes the offensive. The threat is 18 ... NxN: e.g., 19 QxN, N-R5 and 20 ... P-QN4 with a mobile Pawn majority to assail the adverse King.

18 NxN

On 18 P-B6, QxP 19 NxN, PxN 20 Qx KP, Black has favorable prospects after 20 ... N-Q4, followed by ... Q-QR3.

18 ... PxN  
19 QxKP



Not an oversight, but rather faulty judgment. Better, perhaps, is 19 K-N1, although even then Black's position is superior after 19 ... R-B1.

19 ... P-B3  
20 Q-R4 P-B6!  
21 R-N3 PxP†

Not 21 ... Q-N5, because 22 RxP†! wins after a wild attack.

22 K-N1 R-B1

Black threatens to win White's Knight after 23 ... R-B8† 24 RxR, PxR(Q)† 25 KxQ, Q-B2†.

23 N-Q3 Q-R6  
24 Q-N4

White's last is forced as otherwise his Queen Rook remains unprotected in some of the ensuing variations.

24 ... R-KB2  
25 NxP

There is nothing better. Black's threat was 25 ... N-R5.

25 ... N-Q4 27 RxN QxR  
26 P-K4 N-B6† 28 Q-K2 R/2-B2  
29 P-QR4 P-QR3

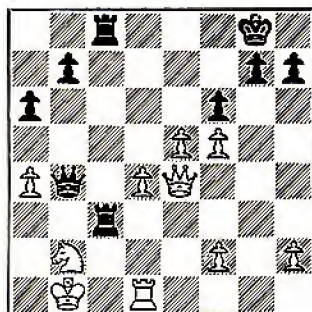
\*Sequel to last article.



Simpler is 29 . . . Q-N6; for, if then 30 Q-N5, Black has 30 . . . Q-B7†, followed by 31 . . . QxKP. He was under the impression, however, that, after he prevented White's Q-N5, the first player was helpless.

30 Q-Q3	Q-N5
31 P-K5	R-B6
32 Q-K4	....

Now comes the realization that, if 32 . . . Q-N6, White has 33 PxP, R-B7 34 Q-K6†!



32 . . . . . R-B7

The text is sufficient to win.

33 QxR	RxQ
34 KxR	PxP
35 P-Q5	....

White's only chance is to force this Pawn through.

35 . . . . . K-B2	41 PxP	PxP
36 P-Q6	K-K1	Q-B5
37 P-Q7†	K-Q1	P-R4
38 R-Q3	Q-KB5	44 N-B3
39 P-B3	QxKRP†	45 N-K4
40 K-B3	P-QN4!	46 N-Q6

On 46 N-B5, Black wins simply by 46 . . . Q-B5† 47 R-B3, QxR†, followed by 48 . . . P-R7.

46 . . . . . KxP	48 N-R7†	K-N2
47 NxP§	K-B3	Resigns

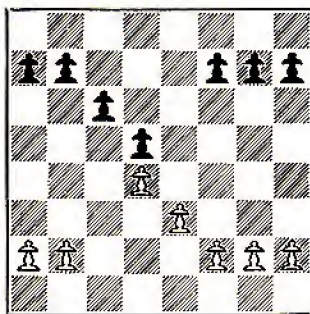
## THE MINORITY ATTACK

When Philidor long ago uttered his famous phrase about Pawn play as the "soul of chess," he meant to stress the fundamental, if sometimes unobtrusive, role of the Pawns in practically everything which is done on the chess-board.

Great indeed is the art of Pawn-pushing, and here we must content ourselves with mentioning just a few of the major motifs. Among them is the topic of Pawn majorities. When a player has a preponderance of undoubled Pawns on one side of the board, he is said to have a Pawn majority, the chief advantage of which is that it usually involves the existence or potentiality of one or more passed Pawns. The advantage is more pronounced when on the side away from the adversary's King, as it then may be unable to halt any queening threat in the end-game.

Pawn majorities on the Queen-side, therefore, are proverbially more menacing than on the other wing, for the simple reason that most players castle King-side. Also, any player who has castled King-side can therefore advance a Queen-side majority at any time with no fear of weakening his King position.

It must not be inferred from what has been said that a Pawn majority automatically confers an advantage. So far is this from being true that a special and very important case arises in which a Pawn majority is vulnerable to an undermining action by a Pawn minority.



In the position shown, which quite frequently occurs as in the Queen's Gambit Declined, Black's Pawns on the Queen-side are restrained by White's at Q4 and constitute a target for the advance of White's Queen Knight Pawn. The opened Queen Bishop file serves White in this project as a major piece can bear on Black's Queen Bishop Pawn or penetrate to the seventh rank if the Pawn moves by capturing.

If White has a fianchettoed King Bishop bearing on Black's Pawn chain, the effect may be even more drastic. The same elements work for Black in a typical Dragon Variation of the Sicilian Defense, especially if he has gotten in . . . P-Q4 and even without that factor. Hence, the Sicilian so often leads to an advantageous end-game for Black. The same sort of attack may occur elsewhere.

**Mechanics of the Minority Attack.** Returning to the position shown, the crisis arises when White pushes his Queen Knight Pawn to N5 and threatens PxP. If Black allows the exchange of Pawns, he remains with a weak Pawn under pressure on the opened file. A similar weakening occurs if Black tries to stop P-QN5 with . . . P-QN4, unless as occasionally is possible, he can block off the Queen Bishop file by sinking a piece into his QB5. As for the immediate capture as soon as White's Pawn reaches QN5, this is perhaps the least satisfactory of all from Black's point of view. His Queen Pawn becomes isolated and, after White recaptures with a piece, his Queen Knight Pawn is exposed to pressure on the file.

So critical is the plight of the defender against the minority attack that he must seek counter-play on the King-side at all costs. Experience shows, however, that White usually has little trouble warding off such tactical threats on the King-side while tightening the vise on the Queen-side.

The following, modern game has already become famous as a blueprint for conducting the minority attack. Moreover, it embodies an astonishing Knight's tour and a precisely played end-game, showing once more how a well-planned chess battle is an organic whole with interrelated parts.

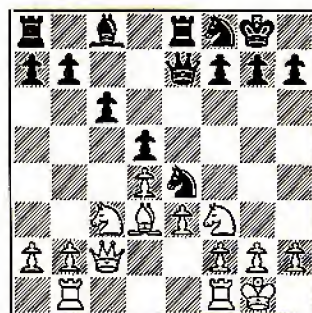
Dubrovnik, 1950

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Larry Evans	White	Opsahl	Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	4 B-N5	QN-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	5 P-K3	B-K2
3 N-QB3	P-Q4	6 Q-B2	O-O
		7 PxP	....

The Exchange Variation, played thousands of times. It gives White opportunity for the Minority Attack.

7 . . . . .	PxP	10 O-O	N-B1
8 N-B3	P-B3	11 QR-N1	N-K5
9 B-Q3	R-K1	12 BxB	QxB



13 P-QN4 . . . . .

The attack begins! White's every move hereabouts is a model of precision.

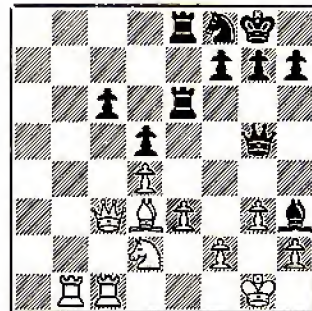
13 . . . . .	P-QR3
14 P-QR4	NxN

Black can try 14 . . . P-KB4 to reinforce his Knight at K5, but then he must abandon his K4 to White's Knight.

15 QxN	B-N5
16 N-Q2	Q-N4

With this and the next few moves, Black tries to create chances on the King-side. As usual, however, in this type of position, ordinary care by White suffices to scotch Black's hopes, while Black has no way of ridding himself of his chronic weakness.

17 KR-B1	R-K3	19 PxP	B-R6
18 P-N5	RPxP	20 P-N3	QR-K1
		21 PxP	PxP



An ideal set-up in the prosecution of the minority attack. Black's backward Queen Bishop Pawn is a shining target on the open file, and the necessity of defending it leads to further disadvantages.

22 B-B1	BxB	28 Q-B4	QxQ
23 NxB	N-N3	29 NPxQ	P-N3
24 R-N6	N-K2	30 N-B1	R-Q3
25 Q-N4	P-R4	31 K-B1	K-N2
26 R-N8	RxR	32 R-R1	R-Q2
27 QxR†	K-R2	33 N-N3	R-N2
		34 N-B5	R-N7

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

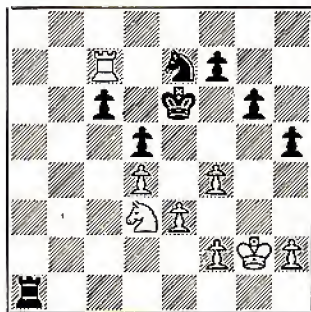


On 34 . . . R-B2, White can play R-R8 and follow with an incursion of the King at QN6. Or he can prepare a breakthrough with P-B3 and P-K4.

35 R-R7 K-B3  
36 R-R6 . . .

Actually, it is possible here to initiate the winning plan, with 36 N-Q7†. White had to hurry, however, to get past the time-control and so temporized.

36 . . . R-N8† 38 R-R7 R-N8  
37 K-N2 R-N7 39 R-B7 R-QR3  
40 N-Q3 K-K3



41 N-B5† . . .

The beginning of an amazing Knight's tour, the end result of which is gain of material.

41 . . . K-B3  
42 N-Q7† K-K3

Not 42 . . . K-N2 because of 43 N-K5, winning a Pawn.

43 N-B8† K-B3  
44 N-R7† K-K3  
45 N-N5† . . .

Thereby completing a nearly circular journey.

45 . . . K-Q3

Or 45 . . . K-B3 46 P-B3 and P-K4-5.

46 R-N7 P-B3  
47 N-R7 K-K3  
48 N-B8† . . .

Re-running the tour, as it were, counter-clockwise.

48 . . . K-B2  
49 NxP . . .

A Pawn is gone, but the win is still extremely difficult.

49 . . . KxN 53 K-N3 R-B7  
50 RxN K-B4 54 P-R4 K-B4  
51 R-QB7 R-QB8 55 R-KR8 K-N3  
52 R-B8 K-N3 56 P-B5† . . .

Now White secures a passed Pawn. The rest is given without comment as outside the scope of the middle game. It is still difficult but nonetheless a sure end-game win.

56 . . . KxP 69 R-N4† K-B4  
57 RxP† K-N3 70 K-R4 R-R1  
58 R-R8 K-B4 71 R-N7 R-R1  
59 R-KN8 R-B8 72 P-R6 R-R8  
60 K-N2 R-QR8 73 R-N3 R-R8†  
61 P-R5 R-R2 74 R-R3 R-KN8  
62 R-N3 R-R2 75 R-B3† K-N3  
63 R-R3 K-N4 76 R-N3† RxR  
64 K-B3 R-R3 77 KxR KxP  
65 R-R1 K-B4 78 K-N4 K-N3  
66 K-N3 K-N4 79 K-B4 K-N2  
67 R-R4 K-B4 80 K-B5 K-B2  
68 R-B4† K-N4 81 P-B3 Resigns

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

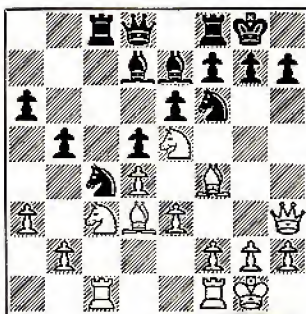
# Chess Caviar

## UJPEST, 1934

How do you beat a grandmaster in 19 moves? Easy, says Frydman, and he proceeds to prove it.

### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

P. Frydman		Dr. M. Vidmar	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	8 B-Q3	O-O
2 N-KB3	N-KB3	9 O-O	P-QR3
3 P-B4	P-B3	10 R-B1!	B-Q2
4 PxP	PxP	11 N-K5	R-B1
5 N-B3	N-B3	12 P-QR3	N-QR4
6 B-B4	P-K3	13 Q-B3	P-QN4
7 P-K3	B-K2	14 Q-R3!	N-B5?



15 NxQP!! P-KN3 17 BxN RxB  
16 NxB† QxN 18 RxR! PxR  
19 B-N5! Resigns

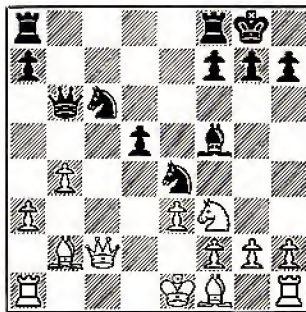
The double threat of 20 NxB and 20 N-N4 wins a piece.

## VIENNA, 1954

White plays into a book variation without realizing the consequences and to his sorrow.

### NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Nievergelt		Durasevich	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	8 QPxP	N-QB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	9 PxP	PxP
3 N-QB3	B-N5	10 N-B3	B-B4
4 Q-B2	P-Q4	11 P-QN4	O-O
5 P-QR3	BxN†	12 B-N2	P-QN3
6 QxB	N-K5	13 PxP?	QxP
7 Q-B2	P-QB4	14 P-K3	. . .



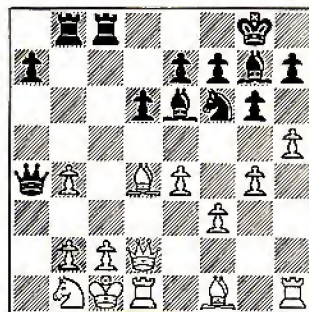
14 . . . NxNP! 17 Q-K2 N-B6†!  
15 PxN QxNP† 18 BxN Q-N6†  
16 K-Q1 QR-B1 Resigns

## PHILADELPHIA, 1951

White makes the rueful discovery that the Dragon Defense has teeth!

### SICILIAN DEFENSE

H. Jones		H. Morris	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	9 O-O-O	NxN
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	10 BxN	B-K3
3 P-Q4	PxP	11 P-KB3	Q-R4
4 NxP	N-KB3	12 P-R3?	KR-B1
5 N-QB3	P-Q3	13 P-KN4	QR-N1
6 P-KR3	P-KN3	14 P-KR4	P-QN4
7 B-K3	B-N2	15 P-R5	P-N5
8 Q-Q2	O-O	16 N-N1	Q-R5
		17 QRPxP	. . .



17 . . . B-R3!  
Resigns

The finish might be 18 P-KN5, BxP! 19 P-KB4, BxP! 20 B-K3, BxB and Black wins the Queen or mates.

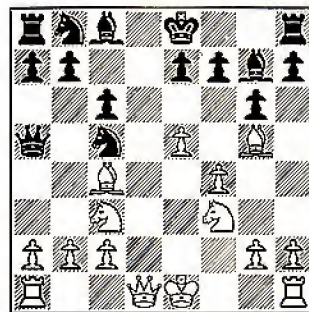
## VIENNA, 1954

Black's Queen leaves the King in the lurch.

### YUGOSLAV DEFENSE

Kupper		Maier	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-Q3	5 P-K5	KN-Q2
2 P-Q4	N-KB3	6 P-B4	PxP?
3 N-QB3	P-KN3	7 QPxP	P-QB3
4 B-KN5	B-N2	8 B-B4	Q-R4
		9 N-B3	N-B4

The stage is set.



10 BxKP! KxB 14 KR-K1 B-R3  
11 Q-Q6† K-K1 15 P-K6! PxP  
12 N-N5 R-B1 16 NxKP BxN  
13 O-O-O B-B4 17 RxB†! Resigns



# Postal Chess

## TOURNAMENT NOTES

### Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

#### 3rd Annual Championship—1947-8

As announced last month, the following are the cash prize winners in the 3rd Annual Golden Knights Postal Chess Championship. We await confirmation of addresses to which to send the awards and also to send assignments for play-off matches.

#### PRIZE WINNING SCORES\*

L Stolzenberg...46.2	R E Knight...36.25
Dr S Lewis...45.7	Dr S Greenberg...36.2
R Oren...45.1	M R Paul...36.1
B Frank...44.7	J E Evans...35.75
R H Olin...44.7	M H Wicksman...35.3
R Coveyou...43.95	R B Hodurski...35.25
A D Gibbs...43.95	C Kugelmann...35.25
K Kraeger...43.95	L A Weiss...35.25
C Wehde...43.95	J C Williams...35.15
C Hohlbein...43.5	E E Underwood...34.95
B Owens...42.85	J Define...34.75
F Yerhoff...42.85	C C Henin...34.7
N Fuglie...42.35	M U Gureff...34.65
A H DuVall...42.0	L Kilmer...34.65
Dr H L Freitag...41.95	N Janison...34.55
J F Heckman...41.75	C Weberg...34.55
B Hill...41.7	B D Thompson...34.5
G E Hartleb...41.35	Dr I Farber...34.15
A Ambrogio...40.7	C M Harris...34.1
M Antunovich...40.7	R D Bruce...34.0
Dr L Saret...40.65	H B Daly...33.9
F M Branner...40.25	P Johnson...33.9
H M Stevenson...40.2	J W Harvey...33.55
B Albert...40.1	J A Faucher...33.4
J H Staffer...39.6	Col L J Fuller...33.05
N H Hornstein...39.5	C Gillespie...33.05
E A Capillon...38.85	O J Kline...33.05
O Shack...38.6	R Langfelder...32.8
Dr J F Lane...38.5	T Pessach...32.8
J A Ilyin...37.95	G L Kashin...32.75
J Glatt...37.9	R E Pohle...32.75
R E A Doe...37.5	R Deacon...32.4
H Gordon...37.5	P M Lozano...32.4
W Prosser...37.35	I Rivise...32.4
R E Martin...37.2	B Brice-Nash...32.25
R J Zoudlik...37.2	R Morris...32.2
F J Valvo...36.9	J Jankowski...31.9
M L Mitchell...36.65	K Ouchi...31.9

#### 4th Annual Championship—1949

We are still awaiting results from the 1949 Finals, including quite a number which are over-due.

#### 5th Annual Championship—1950

As a result of current Postal Mortems, Finals section, 50-Nf 11, has now completed play, and the contestants therein score these weighted point totals:\*

W. F. Taber 39.6; W. C. Adickes, Jr. 36.1; H. D. Wilbur 31.85; Dr. J. L. Weininger 27.4; Dr. M. H. Wicksman 27.3; A. Gilliland 20.55; and W. L. Wengraf 17.3.

No new qualifiers to the Finals have come through on results this month.

#### 6th Annual Championship—1951

No new qualifiers to the Finals have come through on results this month.

#### 7th Annual Championship—1952-3

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following have qualified for assignment to the Finals: O. Jungwirth, E. Amburn, J. I. Northam, K. Skema and E. F. Johnson.

The following have qualified for assignment to the Semi-finals: H. G. Spaulding, H. Wurl, J. D. Spivey, C. R. Heising, G. A. Lyle, F. E. Condon, P. K. Soper, A. D. Caldwell and L. L. Wood.

#### 8th Annual Championship—1954

First to qualify for the Semi-finals is E. Pflumm from 54-N 2!

## POSTAL CHESS RATINGS

We publish the semi-annual list of Postal Chess ratings this month (page 251). They include all postal games reported through June 30th. They are computed per the chart below, as explained more fully, page 58, February.

RATING CHART				
Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	
0	50	50	0	
20	48	52	2	
40	46	54	4	
60	44	56	6	
80	42	58	8	
100	40	60	10	
120	38	62	12	
140	36	64	14	
160	34	66	16	
180	32	68	18	
200	30	70	20	
220	28	72	22	
240	26	74	24	
260	24	76	26	
280	22	78	28	
300	20	80	30	
320	18	82	32	
340	16	84	34	
360	14	86	36	
380	12	88	38	
400	10	90	40	
420	8	92	42	
440	6	94	44	
460	4	96	46	
480	2	98	48	
500	0	100	50	

\* Weighted point totals are based on the following scale 1.0 point per win in the prelims; 2.2 in semi-finals; and 4.5 in finals. Draws count half these values.

The basic change per game is 50, plus for winner minus for loser, for those players rating within 10 points of each other.

If a player at 912, for example, wins from one at 900, their difference in ratings (col. 1) counts as 20, the winner gains 48 points per col. 2, and the loser drops 48 points.

Col. 3 is used if the lower-rated player wins. Thus, on the reverse of the example just given, the winner gains, loser drops 52 points.

On a draw (col. 4), the lower-rated player always gains. We deduct 2 from 912, add 2 to 900.

## POSTALMIGHTIES!

### Prize Winners

The following postalites have won prizes in 1951, 1952 and 1953 Prize Tournaments as a result of current Postal Mortems.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
51-P	147 Rev A C Suyker	1st	5 -1
52-P	19 M Sterenbuch	1st	6 -0
	163 D Nieder	1st	5 -1
	190 R T Pierce	1st	4 -2
53-P	2 G H Cleaveland	1st	6 -0
	20 J E Garner	1st	6 -0
	41 W E Lanam	1-2	4 -2
	J Rene	1-2	4 -2
	47 P Krajewicz	1st	6 -0
	68 W C Hunt	1st	6 -0
	72 L Jacobsen	1st	6 -0
	76 H T Van Patten	1st	6 -0
	69 J Kooistra	1st	4 -2
	94 H Aston	1-2	4 -2
	H Silver	1-2	4 -2
	122 C A Green	1st	5½- ½
	134 E Brender	1st	5 -1
	147 E H Cordts	1st	5½- ½

### Certificate Winners

The following postalites have qualified for Victory Certificates in 1952 and 1953 Class Tournaments.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
52-C	45 G W King	1st	6 -0
	127 H J Georgi	1-2	4½-1½
	C L Whitecomb	1-2	4½-1½
	344 H A Paul	1st	6 -0
53-C	29 A Feldenkreis	1st	5 -1
	35 V R Baildon	1-2	4 -2
	H Rueter	1-2	4 -2
	49 J F Hurt	1st	4½-1½
	53 L N Gonzalez	1st	5 -1
	63 A S Gillow	1st	5½- ½
	64 F Johnson	1st	6 -0
	69 R A Johnson	1st	5 -1
	74 J W Shaw Van	1st	6 -0
	89 A D Rich	1st	5½- ½
	101 E G Farrell	1-2	5 -1
	H E Muecke	1-2	5 -1
	109 P L Turpin	1st	5 -1
	148 F D Dulicai	1st	5 -1
	149 M H Cha	1st	5½- ½
	190 W C Schroeder	1st	5½- ½
	212 P R Scott	1st	5½- ½
	275 R Lightstone	1st	6 -0
	302 J E Bennett	1st	6 -0



# POSTAL MORTEMES

## Game reports received during June, 1954

To report your results, all you need give is section number, full names of both players and the outcome of the game—but, for Class and Prize Tournaments in 4 man sections, state also if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent.

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording:

54-C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek 0 (1st)  
54-P 401: A. Halprin 1 H. N. Pillsbury 1 (2)  
54-Nf 13: F. J. Marshall 1 H. E. Atkins 0.

In these, the year (54), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tournaments, the first or second game is indicated in the final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so. A postcard is ideal for size, easy to send.

Please note: Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (e.g., 54-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1954) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication; df marks a double-forfeit.

## CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Tournaments graded by rating classes

### Started in 1951 (Key: 51-C)

Notice: After repeated calls for missing game reports, we are scoring double forfeits on games unreported in tournaments started January through April, 1951.

Tournaments 1-173: 31 Ernmidis-Martin and Martin-Wentworth df, 36 Wasson-Wisnom df, 37 Coppage-Hilliard df, 48 Beer-Chaunt df, 51 Martin-Provost df, 53 Ley-Mullins df, 57 Anderson-Brodeur and Griggs-Sluder df, 150 Nickel, Wyller tie (a).

### Started in 1952 (Key: 52-C)

Notice: With two years of play, results in these Class Tournaments become over-due. For Tournaments 52-C 232 to 250, started in July, 1952, this factor is of immediate importance. (Tournaments 251 to 268, started in August, come next.)

Players who were starters in May must report results now (within one month) or apply for settlement by adjudication. For the latter, send (1) record of moves made (2) diagrams of position reached and (3) statement of how you propose to win or to draw (being a piece ahead, or demonstrating forced mate or forced win of a piece, is sufficient for item 3; otherwise state in detail). If you cannot hope to win or to draw, kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work.

If you are not sure all your results have been reported, give a full list of wins, draws and losses with full names of opponents as a final report.

Tournaments 1-362: 45 King trips Trappe, 127 Whitcomb whips Georgi, 313 Culver conks Goble, 344 Hartigan splits two with Finch; Hussin, Paul defeat Finch, 358 Wark whips Engel.

### Started in 1953 (Key: 53-C)

Notice: With more than a year in play, most 53-C Tourney games should be over and reported. Be sure to report your results and check to see if they are published in

Postal Mortems. If not sure of past results having been reported or published, send a summary of your results, listing each opponent by name, as a clearance report. And get after tardy opponents now left playing. Require moves on time and do report delays per Rule 13 or 14.

Tournaments 1-100: 1 Martinez tops (2f) Belle, 23 Adickes, Hodurski tie; Hill halts Adickes, 29 Feldenkreis downs Drozynski, 35 Rueter rips Fribourg, 44 Trotzuk tops (f) Little, 49 Hurt halts Henderson, 53 Arnold bests Gonzalez; Pocklington withdraws, 56 Ryan rips Linnabury, 63 Gillow, Marshall tie, 64 Johnson jolts Ross, 69 Johnson, Nearing split two, 70 Pakadaman withdraws, 74 Van conks Cunningham, 89 Rich rips Walker, Wolfram, 90 Bailey withdrawn.

Tournaments 101-175: 101 Muecke mauls Groat, 105 Dishaw, Manchester down Houk, 108 McQuinn halts Hedrick, 109 Wittmann whips Keith, 112 Willbur downs Dulicai, 124 Koffman conks Sosa, 125 Cabot beats Germain, 128 Michaels tops Austin; Peterson withdrawn, 133 Cury flips Flodquist, 136 Soule withdrawn, 138 Bechdolt chops Chew, 140 Bruce jolts Jones, 148 Dudley downs Zukaitis; Fagan defeats Dulicai, 149 Cha whips Wolfram, 150 Hausman, Silverston tie, 152 Quane tops (2f) Nicolau; Laurie licks Ayres, loses to Quane, 153 Segall tops Sherwin twice, 154 Williams bows to Giordano, bests Soule, 162 Watson whips Miller, 165 Malles, Reagar split two, 167 Suyker sinks Utter; Gross tops, then ties Petonke, 172 Shaeffer beats Gelbard, 174 Osborn mauls Mailhot.

Tournaments 176-215: 176 Fowler fells Jansky twice, 177 Gifford mauls Muecke, 180 Tudor bests Dishaw, (2) Pentony, 181 Sherbro tops Marston, 185 Horton halts Sheller twice, 186 Drozynski, Koffman tie, 190 Schroeder tops Andrews, ties Daly; Andrews defeats Sheller, 191 Southard tops Graham twice, 194 Gilow bests Bock, Baneroff, 197 Fleming, Price tie, 198 Heath, Oliver defeat Flodquist, 200 Andrews tops, then ties Taylor; Bokma, Taylor tie twice, 201 Downs defeats Spero, 202 Schoerner bests Bokma, 203 Southard tops Yates twice, 205 Flodquist tops, then ties Swanson; Swanson mauls Mueller, 206 Perkins clips McClure, 212 Utter fells Fenn; Scott tops, then ties Carlyle, 213 Freeman downs Downing, 214 Kooistra whips Williams, 215 Arnov tops McInturf.

Tournaments 216-250: 217 Shedd bests Brotz, 220 Blumberg, Grande tie twice; Herzberg withdraws, 222 Gabrielle, Garrison tie twice; Garrison tops (f) Fry, 223 Williams whips Wittmann, 224 Rehder withdrawn, 225 Olson tops (2f) Dietrich, 226 Reich rips Kegan, 229 Wiser whips Eickholt, 230 Cunningham conks Utter, 234 Kahn ties, then tops Willis, wins from Summers-Gill, 235 Duncombe mauls Ostermann; Oscar withdrawn, 236 Mayer withdraws, loses (1a) to Collier, 238 Hallam, Poole tie twice, 239 Sirota halts Harrish; Oscar withdrawn, 240 R. McConkie halts Heyman, 242 McWilliams bests Williams; Oscar withdrawn, 243 Klein hits Hikade, 244 Oeder downs Harrish, 245 Kreisler clips Clary, 246 Weber whips Marcus, 248 McConkie tops Leggon twice, 249 Smith smites Vogl twice, 250 Kilian, Oglesby tie.

Tournaments 251-280: 251 Bass ties Hallam, tops Underwood; Hallam halts Underwood twice, 256 Watkins whips Turpin, 257 Rogers rips Hecker, Harrish, (2f) Cammen; Hecker halts Harrish, 258 Grace takes two from Stewart, loses to Hannold, 259 Schiff withdraws, loses (2a) to Wilkinson, 260 Kahn tops Tresca twice, 262 Taylor trips Truby, 263 Reardan tops (2a) Fischer, 264 Reardan loses to Muller, tops (2a) Major, 265 Dulicai downs Tangeman, 266 Ashley defeats Lapsley and Hale twice each, 267 Kerr conks Kamen, 268 Taylor bests Bratz, 269 Vogel, (2) Yascolt defeat Wanamaker, 270 Keefer conks Indrieri, 272 Harder tops (2f) Kepfinger, 275 Major withdrawn, loses (1a) to Lightstone, 276 Bass bests Belz, Raymond, 278 Johnston tops Hall twice.

Tournaments 281-303: 281 Mehling masters Yacobozi, 282 Kaiser downs Davy, 284 Gorton tops Gage, 285 Davis withdrawn, 287 Stafford stops Sherwin, 289 Levy downs Denham, 291 Ingraham bests Kiely, bows to Quane, 292 Kiely conks Gregory, 299 Hubbard, Zipfel tie, 302 Bennett bests Meek, (2) Dodge, 303 Tresidder tops (2f) Clements.

### Started in 1954 (Key: 54-C)

Tournaments 1-60: 2 Rubin rips Stoltie; Wood withdraws, 7 Hall bests Indrieri, (2) Bernstein, 10 Wildman whips Hubbard, 15 Semle mauls Mitchell; Hamner conks Cox, 16 Moorhead halts Vicinus; Ellis fells Fattel, 19 Siller sinks Parsons, 20 Hoglund bests Beard, 21 Farrance defeats Delancey, 24 Baker bests George, 27 Rubin, Brand tie Welch; Brand then tops Welch, 29 Gelfand (2), Wittmann down Denbeaux, 37 Franks tops Gans, 38 Oglesby, Williams tie, 40 Kelly, Erdman halt Hudson, 41 Sacre, Fischer each take two from Valuch; Fischer fells Goodwin, 42 Pope rips Ruddick twice, 46 Hull, Wilkerson tie, 47 Kaner conks Glusman, 54 Swartworth bests Groesbeck.

Tournaments 61-159: 64 Birsten bests Cintron, 65 Chapman, Ellis beat Oglesby, 69 Engel tops (2f) Einstein, 70 Oeder downs Kusmiss, 71 Welch tops Heffner, ties, then loses to Healy, 76 Pearlman tops Daum who withdraws, loses (a) again to Pearlman, 82 Thorsden tops Ingraham, 84 Schatanoff downs Dennis, 85 Einstein withdrawn, 90 Leather licks Rabin, 101 Ostermann mauls Block, 109 Kelley, Hunt defeat Yosso.

## PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tournaments for Premiums

### Started in 1951 (Key: 51-P)

Tournaments 1-149: 147 Ardizzzone, Newman df.

### Started in 1952 (Key: 52-P)

Notice: With two years of play, results in these Prize Tournaments become over-due. For Tournaments 52-P 117 to 136, started July, 1952, this factor is of immediate importance. (Tournaments 137 to 142, started in August, come next.)

Players who were starters in May must report results now (within one month) or apply for settlement by adjudication. For the latter, send (1) record of moves made (2) diagram of position reached and (3) statement of how you propose to win or to draw (being a piece ahead, or demonstrating forced mate or forced win of a piece, is sufficient for item 3; otherwise state in detail). If you cannot hope to win or to draw, kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work.

If you are not sure all your results have been reported, give a full list of wins, draws and losses with names of opponents as a final report.

Tournaments 1-207: 19 Sterenbuch tops (a) Herndon, 54 Schultz withdrawn, loses (a) to Hayes, 163 Nieder, Ohmes split two, 169 correction; Fox won from Astapoff, 190 Pierce bests Hart, Humphrey and twice Booher, 203 Stauffer tops Coghill twice.

### Started in 1953 (Key: 53-P)

Notice: With more than a year in play, most 53-P Tourney games should be over and reported by now. Be sure to report your results and check to see if they are published in Postal Mortems. If not sure of past results reported or published, send a summary of your results, listing each opponent by name, as a clearance report. And get after tardy opponents now left playing. Require moves on time and do report delays per Rule 13 or 14.

Tournaments 1-90: 2 Cleaveland conks O'Connell, 7 Garland withdrawn, 20 Garner whips Williams, 32 Zalyz fells Fuchs, 41 Clark tops (f) Rene; Stump withdrawn, 47 Krajewicz cracks Kudla, 50 Newell tops, then ties Parker, 63 Corda bests Boehm, 68 Hunt jolts Jacobsen, 69 Jacobsen tops (2f) Turnbull; Turnbull wins 2 from Kooistra, 72 Jacobsen conks Kooistra; Turnbull withdrawn, 76 Van Patten mauls Murphy, 80 Garrick bests Witruer, bows to Hernden; Streetman tops (2f) Witruer, 81 Howell tops (2f) Schaffer, 88 Lester licks Zukaitis; Marks withdraws, 89 Ahlstrom conks Cody.

Tournaments 91-125: 92 Britain defeats Blindewald, Dundascheck; Dundascheck bests Bindewald, 94 Silver sinks Potschuch, 95 Madison mauls Tresidder, 97 Hornstein with-



draws. 98 Moks rips Ross. 102 Covington tops Brown. 103 Capp rips Rae. 106 Ragan stops Rubenstein. 108 Heuchert halts Van Dragt. 109 Cha chops Grosz. 110 Schmitt bests Offenberger. 117 Green downs Curdo. 118 McCoubrey, Pierce tie; Farber tops Pearce. (2) Wills, then ties McCoubrey. 120 Yaffe mauls Morris. 122 Green flips Flueckiger. 123 Ashley, Smith split two. 124 Frankel, Seoville split two; Ragan rips Cotter. 125 Doorbenos bests Rabinowitz.

**Tourneys 126-155:** 130 Cohen overcomes Van Patten, Laine. 131 Sirota, Young top Covington. 133 Jurek loses two each to Batcheller, Lynch. 134 Carragher withdrawn; Brender ties, then tops Coggeshall, tops (a) Carragher. 137 Rubenstein tops Pohl, then ties Pohl and Mears. 138 Paul grinds Gaylor. 143 Neal nips Wisegarver. 144 Freeman bests Spry, bows to Werner. 145 Hildebrandt, Blood each down Williams twice. 146 Friedman tops Silver twice; Graf grinds Allen. 147 Holbrook loses two to Cordts, ties Silver. 151 Hunt halts Gottfried, Matthews; Matthews mauls Mowry. 154 Ashley rips Rocque. 155 Welch whips Pohl.

**Tourneys 156-178:** 158 Netherton bows to Nist, bests Krider. 160 Day tops Reilly twice. 162 Cha tops Plotz. 163 Stanley loses to Smith, licks Parker. 164 Freeman stops Stevenson twice. 166 Wexler, Fairchild each top Jurek twice; Fairchild whips Wexler; Mills withdraws. 168 Bradley mauls Matthews. 170 Harris tops, then ties Lyon. 171 Haines halts Wayne. 174 Keesling bows to Thompson, bests Manny. 175 Hooper halts Fogg, Shore; Doares downs Shore, Hooper. 176 Laird ties Blake, tops Rainin.

## Started in 1954 (Key: 54-P)

**Tourneys 1-20:** 1 Hinchley downs Dixon. 2 Ostergaard bests Rhoads, bows to Preston; Spencer conks Kahn, Rhoads; Preston tops Price. 3 Campbell beats Doherty. 5 Benham tops (f) Keysmith. 6 Burns, Fleming defeat Seabrook. 7 Yaffe, Kaser lick Laine; Grady downs Yaffe. 8 Rosburg bests Van Patten. 9 Ellis, Roberson maul Mears; Kindig conks Ehler. 10 Werner whips Collins. 11 Chapman licks Lawler. 12 Gries halts Holbrook; Bellas withdraws. 13 Kaser tops Thompson. 15 Pierson bests Oseroff, bows to Hall. 17 Cha chops Allen; Shelley tops Tomcufoik. 18 Hesseloff tops (f) Andt. 19 Aisenberg withdrawn. 20 Bane bests McDonald.

**Tourneys 21-51:** 21 Frow nips Neff. Gonnell. 22 Locke, Cohen lick McKeehan; Cohen conks Locke. 24 McCarthy whips Ware. Grindel. 25 Dudley, Stone, Keefer, Plummer mob Valuch. 26 White whips Kaminski, Druet. 27 Tucker withdraws, loses (a) to Flora. McWilliams; Firestone stops Flora. 29 Hooper tops Taubenhaus. 30 Bicknell bests Hagedorn. 32 Mahler mauls Beveridge. 36 Garrett beats Shuler. 38 Rockel bows to Rhoads, bests Ringler. 44 Roe replaces Garland. 46 Howard replaces Carragher.

## GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive qualification championships

### 4th Annual Championship—1949

FINALS (Key: 49-Nf)

Notice: Play continues till December. But do report any and all results fast; press for prompt replies to moves.

Sections 1-18: 17 Kashin sweeps Bender, Levi, Johnson; Johnson jolts Levi.

### 5th Annual Championship—1950

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 50-Ns)

Sections 1-43: 42 Nye tops (a) Michalski.

FINALS (Key: 50-Nf)

Sections 1-16: 11 Gilliland tops Wengraf. 14 Define defeats Clevenger.

### 6th Annual Championship—1951

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 51-Ns)

Sections 1-33: 18 Weiss withdraws. 29 Blau ties Fowler, tops Weininger. 32 Shaw downs Davidian. 33 Thompson nips Namson; Skars-ten, Weil tie.

FINALS (Key: 51-Nf)

Sections 1-11: 4 Thompson loses to Katz, Mills, ties Holmes. 5 Scholtz halts Henrik-ken. 6 Hornstein stops Gibbs; Kimpton tops (a) Kaufman. 7 Smith smites Burdick. 8 Heckman, Kramer tie. 9 Rauch rips Leon-ards.

### 7th Annual Championship—1952-3

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 52-N)

Notice: Games running more than 18 months in this round are over-due; those running over two years are definitely so, may be double-forfeited if not reported. Check date on which your tourney started, aim to complete all games on time. Report tardy oppo-nents!

Sections 1-129: 14 Meiden, Richter tie. 21 Fowler, Fullum tie. 30 Stauffer stops Eaton. 51 Duykers, Farewell tie. 69 Roth, Harrison tie. 82 Werner licks Le Clerc. 104 Dutton bests Graf, bows to Schaffer; Greendonner withdrawn; Graf tops (f) Schaffer. 106 Heis-ing, Roecker tie. 167 Winter tops Prender-gast. 109 Soper sinks Bloomer; Burry bests Simms. 112 Spaulding halts Hyde, Banker. 114 Smith, Wood tie. 117 Condon conks Hoke. 120 Bunker bests Panaman. 122 Gil-son mauls Meador. 123 Nearing nips Vassil-akos. 125 Newell bests Benson. 127 Herndon halts Wallach; Casault tops (a) Rose. 129 Wurl whips Hill.

Sections 130-153: 130 Bisttram, Faber tie. 134 Lyle licks Jewett. 136 Slump withdrawn. 138 Spivey beats Barry, Keesling. 139 Bevier bests Martin; Rehder withdraws, loses (a) to Bevier. 143 Taig tops (f) Martin. 146 Cald-well, Fuglie tie. 148 Frankenstein, Neal tie. 152 Hanni halts Venesaar.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 52-Ns)

Sections 1-19: 2 Buerger tops Sokoler, ties Jungwirth; Jungwirth bests Prosser. 3 Daly, Fullum tie; Farber tells Saffern. 4 Simiren-ko, Kellner nip Garver. 5 Rider rips Trinks. 7 Schwartz jolts Joseph, Marples. 8 Poole loses to Conger, ties Gordon; Ross rips Wood. Conger; Ilyin conks Conger, Wood. 9 Schmitt halts Hunnex. 10 Zaas hits Huff-man. 11 Solifrey, Kontautus whip Weikel. 12 Barnhiser downs Dudley; Greenberg with-draws; E. Johnson jolts Barnhiser, Kline. 13 Amburn tops Caldwell, ties Northam; Crowder withdrawn. 15 Harrison rips Reis-enbach. 17 Stevens licks Lutter. 18 Wright halts Hayward.

Sections 20-39: 20 Skema outpoints Eek-hardt, Yerhoff; Yerhoff whips Wallace; Mis-kin rips ReVeal. 21 Hollander halts Haines. 22 Aguilera tops Aston, Parker. Ratermanis; Kaman conks Aston. 23 Yanis bows to Mc-Caughey. 24 Zalys whips Werner; Howell chops Chappuis. 27 Bloomer withdraws, loses (a) to Williams; Schwartz smites Smith. 28 Stark stops Stephens. 32 Frilling, Fazio win (a) from Konthorst; Sehiro whips Werner. 33 Huffman defeats Frazier. 34 Hulbirt, Tomlinson, Stark stop McNutt; Tomlinson

(Continued, page 250)

# \$1000.00 IN CASH PRIZES



75 CASH PRIZES, amounting to a total of \$1000.00, will be awarded to the 75 contestants who finish with the highest scores in CHESS REVIEW'S 8th Annual Golden

Knights Postal Chess Championship, now open to all chessplayers in the continental United States and Canada.

Enter this tournament and you can win up to \$250.00 in cash—the amount of the Grand First Prize. The runner-up will receive \$100.00! Third to tenth place prizes range from \$80.00 down to \$15.00. Then come 65 prizes of \$5.00 each for players who finish from 11th to 75th!

But that isn't all! Every player who qualifies for the final round, and completes his schedule, will be awarded *the emblem of the Golden Knight*—a sterling silver, gold-plated and enamelled lapel button, reproduced above.

And even if you fail to qualify for the finals, you *still* get a prize! If you are eliminated in the preliminary or semi-final round, but complete your schedule, you will receive one *free entry* (worth \$1.00) into our regular Class Tournament.

## FOR BEGINNERS AND EXPERTS

The winner of this big Postal Chess contest will achieve national recognition. His picture will be published in the news section of CHESS REVIEW—and he'll get a big check for \$250.00. But you don't have to be an expert to go a long way in the Golden Knights. Lots of less talented players are going to have grand fun and capture handsome prizes in this mammoth tournament. Even if you have never played in a competitive event before, you may turn out to be Golden Knights Champion or a leading prize-winner when the tourney is over. So don't hesitate to enter because you feel you are not a strong enough player. Beginners will find this a fine way to improve their chessplay.

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## POSTAL MASTERS

1. Leon Stolzenberg	Detroit, Michigan	2056
2. Alex Suchobek	Albany, New York	2000

## Postal Master Candidates

3. Leslie Weaks	Nashville, Tennessee	1950
4. Dr. I. Farber	Bronx, New York	1856
5. Lawrence C. Noderer	Oak Ridge, Tennessee	1832
6. I. Zalys	Montreal, Quebec	1820
7. Nicolas A. Preo	Oakland, California	1803

## First Class Postalites

8. Dr. G. Katz	1794	21. M. Gonzalez	1718
9. C. R. Heising	1776	22. N. M. Hornstein	1718
10. W. F. Taber	1774	23. J. F. Hurt	1718
11. G. Schaeffer	1772	24. H. J. Georgi	1710
12. B. Madrid	1762	25. W. Hook	1708
13. R. Klugman	1750	26. M. Hantman	1706
14. J. G. Bueters	1748	27. G. R. Josiah	1704
15. B. Kozma	1744		
16. C. C. Henin	1742		
17. J. N. Schmitt	1738		
18. A. Cohen	1734		
19. G. C. Gross	1720		
20. J. A. Ilyin	1720		

## Postal Classes

We enter players into classes as they establish ratings in play, as follows: **Class A:** 1300 and up; **Class B:** 1000 to 1298; **Class C:** 700 to 998; **Class D:** 400 to 698; and **Class E** (reserved for those whose rating have been established in actual play) below 400.

As newcomers apply, we start them at 100 points below the top of the class for which they ask. They thus mount to the next class fairly easily, almost surely on 4½ or 5 points out of the 6 in their first tournament, on actual, rating credit wins. But we do not set them in Class E; and, for Class A, we start them at 1300; for they must establish their right to remain in this top class. They start in Class B at 1200; in C at 900; and, in D, at 600.

## Honor Ratings

The honor ratings are really incidental to the main purpose of ratings, which is to so evaluate game results that we may match postalites fairly as they enter new Class and Prize Tournaments. The honor list is really one of exceptional postalites who have mounted above Class A. (A normal class range is 300 points. But, in default of enough exceptionals, conveniently and quickly to sort into tournaments among themselves, these are necessarily merged in Class and Prize Tournaments with Class A players.)

Those at 1600 are of course extremely highly rated. But those listed above from 1700 up, begin truly to outclass A players. Their honor is well earned; for even on a draw, they lose drastically to regular A players.

## NEW POSTALITES

The following new players starting Postal Chess during June, commence with these initial ratings:

**Class A at 1300:** W. Augsburg, G. W. Buckles, R. Doray, Dr. B. L. Levene, T. Loos, J. Mravtze and A. Rudi;

**Class B at 1200:** W. G. Care, K. Gieler, L. C. Conival, J. Ornstein, M. Patterson, C. W. Phelps, R. E. Rhodes, B. Rodriguez, A. Strelzoff, C. C. Taylor, A. Thompson, E. Ways and R. C. Wright;

**Class C at 900:** G. M. Arndt, H. Arneson, C. P. Campbell, J. Casperite, J. D. Dean, G. W. Erickson, Ste. R. C. Faber, J. J. Ford, J. Greiner, A. Kahn, L. L. McKillop, J. D. Moore, H. J. Murphy, R. P. Norton, Jr., R. R. Rhomberg, Lt. P. E. Robinson, J. Stoller, J. R. Stowe, Dr. C. Weare, J. A. Wennerstrom and O. Wilder;

**Class D at 600:** J. Attig, J. R. Ballard, B. Cochran, H. D. Cook, W. Coulter, Mrs. P. Feilding, F. E. Fuller, D. G. Hoffman, B. D. Holloway, J. Keough, G. C. Knudson, W. Lantz, F. M. Ledlie, M. Meyer, T. Nelson, W. W. Platt, M. Shields, R. R. Stone, P. W. Strickland, J. P. Tyniec and D. A. Widen.

## RETURN POSTS

Old-timers who resumed play in June with ratings at which they had left:

B. F. Giles 706; L. Krozel 678; Mrs. M. I. Landa 1062; K. V. McFarland 1340; B. Morrison 1068; A. Suchobek 2000; A. E. Terflinger 200; and A. K. Underwood 1422.

## POSTAL MORTEMES (from p. 249)

bests Bohen, 37 Pearce beats Barry, 38 Myers mauls Wholey; Van Osdel nips Nyman, 39 Burgess beats Wilson.

**Sections 40-52:** 41 Karalaitis overcomes Eckstrom, 48 Burt withdraws, 49 Peddiecord halts Hall; Wurl replaces Stevens, 50 Danon replaces Schaffer.

## 8th Annual Championship—1954

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 54-N)

**Sections 1-14:** 1 Bennett bests Heit; Curtis, Heit tie Okola; Heit ties Kugelmass, tops Ilson, 2 Plumm halts Hartleb; Holmes conks Cournoyer; Blake sinks Silver, 3 Joseph Jolts Wickman; Fuchs fells Stevens, 4 Berent bests Robb, bows to Miskin, 6 Kasparek, Schroeder lick Loven, 7 Weiss spansk Spann; Peiricecks whips Wildt, 8 Katz halts Hibberd; Williams, Hibberd best Burns, 10 Phillips withdrawn, 11 Alberts hits Hanson, 13 Peddiecord halts Hall, 14 Slonim tops (f) Herrick.

**Sections 15-29:** 15 Folsom, Lounsberry, Mueller, Soules, Siesbuttel mob Valuch; Soules sinks Southard, Lounsberry; Mueller bests Siesbuttel, 19 Daly downs Strassler; Aston bests Doherty, bows to Williams, 22 Stephens stops Jacobsen; Bradley withdrawn, 24 Bizar beats Lawler, 26 Kahn tops Thomas; Benedetti downs Davidson, Thomas, 27 Bowman bests Carpenter; Roberts rips Stephens, 28 Gage, Karalaitis tie, 29 Curdo downs Daly.

**Sections 30-68:** 44 Yeagle tops (f) Gardner, 46 Meyer, Booher lick Luhrs, 55 Brattin replaces Davis, 63 Murray replaces McAninch.



## POSTAL CHESS RATINGS

A	Baker A H	1186	Bernstein E	954	Brimm G	1152	Casey J A	956	Corbett H J	600
Abarno F	Baker A J	900	Bernstein F	484	Brinkerhoff S L	600	Casperite J	950	Corbett Miss J	814
Abington O D	Baker C W	382	Bero Miss C	900	Brinley F J	1348	Castle C A	900	Corbo M	828
Abrahamson J	Baker J A	980	Berry A C	1564	Bristol E H	900	Catz A	600	Corda R	976
Adair R W	Baker L A	600	Berry J E	600	Britain J W	678	Cernosek O V	100	Cordis E H	938
Adam H	Baker Miss M	420	Berryman J	696	Brittain J B	444	Cha M H	1276	Corey W F	712
Adams G	Baker R A	656	Berzarlins V	1500	Brittingham R	1080	Chace E	890	Corson E R	906
Adams G H	Baker R C	468	Betz W F	848	Britton J S	710	Chamberlain G	652	Coryell O	768
Adams P B	Baldwin M L	1322	Beverage E V	1202	Brodersen B F	1216	Chandross R	844	Coss E	1198
Addelston A	Ball M L	900	Beveridge D	1150	Brodeur O A	694	Chapin W S	1060	Coss F G	600
Adickes W C Jr	Ballard J R	600	Bevier L	1290	Brodsky G	600	Chapman A R	834	Coss H M	1232
Adickes W C Sr	Balzac R	760	Bezancon E	572	Brody W	600	Chapman D R	480	Cotta G	600
Agnello S A	Bancroft H	782	Bicknell R N	952	Bronson J R	1550	Chapman J D	910	Cotter J N	1234
Agnew Mrs M	Bane J E	1036	Bier C J	1200	Brooke W	826	Chapman J R	770	Cotton E	704
Aguilera G	Banker G M	1130	Billman E Jr	1325	Broz D R	744	Chapman W H	900	Coubrough L	1434
Ahlstrom E W	Bannon R G	362	Billman E Sr	1104	Broughton C	718	Chappuis G	1284	Coulter W	600
Aikin R L	Baptist A S	1270	Bilton E	724	Browder E	900	Charlesworth J	684	Coupal G A	606
Aikman P J	Baraquet T A	1674	Binderwald E L	544	Brown A	896	Charley F	1266	Cournoyer N	586
Akeson C B	Barasch C	1080	Binderwald L	1222	Brown B A	728	Charlton J G	1304	Covey R R	1674
Albert Mrs K	Barber G E	1168	Bindman F M	1270	Brown D A	498	Chase G W	896	Covington G B	108
Albert R C	Bardwick A S	1120	Bingham Mrs S	936	Brown Mrs F	518	Chayt G	666	Cowan E L	672
Alberts W	Barger T I	550	Bionde F	872	Brown P T	1134	Cheetham G T	688	Cowan I N	1130
Albrecht E	Barkemeyer A	738	Birsten O G	1286	Brown R E	900	Chemarda J M	1098	Cowan W W	1210
Alden J	Barker R E	882	Bishop L H	600	Brown R G	900	Chempin A	674	Cox J R	1154
Alden W E	Barlow C A	878	Bishop R	900	Brown W G	824	Chermide R A	1482	Craig J D	366
Alexander R	Barnes C M	672	Bishop R W	688	Brown W T	1062	Chew W	1172	Craig L G	962
Alexander W J	Barnhiser W C	1212	Bistram E	1166	Bruce R D	1612	Chick A C	1232	Cramer H G	1286
Alger L J	Baron A	1206	Blitzer C W	1338	Bryan W J	1586	Childs H	600	Cravener C E	978
Alger R	Barrister Miss	434	Bizar I	1300	Bryant C C	1108	Choice J	762	Creed D	508
Allen A	Barron R	600	Black R L	1146	Bryant D L	1128	Chrcoullis E	1216	Crenshaw C M	1332
Allen J W	Barrow D A	868	Blackburn W C	1288	Buchanan B F	876	Christiansen R	1554	Crochet S H	900
Allen J R	Barry H	1030	Blackier R	1088	Buchanan C A	1088	Christman J	1276	Croft F	1254
Allen P S	Barry J E	1196	Blackmon S K	1110	Buchanan W W	812	Christopher H M	900	Cromelin P L	1524
Allen C J	Barry R F	550	Blade O C	666	Buchin W	1300	Christy J R	814	Cross S G	798
Allyn W S	Barter Mrs A B	716	Blae K T	900	Buck J N	1278	Churchill M V	630	Crosson E E	600
Alpiser F M	Basham R	776	Blahuta N G	900	Buck W S	1464	Churchman C	1200	Crotchett K L	600
Alter C	Bass K D	862	Blair J I	1142	Buckles G W	1300	Cinkus F	900	Crowder B	1360
Alter L	Bass Mrs M J	170	Blake C H	1154	Budd C L	1300	Cinton R L	1192	Crowley J D	694
Altman V	Bass R R	1432	Blake K	1174	Buerger E W	1428	Civitares J Z	900	Crowther D	1054
Altusky J	Bass S	1300	Blanchet Marie	312	Buescher H J	900	Claffey J J	600	Culpepper E F	562
Amburn E	Batchelder C A	652	Blasius R E	1216	Bueters J G	1748	Clare H J	686	Culver J G	926
Amidon R W	Batcheller A J	654	Blau W G	1282	Bull R G	614	Clareus E	1274	Cunningham J F	432
Amphlett O M	Batcheller D G	644	Blackley R E	466	Bulloekus T	1178	Clark A G	1144	Cunningham J Sr	1054
Anderson E B	Batemans U S	1472	Blizard R E	1248	Bump D D	486	Clark A H	1376	Curdo J A	1314
Anderson Eliz	Bates C T	662	Block D	900	Bump D H	722	Clark A M	1056	Curtis C	1298
Anderson G H	Bates D E	600	Block L	952	Bundick W R	1246	Clark F S	736	Curtis Mrs R B	808
Anderson H	Bates G C	932	Blood J A	842	Burack L	712	Clark L	554	Cury G B	638
Anderson K A	Bates S	1696	Bloomer J H	1328	Burbank H A	736	Clark P	714	Cushman G P	796
Anderson L R	Bates Sam	564	Bloomfield R J	1238	Burbett W G	1160	Clark R	648	Cuthbert W R	1418
Anderson R J	Batson J	600	Bloomquist E	1376	Burdell B F	444	Clark Mrs T L	512	Cuthbertson A	1200
Anderson W C	Batson T D	656	Blumbers E	1204	Burdick D	1334	Clark W W	1200	D	
Anderson WS	Bauer C	998	Blumenthal M	1242	Burdick H E	734	Clary E	860	Dabney R	1200
Andrews J	Bauer D M	860	Blumenthal P	900	Burg D	1260	Clawson F L	872	Dahl P	1008
Andrews L	Bauman C J D	1134	Boradinan J	596	Burg J P	1338	Clayton Mrs N	1216	Dalbergs A	1300
Andrews S M	Bauman F	614	Bock M J	1104	Burgess G	1248	Cleveland G H	774	Dalrymple F E	836
Andt Edith	Baumgardner C	376	Boehm E L	832	Burke J	1228	Cleere C A	328	Dalsimer S	622
And L	Baxter C	764	Bogie W H	900	Burkett W T	918	Clements R E	1200	Daly H B	1468
Anhalser L	Baxter D L	1200	Bohac J B	860	Burkhart W	464	Cleveland C	324	Daly T	1048
Anorbes H	Baxter N M	880	Bohen D P	1063	Burles J W	1200	Cleveland F	452	Damm D A	1024
Antone J A	Baylor W	952	Bohn R	920	Burns Dr G C	764	Cleveland H	874	Daniel T M	908
Antonelli F	Beaghen J	1200	Bokma P	836	Burns G C	1038	Clevenger W	1142	Daniels Miss D	238
Antonovich M	Beal J C	506	Bolling G M	1276	Burns T F	640	Cloise H	548	Daniels R E	950
Apollonia D	Bean G A	780	Bone E	988	Burris R E	978	Clough J R	1078	Daniels S A	900
Appelman P N	Beard G H	788	Bonesteel R D	486	Burton R L	680	Clutter B L	600	Danielson L S	652
Appleton F	Beardley F A	900	Bonini L	540	Burton W T	998	Clutter M	708	Danon M	1142
Arbogast Beryl	Beaudry L W	350	Bonnell W A	742	Butterworth J	1122	Clyde B	1156	Dantzer T E	970
Archibald Mrs	Beaulieu R L	808	Booner R W	1020	Buzzelli G	1200	Coachman J E	900	Danziger W M	1054
Archipoff T	Bechdolt R L	1338	Boren J L	1200	C		Cochran B	600	Da Sacco F	600
Arduzzone L J	Bechtel Mrs L	484	Boretz A	696	Cabaniss J W	940	Cochran J	874	Daugherty S W	804
Arndt W G	Beck C G	770	Bornholz R L C	1626	Cabot F	1382	Cockburn J M	600	Dausacker W	830
Armand Bro	Beck M	1086	Borowiak H	700	Cacossa S	1300	Cockburn W A	600	Davenport A W	1170
Armstrong R A	Beck R H	600	Bosik H	1232	Caldar P B	900	Cockrell E M	900	Davenport B	844
Arndt G M	Becker R J	1098	Bottino V J	516	Caldwell A O	1308	Cody L C	1156	Davenport M G	1306
Arneson H	Beer F H	1092	Bouvier E L	1300	Caldwell C B	900	Coe W L	1428	Davidian V A	1294
Arnold J T	Beery W M	700	Bouvier G A	1056	Call C B	846	Coggeshall H H	900	Davidson N	1104
Arnold W C	Belanger J	550	Bowen A L	872	Callaghan R S	778	Coghill Mrs. V L	670	Davis A J	810
Aron B S	Bell E L	1436	Bowen R M	1120	Callahan A P	526	Cohen A	1734	Davis A A	780
Arsonson Eva	Bell J	1200	Bowman A F	496	Callahan R M	892	Cohen J	1054	Davis B	962
Arlley D	Bellas J J	606	Bowman W J	728	Callery T C	900	Cohen M G	1300	Davis J S	900
Ashley F H	Belle E	1076	Boyd J S	778	Callis J	1202	Cohen R A	504	Davis M J	720
Astapoff J	Belle Mrs E	600	Boyer E D	874	Cammen M M	980	Cohen R F	1068	Davis M L	1300
Aston H	Beller H	676	Boyle W	900	Camp H E	600	Cohn M	520	Davis T	796
Atha A G	Belsky F J	764	Boyton N	428	Campbell C F	900	Coker R	900	Darison Mrs I M	900
Atheoneus M	Beiz M	774	Bradley B	1200	Campbell H S	1242	Colby W J	1200	Davison W R	948
Athey F	Bender M	1108	Bradley M N	976	Campbell J B	1160	Coleman F T	1096	Davy L C	842
Atkinson A	Benedict R L	1494	Bradshaw F W	900	Capiton E A	1094	Collet D	900	Dawson W E	900
Attie S	Benedetti W	1380	Bragg W N	1200	Capo J	896	Collier Miss L	288	Day D	766
Attig J	Benedict R L	1494	Brand E	1238	Capp G M	726	Collins B S	900	Day G A	692
Augsberger W	Benge D E	1272	Brandler A M	754	Cargill S	1310	Collins H T	1200	Day J	1160
August S J	Benham T W	900	Brandvold C S	948	Caro W G	1200	Collins S A	924	Day Mrs J D	600
Austin C L	Benhard J P	600	Branner F M	1292	Cargill S	1310	Collinson D	500	Day R	888
Austin R P	Benjes K	900	Brantferger E	1200	Carl C E	600	Collison L	900	Dayton E	1500
Austin T L	Bennett E	900	Brantley O L	1216	Carl Mrs C E	600	Comroe G	900	Deacon R	1302
Axe F H	Bennett G	1168	Brattin J D	900	Carl H D	1204	Condon F E	1148	Deal J C	398
Ayres C S	Bennett G T	724	Bratz T A	1312	Carlson P C	754	Conger A W	1222	Dean J D	900
Ayres E H	Bennett J E	1152	Braun C E	1126	Carlyle R A	1236	Congleton E B	600	De Blanc W T	324
	Bennett J G	900	Bravemans D	476	Carman R	610	Connell W W	590	De Carvalho A C	1300
	Benson T J	798	Bregar J F	806	Caro M E	600	Connor D W	728	Decker K M	986
B	Bentley L	690	Breitaupt J F	588	Caroe A E	1274	Connor J A	864	Decker L	332
Babcock G E	Benz C V	692	Breitman R	480	Carpenter D W	600	Conrad J	648	DeClerg J	620
Babcock V A	Beran R	1046	Brender E	1044	Carpenter J D	834	Contoski V	660	De Cordova R	858
Babich J	Berenson A	876	Brewer N	824	Carpenter L B	1062	Conway M T	1074	De Cracker R	382
Bachhuber H A	Berent P	876	Brewer V	600	Carpenter W B	900	Conway R J	600	De Cracker R H	764
Backer F	Berg H A	726	Brice-Nash B	1262	Carr R	900	Cook G	440	Deer B	1594
Bacon M J	Berg H W	1218	Bricher J E	912	Carr R U	800	Cook G N	900	Define D	1658
Bagnato R A	Bergamo R	530	Bricher V	732	Carr W T	1296	Cook H D	600	Deighton C H	1096
Baildon V R	Berggren G M	600	Brickman L	1300	Carson R J	900	Cook J H	788	Deitz R F	674
Bailly J W	Bergquist C O	822	Bridges A	900	Carter A B	906	Cooke R C	1532	Delancey R W	850
Baile Mrs J	Bernan H	858	Bridges E	600	Carter J	600	Cookson A D	600	Del Bourgo J J	942
Bain R	Bernero L T	900	Bridges W	600	Cartwright R	900	Cooley G A	912	Deleau M	1168
Baird J R			Briegh F	784	Cary J R	1080	Coolidge W	356	De Leve J	1034
			Brightman R E	900	Casault F	1282	Cooper F E G	900	De Luca E	512
					Casabier A	770	Copping B	1138	De Marco J	844
Boldface type indicates Class A.										







Hornbuckle D P	308	Joiner J M	900	Kindig H	1310	Lankhorst J J	1052	Lyberger P A	900	McBain W L	600
Horne J H	1166	Jolly R F	1484	Kindle H R	654	Lantz W	600	Lyle G A	1354	McBride H	606
Horne L F	916	Jonas E C	1258	King C C	756	Lapham H	1200	Lyman M E	800	McCabe A J	558
Hornher H B	782	Jones D	1392	King C H	828	Lapierre G	600	Lynch C N	734	McCabe E C	1134
Hornstein N M	1718	Jones E W	600	King C J	722	La Placa R	836	Lynch F D	1540	McCarthy J E	656
Horowitz B	600	Jones G N	900	King G	1502	Lapsley R	642	Lynch J O	932	McCartney E L	932
Horton B J	1200	Jones H H	1254	King G W	844	Larsen F	924	Lynch R C	618	McCaughy H	1154
Horton R H	826	Jones H L	600	King H G	794	Larsen G O	886	Lynch R E	708	McClary R A	600
Houk R V	1076	Jones R V	692	King L D	566	Larsen K	812	Lynn W R	522	McClellan H B	982
Housekeeper R	960	Jones T L	902	King L G	550	Larson R G	844	Lyon H	840	McCloskey E F	864
Houser T	1100	Jorgensen F	650	King W R	978	Larson R M	682	Lyon J A	1250	McClung H C	1062
Houst E	416	Joseph M	1336	Kingston K K	1084	La Salle J A	912	Lyons J J	900	McClung H	646
Houston W E	644	Joseph N B	1164	Kingston K M	1090	Lateiner I	1398	M		McClure A H	1098
Howard D E	872	Joseph R	738	Kinnaman J	844	Latnik S	966	MacAlister R	1064	McClure D	1156
Howard E	638	Josephson H P	1124	Kirkish D	896	Laurentus V	1200	MacDonald R A	600	McClure J	1308
Howard Miss H	634	Josiah G R	1704	Kirschner D D	636	Laurie V	580	MacDonald S F	600	McCollom J A	746
Howarth J E	1176	Joy A	600	Kirschner M J	636	Lavik R	900	MacDonald J	816	McConkie D R	1056
Howe W D	818	Joyce J	1042	Kirschner Mrs A	1086	Lawhon G E	900	MacDonough J	816	McConkie R P	938
Howell W D	1504	Jungermann E	1400	Klar L R	1164	Lawler J G	684	MacEack A	1082	McCormick R	900
Howen C S	498	Jungwirth O	1636	Klausner Mrs A	600	Lawrence J B	652	MacFadden C	1046	McCoubrey R J	1244
Howering R W	730	Jurek W	326	Klausner S	600	Lawrence P	648	MacGrady D C	1110	McCray H J	828
Hubbard H D	852	K		Klavins A	1552	Lawrence Paul	1160	MacGrady J P	978	McCreary C R	884
Hubbard R K	1424	Kahn A	900	Kleber P A	414	Layton W G	1040	MacIntyre J C	402	McCurrough H	520
Hubbard W	664	Kahn Dr A	1356	Klein E	1036	Lazarus S D	1542	Maclean H	1536	McCurdy L	1474
Hubbard W N	600	Kahn A E	1370	Klein R M	600	Leake H S	820	Maclean R	952	McDaniel C C	1098
Hubert J F	1300	Kahn I S	984	Kleinschmidt M	642	Leary E R	1200	MacManus J E	996	McDaniel T F	574
Hudson Miss N	504	Kahn L	1532	Klimkiewicz J	738	Leather R B	1256	MacMillan I H	1198	McDonald A S	684
Huff D C	600	Kahn L A	524	Kline H B	754	LeClere R	882	Macormac H	1144	McDonald B	860
Huffman A T	1244	Kaiser A	886	Kline O J	1420	Ledlie F M	600	MacQueen J T	682	McFarland K V	1340
Hughes A F	784	Kalash D	856	Kloper K	1064	Lee A	600	MacQueen J W	942	McGavock W G	1348
Hughes C W	604	Kalb A	912	Klugman R	1750	Leef H	1300	Madison H O	1104	McGinley C T	1064
Hughes J B	1200	Kalleberg E	826	Kneip H S	1200	Leffko D	560	Madrid B	1762	McGinnis W T	370
Hughes R W	926	Kalogeras G	1294	Knight E H	600	Leggon H W	772	Madres R E	1000	McGrail P	698
Hulbirt L H	1306	Kaman H	1462	Knight H V	1000	Lehman D B	932	Magee W J	1022	McGrail Mrs S	600
Hules R M	970	Kamen Mrs J	744	Knoll W A	578	Leigh A J	1262	Mager J	1242	McGreenery P A	900
Hull M E	772	Kaminski E	580	Knox W	1388	Leigh R	1106	Magerkurth C	1292	McHugh G E	1560
Hull R C	896	Kaminski J	900	Knudson G C	600	Leiningner E T	1300	Maguire J H	1206	McIntosh I	988
Hulsizer W D	340	Kaminski E	900	Koch F P	1040	Leinowski J A	1152	Mahler G A	1250	McInturf D N	1084
Hume V R	904	Kaner M	1260	Koffman M	514	Lenhart R	900	Maihot A	1146	McKay-Clements	900
Humphrey A B	790	Kaner Mrs S	600	Kogan Z	1462	Lenz S	1300	Maitland R S	848	McKee A	600
Hunne G A	1272	Kangas C H	1016	Kohlhaas V C	1122	Leonard T A	604	Major P C	696	McKee R J	1390
Hunt H	550	Kangas J F	758	Kohne J R	1186	Leonards R A	1512	Maley Judith	468	McKeehan H E	820
Hunt R H	924	Kanischak G	628	Kohout J A	1136	Lerner R E	672	Mali C J	1298	McKillop L L	900
Hunt S R	872	Kaplan A L	468	Kolesar J	520	Lestange B	1168	Malles M C	582	McKinnon A	424
Hunt W C	890	Kaplan J	600	Kolody P	1004	Lester O A	1638	Mallory J C	1300	McKnight W L	920
Hurd V	618	Kaplan Jules	600	Kolotkin I	1200	Letts R	754	Malone C	600	McLaughlin C	1258
Hurlbut J	554	Kaplan M	1044	Koluch E	928	Letts Mrs R	582	Maloney M	470	McLean Mrs F	600
Hurley E R	434	Karalaitis J P	1282	Konkel R G	1634	Levadi D	1236	Manchester R	1166	McLees A H	1168
Hurley J T	734	Karch R A	1066	Kontautas P	1424	Levene B L	1300	Manderson E B	956	McLellan R	1562
Hursch J L	1572	Karch Mrs R A	956	Kooistra J	620	Levenson J F	618	Mandigo F	700	McLeod D B	876
Hurt J F	1718	Karl Mrs B	820	Kornel J G	724	Levi F B	1044	Mangan J	764	McLeod Nancy	900
Huss J F	1376	Karnecks F J	1044	Kornhauser M	1380	Levin B	900	Mann Miss P	604	McLoughlin J R	988
Hussey E T	1090	Karvekar L J	1020	Kosoff J	900	Levine H E	722	Mann R S	1054	McNeese J	1438
Huss J J	932	Kaser R O	1106	Kosoff J	900	Levine H S	900	Manny E	914	McNitt J E	898
Husted Miss R	368	Kashin G L	1282	Kotchon C C	688	Levy B L	730	Mansfield E S	600	McPhillips Miss	472
Hutchinson B	600	Kasperek D E	816	Kovich J	394	Levy G M	900	Mansfield T H	1190	McQuay C F	1056
Hyde H H	1046	Kasper M J	1388	Kovner H	600	Lewis G F	900	Marchisello P J	566	McQuinn W C	922
Hyde J M	1098	Katahn M	900	Kozma B	1744	Lewis J B	594	Marcus A	1172	McWhiney E	1038
I		Katahn M	900	Kraemer J	1346	Lewis L E	564	Marcus N	600	McWilliams F D	984
Ison J B	666	Katan T	900	Krajewicz P	946	Lewis L L	1098	Marcus P	672	McWorter W	900
Ilyin J A	1720	Katanich S L	1200	Kramer D F	900	Lewis M	1086	Marcus Paul	1060	Meador R P	710
Indrieri M	264	Katz G	1794	Kramer F	1368	Lewis R L	824	Marek C	444	Mears E L	1060
Ingraham L	654	Katz S	1344	Kramer H A	168	Lewis R L	824	Margolis A	738	Mease A N	1210
Inman C L	1200	Kause R	1102	Kreiser S H	774	LeWorthy G E	618	Marjon P L	934	Meehan W	1214
Irving W R	992	Kaye A S	490	Kretschmar K	1266	Ley E L	1482	Mark M	1356	Meek J E	752
Isakson G V	1218	Kazan H	900	Kridzer C	544	Ley F A	1474	Mark Paula	600	Mego J	1300
Ives I	828	Kearney J M	1196	Kriebe E	1192	Lichtenstein E	864	Markoff S	1366	Meihing E F	992
J		Keaton R W	900	Kriegler E C	728	Liddell F B	600	Marks H L	1438	Meidel J E	900
Jackson H T	828	Keating K B	1582	Krieger E C	728	Lieb L H	600	Marks M	822	Meiden W	1276
Jackson J J	1228	Keefe D W	504	Kroeth J D	600	Lieberman J	1406	Marmoro F G	876	Meifert H R	1546
Jacobs A D	732	Keefe L	676	Kroeth J D	600	Liebman W H	1332	Marmors D F	1016	Melton R	1216
Jacobs L H	1262	Keeney Louise	626	Krucke J	1096	Lightstone R	1128	Marse J E	1080	Melvin H W	1200
Jacobs N A	1068	Keeny B M	448	Krueger D	788	Liguori J	358	Marsh A	996	Mencarini R	1276
Jacobs R	1180	Keesling J C	632	Krueger J	1140	Lilling W	1020	Marsh C J	898	Mengel S	1116
Jacobs R C	766	Keesling Jess	706	Krugloff V	1238	Lilly W M	600	Marsh L R	806	Mengalis A	1272
Jacobsen L	780	Kegan R F	1106	Kubu J	848	Lin S	958	Marsh R	450	Mennet R A	1084
Jacobsen G H	1288	Kehlimer Janet	572	Kuchinsky M A	1414	Linder A	1446	Marshall D	1054	Merget J R	900
Jacobsen M	812	Keidan G B	960	Kudra R	612	Lindley L	772	Marshall R F	634	Merkel D	660
Jacobsen O	994	Keifer J	1384	Kugelmass C	1482	Lingenfelter J	600	Marston C M	628	Merrill D	900
Jacobsen Miss S	1110	Keith D B	816	Kuglin W H	900	Link J K	1200	Marston H P	100	Merritt C	1430
Jacobsen W	954	Keith G H	514	Kuhla R E	682	Linn R	788	Martin F W	1306	Mertz F E	1200
Jakovics Mrs G	844	Kell H E	900	Kuhlmann H M	628	Linnbury H	672	Martin G R	854	Mester M	1114
Jakstas K	1514	Keller A S	776	Kumpf L P	944	Linnell J S	956	Martin J B	600	Meyer B	600
Janacek J T	600	Kellert E	900	Kumro D C	944	Lipp M	366	Martin J F	854	Meyer E	1200
Janas W H	1226	Kelley R	960	Kung-Chen L	946	Lipuma T	680	Martin J T	580	Meyer G F	1090
Janowitz C	1662	Kelley R A	948	Kunitz R E	1286	Lissauer S A	850	Martin R	1236	Meyer G K	1300
Jansky R C	836	Kellner G	1448	Kusmiss J M	856	Liston J M	900	Martin W G	900	Meyer H	1260
Jany A	1392	Kellner Miss L	1274	Kutzen R A	600	Little A J	1300	Martinez J	664	Meyer M	600
Jarvis A B	900	Kelly E	786	L		Little W E	858	Martinez M J	602	Meyer P	900
Jenkins W G	470	Kelly E R	558	Labelle J P	1296	Locke J J	942	Martins J A	1030	Meyer R K	900
Jennings S	770	Kelly J B	1200	LaBelle R	966	Lockhart C C	1200	Mason E C	550	Meyers Jane W	646
Jennings W	900	Kelly J C	1362	LaBrecche L	900	Lodato J P	396	Mason J	900	Michaels P	1082
Jensen F M	1266	Kelly K C	606	La Croix E F	1098	Logan J B	900	Mason L	1300	Michaels W C	1394
Jepson F	956	Kelsey F L	752	Lacy J L	906	Long H H	866	Mason S	900	Michels H G	900
Jewett H G	1162	Kempner R D	1080	LaFave E	1300	Longstreet J C	896	Massey B L	894	Michelson M	932
Johnson A E	908	Kennison G	822	Laffey K	600	Loos T	1300	Massey R	1300	Middlebrook T C	600
Johnson C D	600	Kennison J	900	La Frienere O W	900	Loose W D	1134	Masters T	1200	Middleton J	568
Johnson C H	552	Kenny E C	900	Lagerstrom C	722	Loring R C	1468	Masyga B H	900	Milal A S	1200
Johnson D E	900	Kent O O	982	Laine J E	818	Lounsberry P	1106	Mathers W G	900	Milam B R	902
Johnson D W	1304	Keough J	600	Laird S B	1234	Lowat P	1254	Mathews J W	810	Milana V	636
Johnson E	500	Keplinger K B	732	Lakin C	490	Lovegren G A	1020	Mattern V H	1250	Miles L P	600
Johnson E F	1442	Keresey P	678	Lamb L H	976	Lovejoy F	1250	Matthews G E	758	Millard S T	1444
Johnson F H	1072	Kerman D	740	Lambert G D	520	Love K A	840	Mattle R	688	Miller A	618
Johnson G D	1052	Kerr F H	912	Lambert V L	910	Lowenfeld Mrs	982	Matz J E	984	Miller B	742
Johnson G S	690	Kerr R W	600	Lamontagne R	900	Lozano P	1448	Matzke O W	634	Miller C H	906
Johnson H J	600	Kersey G T	1000	Lanam W E	562	Luella M S	1306	Mauer G J	1208	Miller F G	538
Johnson I F	1132	Kessler F W	1108	Landa Mrs M I	106	Lubetsky W	1178	Maxwell S	956	Miller H	1138
Johnson Joan E	600	KeySmith G P	900	Lander L J	564	Lubin A	1066	May J P	1198	Miller H D	938
Johnson L R	546	Khautin R	900	Landers D T	366	Lubin D P	636	Mayberry R W	600	Miller J A	560
Johnson P	1572	Kidwell F	858	Landis D	600	Lubinski L	766	Mayer J	1218	Miller L O	686
Johnson R A	1066	Kiely R	963	Landman D	600	Lucas R	900	Mayer J P	520	Miller R	566
Johnson R J	1140	Kiely Mrs V R	566	Landon V D	1018	Lucas R H	1192	Mayer L F	648	Miller R H	900
Johnson S A	1478	Kilian P V	390	Landy Miss S	600	Lucas T G	1384	Mayer W G	900	Miller E O	1168
Johnson W E	1076	Kilian R	562	Lane R W	1290	Luhns C J	1160	Mayer J W	948	Miller S	1208
Johnson W G	1210	Killian P W	948	Lang P C	900	Luprecht E	810	Mayer R D	536	Miller S Y	1240
Johnston T	704	Kimbali T F	736	Lang R F	1038	Lutter Mrs M B	906	Maynard B	568	Miller T	1200
		Kimball W M	1206	Langfelder R	1430	Luttrell J B	262	Mayre N J F	478	Miller T E	906



Miller W T	1004	Nickel G W	900	Peddicord R C	1142	Raduazzo J E	874	Rogers H W	1274	Schulze P	774
Millman P	1018	Nieder D	600	Peery P D	316	Rae J W	558	Rogers J H	900	Schulze W W	1404
Mills A H	652	Nienalt J H	1588	Peizarski S G	476	Raepple E	900	Rogin M	560	Schurr D	1360
Mills B D	738	Nienalt J H	938	Pelikan R	1008	Rafailovich A	600	Rolzen M	552	Schwandt W A	684
Mills K E	980	Nika A F	1200	Pelton L W	1122	Ragan Joan P	856	Roll J	866	Schwartz I	1592
Mills W H	1482	Nisbet W K	900	Pena L E B	900	Ragan J V	1450	Rollinson T	600	Schwartz P	1442
Minard H C	674	Nist D E	650	Penhale G O	676	Rager P D	926	Rommel E	810	Schwerner N H	936
Minzes S	600	Nitka C E	900	Penkoff M V	600	Raiguel W M	940	Ronan H R	950	Sclarretta D	1384
Miskin A J	1263	Nobile N C	766	Perentony W H	808	Raimi J	756	Rosburg C	1248	Scott J P	650
Mitchell E M	1002	Noderer L C	1832	Perez C	600	Raimi R A	566	Rose E	532	Scott P R	1488
Mitchell G W	1166	Noonan T R	1094	Perez C	550	Raimi Rosalie	1080	Rose Dr H	1376	Scott R de K	430
Mitchell H B	1232	Nordin J A	1154	Perkins J R	1208	Rains A D	948	Rose Herman	1134	Scott W A	1472
Mitchell N	600	Nordin W H	1058	Perkins W A	1558	Rainson E	950	Rosen S	900	Scoville G P	155
Milton W E	900	Norman G	834	Perkins G H	1474	Rainwater L H	1138	Rosenberg S	1222	Scovener R S	1600
Mochrman R L	626	Norris W M	1092	Peterson E H	1574	Ralyca J R	946	Rosenblum B D	1334	Seabrook H H	240
Mogridge G	900	North G C	900	Peterson G	776	Rajczak W J	1334	Rosenblum C	564	Secord P F	1066
Molsan P	852	Northrup J L	1468	Peterson H A	832	Ramos V	662	Rosenblum M	772	Seelye R M	922
Moks E	1062	Northrup R A	900	Peterson Miss P	504	Randlett H A	1076	Rosenthal E	824	Seewald J H	568
Mold W	416	Norton J H	666	Petrone R	1408	Rankel R E	1402	Rosenzweig H	1342	Segall G A	704
Monet G	1368	Norton R	998	Petrickeks J	1384	Rankins M	900	Rosman D	1200	Seidell R E	1200
Montecillo M	1300	Norton R P	900	Petrison G	1200	Ranney C O	768	Rosman I	900	Sekema T J	862
Montgomery A	1032	Norvell W R	900	Pettigrew T F	1116	Ranney T	688	Ross B	1454	Selby J	1154
Montrose E	600	Novak J	970	Pfaff G O	900	Raphael H M	600	Ross C B	910	Sell A R	1174
Mook D G	1028	Nowlin D	622	Pflumm E	1412	Rasche W	770	Ross O B	1058	Sellner R D	642
Moon T E	1276	Nunnally J E	656	Phelps C W	1200	Ratermanis L	1410	Ross R C	846	Selvaggi P	1470
Moore B	1300	Nusbaum Mrs E	698	Phillips E J	834	Rau H E	1092	Roszkowski D A	1248	Semb M	1164
Moore F F	1114	Nusbaum H M	944	Phillips H W	720	Rauch M A	1630	Rothart C	910	Sember J	900
Moore J D	900	Nye P F	1264	Phillips R	910	Raymond E	492	Roth P	1470	Senesheff C	1262
Moore J C	600	Nyman W A	1162	Phillips W H	1218	Raymond G R	888	Rothe H	1148	Severson W H	900
Moorehead E J	898			Phipps J D	1300	Raymond N	1298	Rothenberg G S	620	Seybold F L	728
Moore C V	1016	O		Picard D	886	Rea C T	432	Rothman J	1262	Shaffer B	1310
More P	676	Oakes G B	1550	Picard D H	600	Reagor T D	610	Rothman M	1428	Shaffer Mrs M	534
Morgan A	1200	O'Connell J T	462	Pickels P W	438	Reardan J D	942	Rothman P	520	Shannon J	1322
Morgan C T	1414	Oeder A H	998	Pico W H	100	Reddy R W	554	Rouda E	900	Shapiro A	652
Morgan W A	906	Offenberg R D	562	Pierce H L	898	Reed R W	600	Rouse G	900	Shapiro D	762
Morley Miss H	530	Offenhausser Miss	356	Pierce R T	1084	Reeve H T	1390	Rousseau S	600	Shapiro E	1300
Morningstar F L	730	Ogilvie D W	1108	Pierson D C	724	Rehder R B	628	Routledge E J	716	Sharp L	900
Morris A M	900	Oglesby A M	770	Pierson Miss F	444	Reich E	1202	Rowe J D	1300	Sharwood D	1200
Morris C C	600	O'Gorman J	878	Pillow E G	600	Reichert K H	1200	Rowland J M	896	Shattuck W R	1200
Morris J S	794	O'Hara R A	650	Pine L F	900	Reid J J	1396	Royce J R	956	Shaw J F	1178
Morris W	1118	Ohmes R	1498	Pintarch G M	1046	Reid R A	306	Royer B	512	Shay J H	908
Morris W S	1314	Okola F	1178	Piotrowski S P	638	Reilly E C	554	Rozear F C	900	Sheahan J N	100
Morrison B	1068	Okraszewski G	1140	Piser J	1008	Rein S M	1452	Rozman D I D	1272	Shedd J	950
Morrison D W	1318	Okrend H	696	Pittman P	592	Reisenbach B	1000	Rozza B	1486	Sheehan J R	980
Morrison I	1026	Oliver F B	1170	Pizza J J	800	Reithel D	1246	Rubenstein H	826	Sheinker B	1200
Morrow A S	990	Olin E	1080	Plant R	600	Remick H M	900	Rubenstein M	1246	Sheller T G	526
Morse H G	510	Oliphant L K	1126	Platt W W	600	Rene J	758	Rubin Mrs B B	508	Shelley H L	1250
Morse J R	736	Oliver G	716	Platz J	1586	Rennie J R	594	Rubin J L	1348	Shelley W E	856
Morse Mary L	600	Oliver J W	1200	Pleet G	814	Rentfro J	600	Rubin Irwin	900	Shepard H	600
Mosemann J H	1156	Oliver S J	878	Pliskoff S S	1000	Rerick G V N	820	Rubin J L	1058	Shepherd J H	1572
Moser J G	816	Olmors A B	1402	Plock H J	900	Resnikoff H	882	Rubinstein S	922	Shera J W	600
Moser M E	1206	Olmsted L C	1530	Plock R J	1292	ReVald D	1018	Rucker B	806	Sherbert D R	886
Mouser H K	648	Olsen L E	866	Plotz M	1110	ReVald Fatt	600	Ruckert H G	1364	Sherbro J C	828
Mowry W I	770	Olson R W	1044	Plummer B	674	Reynolds D	1200	Ruddick B	600	Sherman D	1506
Moyer N P	652	Olphand J	424	Plummer O	600	Reynolds F S	802	Ruddick M	492	Sherman M C	506
Mozley L	708	O'Neill R	1276	Podolsky S	1392	Reynolds R R	1104	Rudi A	1300	Sherr P	1378
Mravije J	1300	O'Neill J E	860	Poe I C	600	Rhoads	568	Rudikoff M	600	Sherwin M	492
Muecke H E	588	Opp K E	1464	Poe J	600	Rhodes T	840	Ruehl A R	928	Shields M	600
Mueller C E	546	Oppenheimer V	600	Poff W B	846	Rhodes T	840	Rueter H	672	Shonick W	632
Mueller E H	1320	Orbanowski Miss	600	Pohl H E	1060	Rhomberg M R	900	Ruether H M	408	Shore A P	810
Muir W	1548	O'Reilly J W	1274	Pohle R E	1662	Ricafrente S	1236	Runkel K	1314	Shore H	900
Muller D J	1024	Orlando R J	632	Poillon Mrs C	778	Ricard J H	1574	Rusch W	780	Shoreman A	614
Mulligan P J	850	Ornsteln F	900	Polkowski G	900	Rice C L	898	Russell C L	1168	Shorman E F	650
Muniz R J	1250	Ornsteln J	1000	Pollak F	900	Rice J F	1326	Ruth D	600	Showers H	560
Murdock W L	1242	Ornsteln P	1590	Poole R	1116	Rice T W	600	Ruys F C	1498	Shugart P L	900
Murphy A	1300	Orzano J E	1232	Pope R H	662	Rich A D	1285	S		Shuler W R	850
Murphy D E	492	Orzano R	1200	Porter L C	1116	Richards E	900	Sacra H	586	Shumsky A	1100
Murphy H J	900	Osborn M G	1250	Post L A	1240	Richards K	1274	Saffern W	1262	Shumway K	900
Murphy J L	1180	Oser Z	510	Potschuch F	850	Richardson E A	1200	Saint T E	664	Sidow G	720
Murphy J E	678	Oseroff P B	830	Potter C W	864	Richmond E	1066	Sales P	900	Siegel R	900
Murphy L E	544	Osofsky A J	1068	Potter P E	918	Richter R F	1066	Sampson D H	900	Sigebuttel R C	890
Murphy R	1300	Ostergaard J B	654	Potter R B	1540	Rickle N	1382	Sampson S	660	Sigler H Y	1260
Murray H P	1130	Osternann Mrs	1126	Poulin C D	1102	Riddle L S	600	Sandberg W J	642	Silberg J	552
Murray J H	1102	Ostrum O	1104	Powell C	1604	Rideout E W	1370	Sanders Mrs B	766	Sill G	1018
Murree J E	1112	Ottinger J	556	Powelson R	1416	Rider C W	1182	Sanders W	1234	Siller H	1256
Musulim B	804	Ouchi K	1550	Power E	818	Riedel E W	1200	Sanders W	1234	Silver D	642
Myer K	1300	Owen C H	738	Powers E	654	Riehle L J	1096	Sansome Nancy	1272	Silver H	914
Myers H	1200	Owens B	1510	Powers J R	600	Riehle R	900	Sanson R E	552	Silverstein P W	900
Myers J B	1136	Owens J G	600	Pradt D	894	Riley A R	900	Sarda I G	900	Silverston S	840
Myers J C	1506	Owens S R	1168	Prager E M	812	Rinehart H	988	Saret J L H	1542	Simkin G	976
Myzel S J	1062	Owers A	962	Prather D	1254	Ringler D H	490	Sarno J J	900	Simmons W G	542
		Oxborrow T	684	Pratt D J	1070	Rippel R	854	Saunders L	832	Simms L R	1048
N				Pratt F W	1300	Ritter J W	1172	Saunders P B	814	Simon C R	1008
Naas W L	944	P		Prendergast Miss	478	Roach J F	1150	Savage E	544	Simpson R	1252
Namson C	950	Paananen V	652	Preo N A	1808	Roark J A	1418	Savage P	532	Simpson R C	1562
Napier E T	346	Packard J G	820	Pressman Miss F	568	Robb J D	788	Savary G A	1292	Sims D	884
Nardine R G	408	Page L N	1314	Presti A L	900	Robb Q	498	Sawson G G	900	Sirota J	952
Nast T	1294	Pajor J	900	Preston H A	786	Robbins E	1042	Sbarsky M	1012	Skarsten M O	1172
Nathan E K	794	Panasiewicz S	900	Pretty R G	900	Robinson B L	1216	Scanlon R	600	Skeris R A	416
Nathan W L	900	Pardue B	900	Prewitt G E	900	Robinson J H	600	Scelsi J P	1476	Slosson Edith	452
Neal A S	1510	Paris J	600	Price R E	600	Robinson R J	982	Schachter C	1070	Smaier W T	744
Neal O L	876	Paris M M	948	Price W W	402	Roberts P	1092	Schaffer M M	1348	Small G	672
Nearing G G	1040	Parke Ann R	534	Priebe S G	1318	Roberts R	1074	Schatanoff D	920	Smalley D J	960
Neel R T	1380	Parke N G	588	Prindle A L	876	Roberts R A	1258	Scheidt F M	952	Smalley E L	818
Nehen J D	574	Parker B R	1086	Prior J	600	Robertson C M	588	Schick W F	918	Smead G L	1110
Nehin H E	858	Parker G H	738	Prock G	796	Robinson A	1200	Schiller B	1520	Smerdon C J	600
Neisser U	904	Parker T C	1300	Prosser W L	1408	Robinson A G	782	Schiro B V	1008	Smith A E	754
Nelson C D	990	Parragh D	950	Puckett R B	728	Robinson B A	1524	Schmitt H J	1016	Smith C J	1200
Nelson J W	676	Parrish T V	1014	Puryear L V	772	Robinson F E	900	Schmitt J N	1738	Smith C R	800
Nelson K M	600	Parrish W M	608	Pusecker J	1124	Robinson J D	1200	Schneider L M	736	Smith C T	1338
Nelson M A	672	Parrish J G	1136	Pushkinenko P	642	Robinson J F	450	Schneider R	780	Smith C Tyson	1440
Nelson O G	1278	Parton H A	992	Putinier R A	556	Robinson L C	900	Schneider S	980	Smith D	1116
Nelson R F	620	Pathakis J	402	Putsche T R	958	Robinson R E	900	Schoeller T H	960	Smith D B	966
Nelson S D	812	Patten J D	1200	Q		Robinson S H	776	Schoenheimer P	578	Smith E A	1498
Nelson S E	1200	Patterson G S G	1448	Quane D	590	Robinson T W	900	Schoerner F	740	Smith F B	1206
Nelson T	600	Patterson M	1200	Quereau F W	506	Rochel Alice	580	Schoerner W H	846	Smith F G	900
Netchvolodoff A	816	Patton G S	1014	R		Rockett W H	900	Scholey W	1178	Smith F H	770
Netherton V E	606	Paul B W	1612	Rabin G	1202	Roque A	782	Schooley W	990	Smith G	1388
Neville E L	900	Paul H A	1192	Rabinowitz	654	Rodes R E	1200	Schortman E F	634	Smith G P	730
Newell G K	1202	Pavitt M A	900	Rabinowitz W	1010	Rodkin G	553	Schreck J T	600	Smith G R	900
Newlander R A	1270	Payne F	1384	Racatis R	934	Rodriguez B	1200	Schreiber A L	900	Smith J B	94
Newman H T	1332	Payne G R	1110	Rachlin W S	1200	Rodriguez M J	1220	Schroeder J A	1454	Smith J H	600
Newman J H	1106	Payne R	1290	Rachlin J	554	Rodriguez R	1150	Schroeder W C	1206	Smith J R	848
Newton C	966	Peale C M	1110	Radcliffe J	554	Roe F H	600	Schroeder W G	670	Smith M J	812
Newton V A	600	Pearce E C	766	Radcliffe V	1200	Roe J W	600	Schulze R	478	Smith M S	900
Nichols C L	900	Pearce G E	980			Roecker J G	1104				
Nichols W O	302	Pearlman I B	980			Roehl F H	1296				
Nickel G T	918	Pearson T H	1068			Rofe D G					



Smith O H	600	Strohschein W	1040	Triassi J J	860	Watts W H	1542	Wise S	588	Yanis M	1368
Smith P G	896	Strong J C	1118	Trinks W R	1050	Wax C	682	Wisegarver B B	1604	Yarmak S	1582
Smith P R	894	Stulken D	600	Tripcian R J	900	Wayne G J	908	Wiser H C	708	Yascolt J	698
Smith R A	1294	Sturges G	866	Trottlet R	896	Ways E	1200	Wisneff L S	1186	Yates T H	762
Smith R J	848	Sturley R A	600	Trotti H H	1162	Weeks L	1950	Wisher E C	1260	Yavorsky A	1234
Smith R L	1144	St Villiers D R	600	Trutzuk G	904	Weare C	900	Wisnom R F	496	Yeagle L A	274
Smith V	1284	Suchbeck A	2000	Truby J M	850	Weare R E	916	Witruer N	526	Ycarout P H	900
Smith W G	1000	Suhs G W	742	Trucis A	1346	Weaver F H	1484	Witteck F A	916	Yeast A	1260
Smith W H	718	Suitor R	808	Trull E V	1146	Webb M	900	Wittmann R W	786	Yerhoff F J	1690
Smolynski F E	900	Sullivan J G	1316	Tuchmann E	960	Webbe W Y	1166	Wittmann F	766	Yodice R	900
Smoron G M	830	Sullivan R P	900	Tudor W E	1028	Weber H	600	Woltitz P	900	Yopp J W	604
Smoron M	1190	Suman M C	1078	Tuerck W	900	Weber J H	1628	Wolf J	1236	Yosso M	798
moderass J M	900	Summerill H	1238	Tuggle J	1354	Weberg C A	1348	Wolfe F	1200	Yost R R	864
nyder J H	1112	Summers C W	508	Tullus K	1516	Weibel F J	1272	Wolfe J	1200	Young R	508
Sobin E	1200	Summers-Gill R	980	Tully R	716	Weikel C S	1198	Wolfe R	1362	Young T C	954
Soderberg H	1200	Summerville E L	600	Tumek P	1300	Well W	1538	Wolfram W J	1140	Young W E	414
Sokol O	600	Summer A F	736	Tuono J G	1060	Weiner H	980	Wolk M	600	Young W W	1362
Sokoler M	1326	Suppinger E A	986	Turnbull R C	682	Weininger J L	1366	Wollenberg K	808	Younger D	824
Sollfrey W	1664	Susskind E	956	Turner F M	538	Weissbecker A C	1236	Womack R M	980	Youngman H	1246
Solomon Anne	632	Sustman J	516	Turner G	950	Weiss A A	1000	Wood C C	1330	Yznaga M A	1368
Solomon H	886	Suter Mrs P O	946	Turnip P L	788	Weiss P	1250	Wood E	752		
Sommer A J	216	Sutton J D	972	Turrill R F	982	Weiss S	858	Wood Dr G M	1272		
Soneson C G	512	Sutton P	900	Twitwell L J	600	Weissman S	536	Wood G M	1076	Zaas D I	1384
Soper P K	1036	Suyker A C	1432	Tymec J P	600	Weistein J	1370	Wood J R	1090	Zaas Lois	978
Sosa M	330	Swalm C R	786			Welch C W	490	Wood L E	1324	Zabin B	900
Soucy E A	840	Swaney C G	512			Welch T F	1116	Wood L L	1234	Zaft Z	806
Souders C	986	Swanson C A	600			Welker A J	1100	Wood R	600	Zalkowski L J	1478
Soule E W	950	Swanson J V	638			Welker C	900	Wood B	1300	Zalewski J S	492
Soutles G	1002	Swanwick E L	1032			Wellman W	900	Woods D	946	Zalys I	1820
Southard H A	916	Swartworth R	600			Wells P	900	Worthen D	330	Zander H	1384
Spade S C	976	Swartworth W	582			Wendt O G	1158	Worthman H	850	Zawacki C F	680
Spalding L R	792	Sweeney R	866			Wengraf W L	1364	Woszczyna F S	900	Zbar J E	1150
Spann S T	1150	Sweet D	1392			Wennersten J	296	Wright H F	1466	Zeidler C J	1040
Spargur B	900	Sweets J A	1592			Wennerstrom J	900	Wright J B	1486	Zeller R	746
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annotated by JOHN W. COLLINS

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Black finds that "winning" a Pawn can be fatal.

### PHILIDOR'S DEFENSE

D. Heit K. K. Kingston  
White Black

1 P-K4 P-K4  
2 N-KB3 P-Q3  
3 P-Q4 PxP

The books favor 3... N-KB3 over both this and 3... N-Q2.

4 NxP ....

4 QxP is at least as strong.

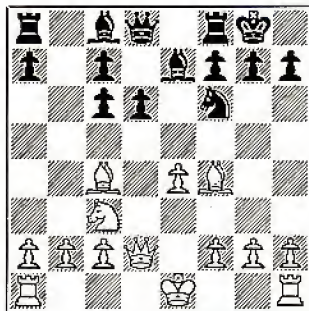
4 .... B-K2

More consequent is 4... N-KB3 5 N-QB3, P-KN3 6 B-K3, B-N2.

5 N-QB3 ....

5 P-QB4 looks good.

5 .... N-KB3 7 Q-Q2 N-B3  
6 B-KB4 O-O 8 NxN PxN  
9 B-B4 ....



9 .... NxP

This little combination ultimately results in a weakened Pawn skeleton for Black. Best is 9... B-Q2.

10 NxN P-Q4  
11 B-QN3 PxN  
12 QxQ BxQ

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If 12... RxQ 13 BxQBP.

13 O-O-O P-QR4

Here, and on the next move, 13... R-K1 is clearly an improvement.

14 R-Q4 P-QB4

15 RxP ....

Having regained his Pawn, White has a permanent end-game advantage.

15 .... B-N2.

16 R-K3 BxP

The last move costs the game forthwith. The best available is 16... R-B1.

17 R-N1 B-N2

18 B-K5 P-N3

Or 18... P-N4 19 P-KR4, P-R3 20 PxP, PxP (if 20... BxP, 21 P-KB4 wins) 21 R-R3, B-KB3 22 BxB and 23 R-R8 mate.

19 RxP†! RPxR 21 K-N1 KR-Q1  
20 R-R3 B-N4† 22 R-R8 mate

A typical and instructive mating combination.

## Middle Game Win

White chalks up the win in the middle game after Black fails to make the most of his opening chances.

### SICILIAN DEFENSE

W. A. Scott B. B. Holmes  
White Black

1 P-K4 P-QB4

2 P-Q4 ....

A touch of irregularity which soon transposes into regularity.

2 .... PxP

3 N-KB3 N-QB3

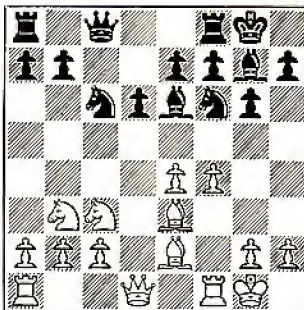
The tried and true. On 3... P-K4 4 P-B3! (4 NxKP? Q-R4† and Black wins a piece), PxP 5 QNxP, P-Q3 6 B-QB4, White has more than enough development for his Pawn.

4 NxP N-B3 6 B-K2 P-KN3  
5 N-QB3 P-Q3 7 B-K3 B-N2  
8 O-O O-O

Black threatens 9... P-Q4.

9 N-N3 B-K3

10 P-B4 Q-B1!



This is the refined and interesting Reti—Tartakower Variation. Now Black threatens 11... N-KN5, vacates his Q1 for the King Rook, starts work on the Queen Bishop file and begins to prepare the strong, central, counter-thrust, ... P-Q4.

11 P-KR3 ....

11 K-R1 and 11 Q-K1 are feasible alternatives.

11 .... R-Q1

Apparently, the most logical, although 11... P-QR4 is very good, too.

12 B-Q3 ....

Here 12 P-KN4, 12 N-Q4, 12 B-B3 and 12 Q-K1 have also been tried. Black can handle them all. But the Pawn advance is preferable.

12 .... N-QN5

This move is incorrect. Black can secure a material and positional advantage with 12... P-Q4! (like ... P-QB4 in the French Defense, this is the key move in the Reti—Tartakower Variation of the Sicilian Defense) 13 P-K5, P-Q5! 14 PxN, KBxP! 15 N-K4, PxN 16 NxB†, PxN 17 R-B3, BxN 18 RPxB, R-K1.

13 N-Q4 P-QR3

Better are 13... B-B5 and 13... B-Q2. The text weakens Black's QN3.

14 N-R4 N-Q2 16 P-R3 BxB  
15 P-B5 B-B5 17 PxN N-QB3  
18 R-B1 ....

White has taken command with better development, stronger center and King-side attacking chances.

18 .... Q-B2

19 N-KB3 P-QN4

20 N-B3 ....

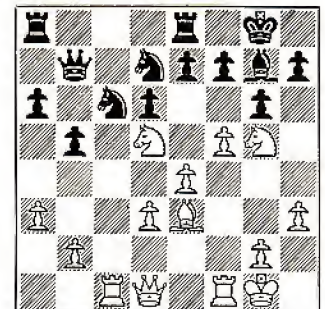
White threatens 21 N-Q5, Q-N2 22 RxN, QxN 23 NxP†, winning the Queen.

20 .... Q-N2

21 N-Q5 R-K1

22 N-N5! ....

The weight of this Knight breaks Black's defenses.



22 .... N-B3

If 22... P-R3, 23 PxP wins; and, if 22... N/3-K4 23 PxP, RPxP 24 R-B7, Q-N1 25 P-Q4, P-K3 26 PxN, NxP 27 N-K7†, White wins.

23 PxP BPxP

Better is 23... RPxP, but White still gets a winning attack with 24 Q-N3! (threatening 25 NxN† and 26 QxP†).

24 NxN† BxN

On 24... PxN 25 Q-N3†, K-R1 (25... K-B1 26 RxN, QxR 27 Q-B7 mate) 26 N-B7†, K-N1 27 NxP\$, White wins the Queen.

25 Q-N3† Resigns

Black must lose at least a piece. For, if 25... P-Q4 (25... P-K3 25 RxB), White wins with 26 QxP†, P-K3 27 QxN. If 25... K-R1 (25... K-B1 26 Q-B7 mate), 26 N-B7†, K-N2 27 B-R6†! K-N1 28 NxP\$. And, if 25... K-N2, 26 Q-B7† K-R3 27 QxP mate.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



# GIVE

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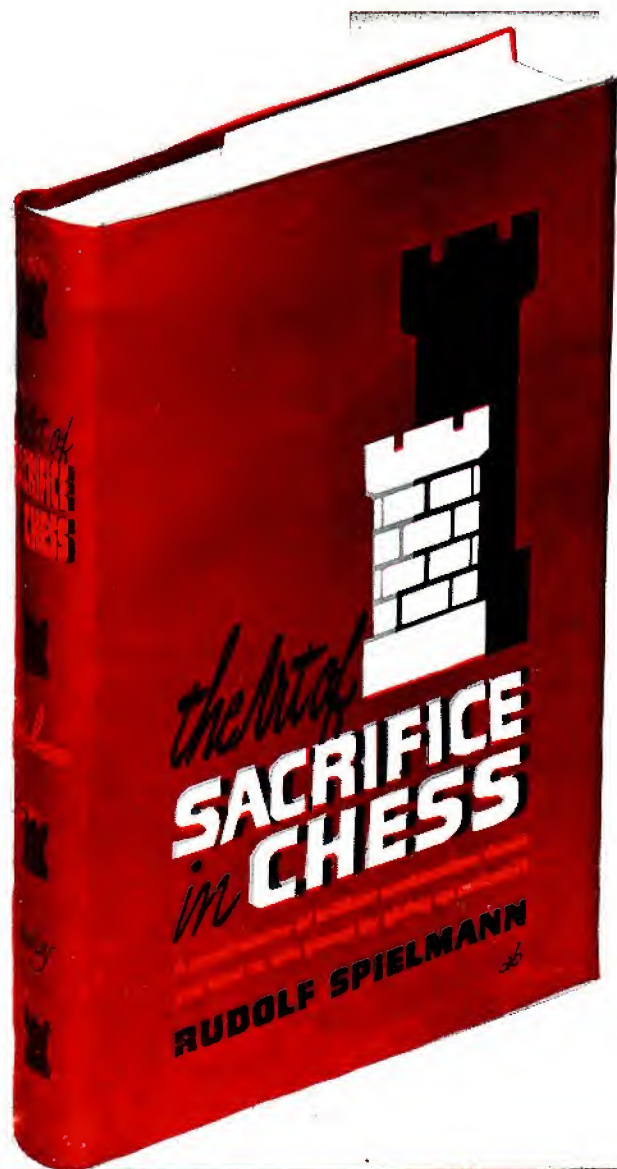
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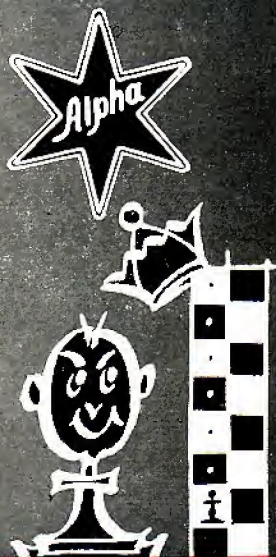
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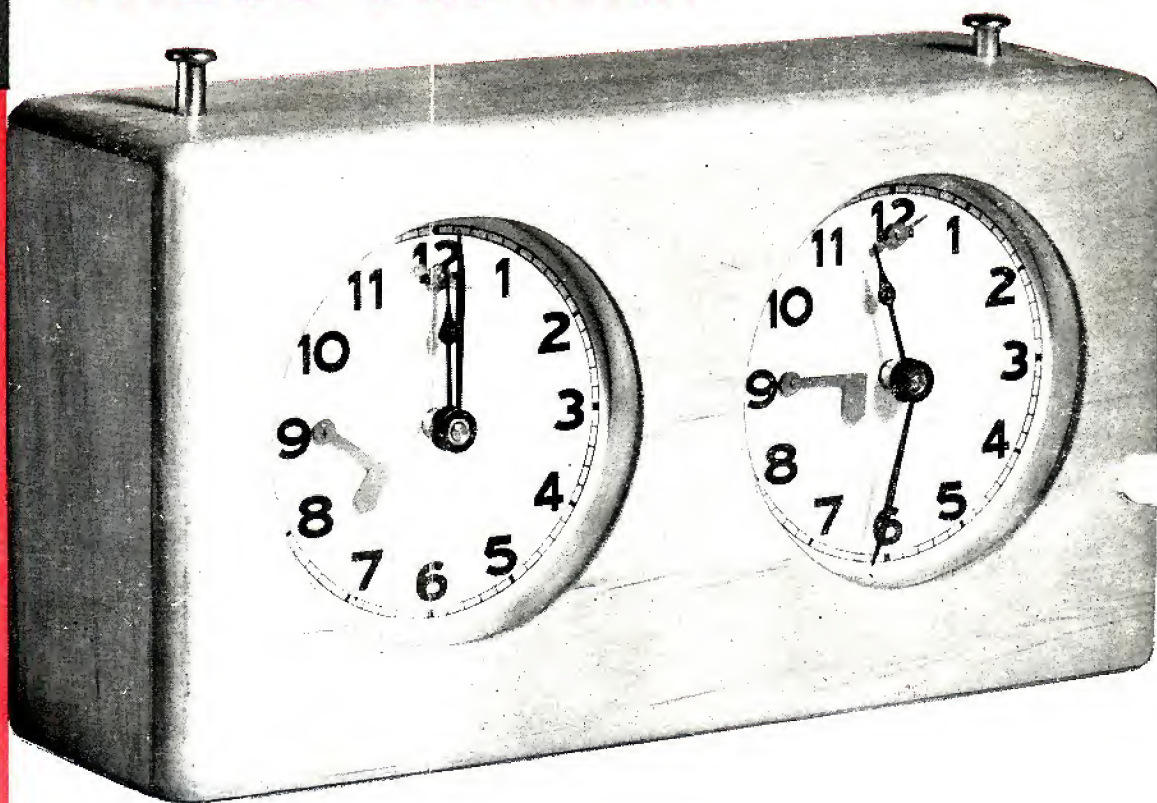




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# Chernev's Chess Corner

**A**LEKHINE may well have been the greatest blindfold player that ever lived. In number of games conducted simultaneously, his records have been broken, notably by Najdorf who set a blazing mark of 45 at Sao Paulo in 1947, whereas Alekhine never tried to exceed his own record of 32 at a time.

In quality of performance, though, nobody, but nobody, surpassed Alekhine. His sensitive position play was a joy to behold, while his combinations lit up the whole board with their radiance. This pleasing, graceful blending of profound strategy and lively tactics is particularly manifest in the game which follows and moves me to nominate it to occupy the niche reserved for "The Immortal Blindfold Game" in Caissa's Hall of Fame.

London, 1926

## KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Alekhine			Schwartz
White			Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	5 N-QB3	P-Q3
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	6 N-B3	N-B3
3 P-KN3	B-N2	7 P-Q5	N-QR4
4 B-N2	O-O	8 Q-Q3	P-N3

Black prepares to retreat his Knight. The threat was 9 P-QN4.

9 N-Q4	N-N2	12 P-N3	N-B4
10 N-B6	Q-Q2	13 Q-B2	B-N2
11 O-O	P-QR4	11 P-KR3	....

White prevents Black from swinging his King Knight over to K4 via N5.

14 ....	QR-K1
15 P-R3	....

White intends to follow with P-QN4 to oust the Knight.

15 ....	BxN	17 P-QN4	PxP
16 PxB	Q-B1	18 PxP	N-R3

The alternative, 18 ... QN-K5 19 N-N5, Alekhine says, "is anything but pleasant."

19 R-R4	N-N1	21 R-R7	P-K4
20 P-N5	P-R3	22 K-R2	....

More of this preventive stuff; after P-B4, White does not want to be bothered by ... N-R4 in reply.

22 ....	K-R2	24 PxP	RxP
23 P-B4	R-K2	25 B-B4	R/4-K1

After 25 ... R-R4 26 N-Q5, NxN 27 PxN, the Rook never gets out alive.

26 N-Q5	NxN	28 P-R4	Q-K2
27 BxN	Q-Q1	29 P-K3	K-R1

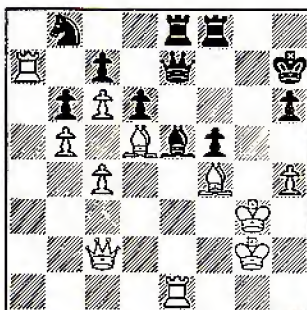
Black prepares for ... P-N4, thinking he will win a piece.

30 K-N2	....
---------	------

Two can play at that game: if now 30 ... P-N4 31 PxP, PxP 32 R-R1†, White wins at once.

30 ....	P-B4	32 P-K4	B-K4
31 R-K1	K-R2	33 PxP	PxP

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



Now comes a brilliant 12 move combination which wins a piece, and the game.

34 P-B5!	NPxP
----------	------

Black's last is forced, as White threatened 35 PxNP. 34 ... QPxP, of course, is out because of 35 RxB.

35 P-N6	R-B1	37 BxB	PxB
36 Q-B3!	KR-K1	38 QxKP!	....

This temporary Rook sacrifice, and its sequel, had to be foreseen at the 34th move, or else the whole combination had no point.

38 ....	QxQ	41 PxR	R-K1
39 RxQ	RxR	42 PxN(Q)	RxQ
40 RxP†	RxR	43 B-K6!	....

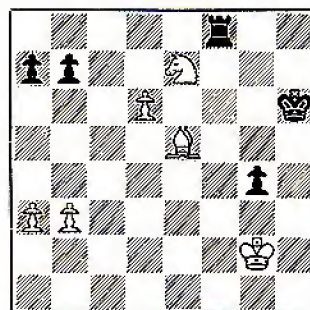
White controls the queening square and so wins the Rook for a Pawn. This is the kick which so often comes at the end of an Alekhine inspiration.

43 ....	K-N3	48 B-Q3	K-B3
44 P-B7	R-KB1	49 K-B3	K-K4
45 P-B8(Q)	RxQ	50 K-K3	P-R4
46 BxR	P-QB5	51 B-B2	K-B3
47 B-R6	P-B6	52 K-B4	K-N2
		53 KxP	K-R3

Black hopes for 54 K-B6, as he is then stalemated.

54 K-B4!	Resigns
----------	---------

THE FINISH is reminiscent of the following position which occurred in 1902 in a match between Capablanca and Corzo.

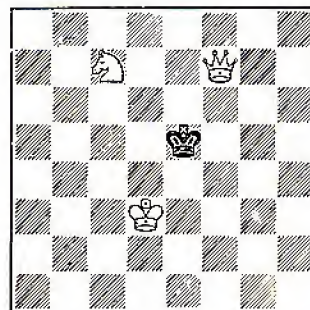


1 P-Q7	R-Q1	10 B-R4	P-N7
2 N-N8†!	RxN	11 B-B2	P-R4
3 B-B6	K-N3	12 P-N4	K-K5
4 P-Q8(Q)	RxQ	13 B-N6	K-Q4
5 BxR	P-N4	14 K-Q3	K-B3
6 K-B2	K-B4	15 B-N1	K-Q4
7 K-K3	K-K4	16 B-R2	K-B3
8 K-Q3	K-Q4	17 K-Q4	P-R5
9 K-B3	P-N6	18 K-K5	K-N3
		19 K-Q5	K-R3

Black tries to swindle his 12 year old opponent into 20 K-B6, as 20 ... P-N8 (Q) 21 BxQ leaves him stalemated. The similarity between this and the Alekhine ending is astonishing.

20 K-B5!	Resigns
----------	---------

FOR that long subway ride, try this miniature on your pocket board. White is to move and mate in three, and the only hint you get is that the key move is startling.



By Shinkman

## SOLUTION

mate.  
1 N-N8! K-Q3 2 K-Q4, K-B3 3 Q-Q5  
The first (key) move is magnificent!

ALEKHINE played through five consecutive strong Master Tournaments without losing a game. Out of 77 games, he won 51 and drew the remaining 26.

The record of these successes:

Kecskemet	1927	16 games
Bradley Beach	1929	9 games
San Remo	1930	15 games
Bled	1931	26 games
London	1932	11 games
Total		77 games

## THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

Chess holds its master in its own bonds—feters and in some ways shapes—spirit, so that under it the inner freedom of the very strongest must suffer.

—Albert Einstein



# CHESS REVIEW

THE PICTURE CHESS MAGAZINE

Column 22 Number 9 September, 1954

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Readers are invited to use these columns for their comments on matters of interest to chessplayers.

### FOR SLOCUM'S LIBRARY

In comparing notes with G. Slocum (Reader's Forum, June '54), I find myself in general agreement with his choice of books. However, if I could have only one book, on a desert island or anywhere, it would surely be a collection of master games. And, for first choice, I would select Francis J. Wellmuth's "The Golden Treasury of Chess." This book contains 540 of the best games of chess ever played from the time of Ruy Lopez to our own Sammy Reshevsky. Never was so much chessic pleasure packed into one small volume. As the reader plays over the masterpieces of such immortals as Morphy, Pillsbury, Anderssen, he will agree with the author: "Long ago gone, but deserving of green memory." And who can play over these games without being inspired to greater deeds on the chess board?

Then there is "The Fireside Book of Chess," by Chernev and Reinfeld, without which no chess library is complete. This book contains chess cartoons, chess short stories, an interesting collection of chess lore, plus a collection of outstanding games of all types with the stories behind them. "The Fireside Book of Chess" would while away many hundreds of hours on a desert isle. When I go on a trip, it is the one book which I always take along.

I also like Alexander Alekhine's "My Best Games of Chess, 1924-37." The greatest attacking player of all time, who was also a master annotator, records his greatest games, with a running commentary on the strategy and tactics of both himself and his opponents.

In addition, there are a few other books that I would add to Mr. Slocum's collection. They are: Horowitz's "How to Win in the Chess Openings," Lasker's "A Manual of Chess," Du Mont's "The Basis of Combination in Chess," Reinfeld's "Practical End-game Play," and probably the most valuable book of all to the student of the game who aspires to become a master: Fine's "The Middle Game in Chess."

CAPT. C. A. WILLIAMSON  
Herlong, California



IVAN ROMANENKO

First violinist of the National Symphony of Washington, D. C., concert artist, soloist, Ivan Romanenko has just annexed the Plainfield (New Jersey) Chess Club championship by the impressive score of 11-2. Former amateur champion E. Schuyler Jackson was one of the competitors.

### INTRODUCED

Several weeks ago, a friend of mine "introduced" me to my first copy of your CHESS REVIEW magazine. To say that I found it most instructive and entertaining for a tyro like me would be an understatement. Since the game of chess is one of my hobbies, any literature that can contribute to my knowledge of the game is very much wanted. In fact, I consider your magazine indispensable for those chess enthusiasts who take the game seriously or for those, like myself, who pursue the game as a hobby. In view of this, I have decided not to prolong the "agony" of being a non-subscriber.

JOSEPH A. HEBERT  
Newport, R. I.

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# Past Masterpieces

Annotated by FRED REINFELD

FOR ALMOST FOUR DECADES, Emanuel Lasker had the "Indian sign" on many of the greatest masters of his time. When we examine the hundreds of games Lasker turned out in his lifetime, we almost get the feeling that he must have had a hypnotic effect on his opposition.

How else can we explain the following game, for example, in which Lasker gets a devastating attack without moving his Queen?!

New York, 1924  
FRENCH DEFENSE  
(in effect)

G. Maroczy White Dr. E. Lasker Black

1 P-K4 N-KB3

The contemporary of Steinitz, Teichgrin and Pillsbury plays a "hypermodern" defense! However, there is method in his madness. For, though Maroczy always expressed emphatic contempt for this defense, he had trouble in finding an adequate continuation against it at this time.

2 N-QB3 . . . .

A lackluster move, but certainly livelier than 2 P-Q3, which Maroczy tried on several occasions.

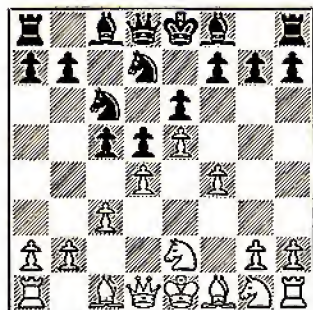
2 . . . . P-Q4  
3 P-K5 KN-Q2

If now 4 NxP, NxP 5 N-K3, P-QB4 with a good game for Black. Maroczy therefore decides to transpose into the French Defense, although he cannot obtain any of White's more promising variations in that opening.

4 P-Q4 P-K3  
5 QN-K2 . . . .

"Why Maroczy selects a variation which he himself refuted years ago," Alekhine remarks in the Tournament Book, "is truly a psychological riddle!" Relatively better is the old continuation favored by Steinitz and Pillsbury: 5 P-B4, P-QB4; 6 PxP, N-QB3 7 P-QR3, BxP 8 Q-N4, O-O 9 B-Q3, etc.

5 . . . . P-QB4  
6 P-QB3 N-QB3  
7 P-KB4 . . . .



7 . . . . B-K2

An example of Lasker's frequently noted preference for an easygoing course instead of more energetic measures.

The refutation mentioned by Alekhine is 7 . . . Q-N3 8 N-B3, P-B3! 9 P-KN3, QBPxP 10 BPxP, PxP 11 BPxP, B-N5† 12 N-B3, O-O 13 B-KB4, B-K2! 14 Q-Q2, P-N4! and Black wins a Pawn (Alapin—Maroczy, Vienna, 1908).

8 N-B3 O-O  
9 P-KN3 PxP  
10 PxP . . . .

After the somewhat better recapture with the Queen Knight, White has a well centralized Knight and good developing possibilities. Black, however, still retains excellent counter-attacking prospects based on his half-open Queen Bishop file, his command of his QB4, the possibility of . . . N-QR4-B5, or perhaps a Queen-side action later on by . . . P-QR3 and . . . P-QN4.

10 . . . . N-N3  
11 B-R3 . . . .

Very poor judgment (especially after Black's last move!). White's white squares on the Queen-side are left undefended. The simpler line, N-B3, followed by B-Q3 and B-K3, is better.

11 . . . . B-Q2  
12 O-O R-B1

White can no longer oppose the menacing concentration of Black's forces on the Queen-side by normal means: e.g., 13 B-K3, N-B5—or 13 P-R3, P-QR4 followed by . . . P-R5 and . . . N-R4, etc.—or 13 P-N3, P-QR4 14 B-QN2, P-R5, etc.

He therefore desperately strives for an attack which has no reasonable hope of success.

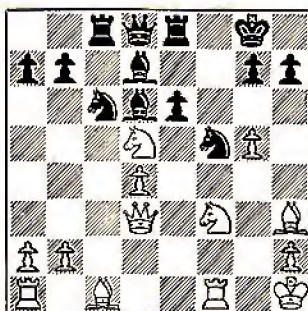
13 P-KN4 P-B3! 16 K-R1 N-B5  
14 PxP BxP 17 N-B3 B-N5  
15 P-N5 B-K2 18 Q-K2 R-K1  
19 Q-Q3 N-Q3

Black now threatens . . . N-R4 (with a view to . . . BxN, followed by . . . B-N4), obtaining a powerful grip on the white squares. Hence the following suicidal attack.

20 P-B5 NxBP

20 . . . BxN 21 PxP (if 21 PxP? Nx BP), BxP/3 22 BxP†, RxB 23 QxB is less advantageous for Black.

21 NxP B-Q3!



If now 22 B-B4, N-N5! 23 NxN, BxB, White's game is completely disorganized. After 22 B-B4, however, it is wrong to play 22 . . . PxN 23 BxN, KBxB 24 BxP†, K-R1 25 N-R4! QxP 26 RxB! etc.

22 BxN PxB  
23 N-B4 R-K5  
24 Q-N3† . . . .

After 24 N-N2, N-N5, White's pieces are hopelessly scattered. He therefore continues the policy of despairing attack.

24 . . . . K-R1  
25 N-R4 NxP

Actually, it is Black who is attacking!

26 Q-KR3 R-B7!

The quickest way to win.

27 P-N6 B-B3! 29 N-K6 NxN  
28 N-B3 P-R3 30 BxP R-KR5!  
Resigns

The Black Queen is still on its home square!

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# The World of Chess

## INTERNATIONAL

### Superman or Superbunk?

As more light is thrown on Soviet chess assembly line methods and as more European chess teams are summarily flattened by the USSR steamroller, the larger loom the points scored by the Americans in the recent USA-USSR match. Indeed, as pointed out by Dr. Euwe in interpreting the results of that encounter, the fact that the young American players bagged 8 out of 16 points "betokens a remarkable confirmation of the supposition . . . that the turning point against the Russian supremacy has already been crossed" (CHESS REVIEW, August, 1954).

Meanwhile, of course, there is still a huge gap between the team records of the USSR and the West. But this is like saying that two and two is four. The gap exists for the simple reason that, apart from the rise of an occasional prodigy, professionals are automatically superior to amateurs. Whether in chess or in baseball, the qualified man who can concentrate unlimited time and effort upon the mastery of his particular specialty has an obvious and usually decisive advantage over a rival compelled to divide his energies between work and play. Triumphant to demonstrate this platitude to a gaping world seems to be the present propaganda goal of the Soviet Government.

How Russia oils its elaborate chess machinery is well described by Assiac, chess author and journalist, in Britain's *New Statesman and Nation*. Writing in connection with the Soviet rout of the British, he says that Russian prowess "ceases to be a miracle when you think of the solid reservoir of two million organized chessplayers." Chess clubs are everywhere in Sovietland—in school, factory, office. "Suppose you are keen and gifted . . . and you aspire to be a "Master Candidate," time and money will be no object; you will get all the coaching, leave and expenses needed to attend the relevant tournament, and then (if you are good enough), to strive for full master rank. No miracle for so generous sponsorship to produce cumulative results . . . and no miracle at all to see such a system produce a virtually unbeatable team."

In similar vein, the *U. S. News and World Report* comments on Russian

sports in general as "a big, grim, production-line business, run by that supercoach, the state." Stars get phony, well-paid jobs in industry which enable them to spend all their time perfecting themselves at their chosen sports. In training these "State Amateurs," as they are called—"super-professionals" would be more like it—"no effort, no expense is spared . . ." And of course "Red propaganda expects to collect big dividends from the sports offensive . . ."

When we realize what the American chess team (with only one full-fledged professional on it, namely, Reshevsky) was up against, we can congratulate ourselves for collecting as many points as we did. Perhaps the real miracle is that the Soviet Government, with its vast resources and intricate apparatus, has not only failed thus far to produce a chess team capable of wiping out all opposition, but, as Dr. Euwe suggests, is actually losing ground to our unsubsidized, happy-go-lucky, non-state amateurs. What wonders might not be accomplished by an American team of 100 per cent professionals, the chess equivalent of baseball's New York Yankees!

### Spanish Power

Despite the absence of Pomar, Toran and Medina, a Spanish team defeated a strong Swiss aggregation by 11½-8½ in a double round match in Switzerland. The Spaniards then went on to Italy, where they disposed of the Italian line-up by 14-6 in another double round encounter.

### Brokers Break Even

In Amsterdam the annual match between the London Stock Exchange and the Amsterdam Bourse was fought to an 8-8 tie.

### American Standard-Bearers

The United States will be worthily represented in the 1955 interzonal world championship tournament, probably to be held in Switzerland, by Arthur B. Bisguier, USCF champion, and Larry Evans, USCF "Open" titleholder. They will encounter, among others, the four qualifiers from the European zone, namely, W. Unzicker of West Germany, J. H. Donner of Holland, and B. Rabar and A. Fuderer, both of Yugoslavia.

## NATIONAL

### Ups and Downs

In as hectic a struggle as the Swiss system has ever produced, wherein a player might be on top one day and in umpteenth place the next, Larry Evans of New York, former U. S. champion, snatched the USCF "Open" Championship at New Orleans from Arturo Pomar, Spanish entry, by a fractional S.-B. point. Both made 9½-2½ game scores and divided first and second prizes of \$1,000 and \$400 respectively. Evans personally scalped Pomar, won 6 other games and drew 5.

Losing only to Evans, the former Spanish champion was in splendid form, as attested by his 8 wins and 3 draws. In gaining the runner-up position, he disposed of one of the most dangerous contenders, Nicolas Rossolimo, former French titleholder.

Third prize went to Robert H. Steinmeyer of St. Louis with 9-3, ahead of no less a celebrity than Arthur B. Bisguier of New York, USCF champion and winner of the recent Pan-American Tournament in California. Bisguier matched Steinmeyer's game score but fell behind on S.-B. points, thus occupying what is for him the rather low estate of fourth place. Largely responsible for this demotion was William A. Bills, the giant-killer of Houston, who surprised Bisguier in the first round when the champion became a mite too frisky.

Fifth to seventh places on S.-B. points with 8½-3½ each were James T. Sherwin, Martin Harrow and Allen Kaufman in the order named.

In honor of the event, which attracted 110 entries from more than a score of states as well as Canada and Spain, Mayor Morrison of New Orleans officially proclaimed "Chess Week." Another highlight was a ceremony at the grave of Paul Morphy, where a fitting eulogy was delivered by the newly elected USCF President Frank Graves in praise of a genius.

### ON THE COVER

This splendid study of a chess master (Samuel Reshevsky, of course) appeared in the *New York Times* during the publicity attendant on the match with the U.S.S.R. The reader will find his own symbolism in it. We give it with the permission of the *Times*.



so great that "the passing of an entire century has not dimmed by one iota the lustre of his fame."

In a 10 second rapid transit side show, Sherwin led 23 other competitors with the runaway score of 21-2. Bisguier was second with 19-4.

## Distaff Doings

Playing in her best style, Mrs. Gisela K. Gresser of New York, 8-2, captured the USCF Women's "Open," a round robin held conjointly with the USCF "Open" Championship reported above. In performing this feat, she outscored what was probably the strongest women's field ever assembled in the United States, lacking only Mrs. Mary Bain, former national champion, as top-level contestant.

Mrs. Gresser's sole loss was to Mrs. Sonja Graf Stevenson, ace performer in the past in numerous international women's tournaments and at one time the chief rival to the late women's world champion, Vera Menchik. In New Orleans, Mrs. Stevenson, at present California women's champion, tied at 7-3 with Miss Mona May Karff of New York, six times national women's titleholder. Superior S-B. totals gave Mrs. Stevenson second place, enabling her to join Mrs. Gresser in qualifying for next year's world championship interzonal tournament for women.

In fourth place behind Mrs. Karff was a sensational newcomer to women's tournament chess—Mrs. Kenneth N. Vines of New Orleans. An unheralded unknown quantity, she upset both Mrs. Karff and Mrs. Stevenson and drew with Mrs. Gresser, thus accounting for 2½ hefty points of her 6½-3½ score. Mrs. Mary Selsky of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania's premier woman player, equaled Mrs. Vines's tally, but was relegated to fifth place on S-B. points. Sixth and seventh on tie-breaking totals with 6-4 each were, respectively, Mrs. Eva Aronson of Chicago, defending open titleholder, and Mrs. Kathryn Slater of New York.

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## Caught Short

According to William M. Byland, USCF official, the USCF has voted against American chess representation in the biennial international team tournament to be held in Amsterdam. The reason assigned is the switch on short notice from Buenos Aires, original site of the affair. It is believed that the American chess community now has too little time to make new arrangements and raise necessary funds for the starting date in September.

How unfortunate our nonappearance is from the viewpoint of maintaining American cultural prestige abroad is well expressed in an editorial in the *New York Times* of August 14 entitled "Checkmate?" We quote:

"A dispatch from The Hague reports that Dutch chess officials are incredulous at the information that lack of money for expenses will keep an American chess team from competing . . .

"Since the amount involved is apparently well under \$10,000, the Dutch amazement is easily understood. Europeans have been convinced for so long that we are the richest country in the world, and they see so many prosperous American tourists annually, that this news must be unbelievable.

"It would seem that this news ought to be unbelievable, and disquieting, for Americans too. Our enemies represent us as a people without culture and without interest in things intellectual, unlike, say, the Russians, whose chess players go anywhere, any time, at the slightest hint of invitation. Can we afford to provide additional ammunition for this line of propaganda?"

## REGIONAL

### Krauss Was Here—

A strong 49 player Swiss at Atlanta, Georgia, for the Southern Chess Association championship went to George Krauss on S-B. points. His game score of 5½-1½ was equaled by Kit Critenden, Jerry Sullivan and R. B. Hayes, who finished second to four on S-B. points in the order named.

The winner is a member of the Marshall Chess Club of New York, but stationed in service at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Ten states were represented in the tournament. It was directed by Robert C. Eastwood.

### —And Also There

As one of the busiest chess players in the Southland, George Krauss participated also in the North and South Carolina Open, which he won on a Solkoff basis after matching the 5-1 game score of Dr. Werthammer, West Virginia kingpin.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

It was Divan A, 8½-1½, that finished in second place in the District team championship and not the Federal Chess Club, as incorrectly stated in *Chess Review* for

June, 1954. The erroneous report originated in our correspondent's reasonable assumption that a dead draw in an adjourned game would remain dead. What happened instead was that the corpse came to life when one of the players resigned in disgust because he felt he should have won. The result worked havoc with what would otherwise have been an iron-clad forecast of the final standings.

## KENTUCKY

The new state champion is 19 year old John Bloomer of Louisville, who scored 4-1 in a 13 man Swiss at Lexington. Jackie Mayer, George Anderson and James Roark, each 3½-1½, placed second to fourth on S-B. points in the order listed.

## NEW MEXICO

With the good score of 6½-1½, Gene Shapiro annexed the state title at Albuquerque, allowing but one draw with runner-up Jack Shaw, 5½-1½. Third and fourth on S-B. totals with 5-2 each were Warren Miller and Gordon Charlton respectively. Miller, 16 years old, was declared junior champion. Twenty-five players participated.

## LOCAL EVENTS

*California.* "In these hectic times," comments the *News Bulletin* of the Los Angeles County Chess League, "relaxation is as much a necessity of life as food, clothing and shelter. Chess gives you that relaxation, yet is a stimulating mental activity." Come to think of it, is there actually any human activity besides chess that so specifically and effectively combines sociability, therapeutics, competitive interest and artistic and intellectual qualities? (Plug)

In the round robin for the Santa Monica Bay Area championship, Robert Cross, 18 year old UCLA student, was successful with 9-2. Charles Henderson and John Keckhut tied for second with 8-3 each.

*Illinois.* A 3-3 stand-off was the result of a match between the Decatur Chess Club and Peoria. For Decatur's top boards, winners were Hugh Myers, Gerald Garver and Dr. Max Schlosser, while Peoria came back on the lower three with victories by Glen Babcock, Art Shanahan and Robert Chapin.

Gary was the scene of a tied match on 10 boards between the Gary Chess Club and Hamilton Park (Chicago). Donnelly, Cox, Salisbury, Davis and Popovich scored for Gary, and the successful quintet for Hamilton Park were Rodas, Vanderstain, Racaitis, Stein and Mengal.

In team play at the LaPorte YMCA, where four clubs fielded 8 players each, South Bend gained supremacy with 5½-2½. Gary was runner-up with 4½-3½.

Mitchel J. Sweig of Chicago, one *Chess Review's* postalites, has won a scholarship to the University of Chicago



at the tender age of 14, He is capable of doing fourth-year college work, and plans to become a nuclear physicist.

**Indiana.** Decisive triumph by 7-3 went to the newly organized Fort Wayne Chess Club in a double-round encounter on 5 boards with Paulding County, Ohio. D. Ives and W. Schules, each accounting for two victories, made the best showing for Fort Wayne.

**Kentucky.** The championship of the Lexington Chess Club was won by Jackie Mayer of Louisville with 17-3 in a double round robin. He bowed only to James Roark by  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , who emerged a close second with 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**Massachusetts.** Following up its recent conquest of Harvard, the Brandeis University chess team vanquished Massachusetts Institute of Technology by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Total victory marked the play of Harvard in Division A of the Boston Metropolitan League as the University men scored 8-0. Harvard teams also won out in the B and C Divisions.

**Michigan.** A trend to E. I. Treend (don't fire!) gave him the championship of the Edison Chess and Checker Club at Detroit with a score of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ . In hot pursuit with 9-2 and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$  were David Robertson and A. O. Mason, second and third prize winners respectively.

Successful as usual in Kalamazoo Valley Chess Club title play, Samuel Allerton topped the 7 player finals with 5-1. Next were Kindig and Meifert, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$  each.

**Missouri.** Pete Lang, formerly of California, won the 1953-54 University of Missouri championship in a Swiss tourney at Columbia. He scored 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ . Second was Steve Bryant, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and third was John Rogers, 3-2. Thirteen players entered.

The St. Louis District Championship was sequestered by John V. Ragan when he made the fine score of 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  in a stiff round robin. A good second was F. S. Anderson, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**Nebraska.** The play-off for the Ludwig Memorial was won by Richard McLellan against David Ackerman and Howard Ohman.

Decisive superiority by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$  marked the play of the Omaha Chess Club in its encounter with the Lincoln Chess Club. E. Ireland, J. Spence, J. Belzer, H. Ohman and G. Halsey turned in one win apiece for Omaha. For Lincoln, the sole victor was Sobolevskis.

**New Jersey.** Co-champions of the North Jersey Chess League are the Irvington and Maroczy Chess Clubs, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$  each. Irvington-Polish came third with 6-2.

**New Mexico.** Los Alamos trounced Albuquerque by 15-8.

**New York.** With a match score of 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ , the Marshall Chess Club of New York City won the "B" Division of the Metro-

politan Chess League. Runner-up was the Manhattan Chess Club, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Third and fourth were the Lithuanian and Brooklyn Chess Clubs respectively, each with a match score of 6-3 but with the former slightly ahead in games.

At the London Terrace Chess Club in New York City, a triple tie for first developed among artist Marcel Duchamp, Mathew De Lieto and H. M. Phillips, one-time champion of the Manhattan Chess Club. Each scored 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Deadlocked for premier honors in the finals of the Syracuse city championship were Hans Broden of Gothenberg, Sweden, and Rainer R. Sachs, former Cleveland champion. In third place was Dr. Bruno W. Schmidt, defending titleholder, while fourth was Dr. Alfred H. Cope, professor at Syracuse University.

Well-matched teams of Bell Aeronautical Corp. and Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory tried conclusions at the Queen City Club in Buffalo. The nod went to Bell with 7-5.

The Croton-on-Hudson Chess Club defeated Tarrytown by 7-2 in their first interclub match.

**Ohio.** With an unprecedented 8-0 sweep in Cleveland city championship chess, Rudolf Pitschak of the Atlantic Chess Club continued to show the mastery that en-

abled him to go through last season's club league matches without loss or draw. Far behind with 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$  each were D. Stauvers and L. Lipking, second going to Stauvers on a slight tie-breaking edge. Dr. E. Roethler, 5-3, was fourth in the round robin.

Another good victory was turned in by I. Garais, a Latvian by birth and newcomer from Australia. In a 44 player Swiss for the Cleveland open title, he scored 7-1, ahead of A. Robboetoy, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Next with 6-2 each were M. Patrick, J. Gilchrist and R. Larsen, who finished in that order on S.-B. ratings.

The Cleveland speed title went to A. Koimives, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , an Australian visitor, R. Pitschak and R. Kause tallied 8-2 each, with the former gaining second because of S.-B. superiority. Twenty-two players were attracted to this event.

Final standings in the Catholic High School League of Cleveland showed St. Edwards with a perfect 4-0 score, followed by Cathedral Latin and St. Ignatius, each 2-2.

In the Columbus "Y" tourney, Jim Schroeder's name led all the rest with an outstanding 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ . Runner-up was H. Snyder, 8-3, and third was T. Anderson, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

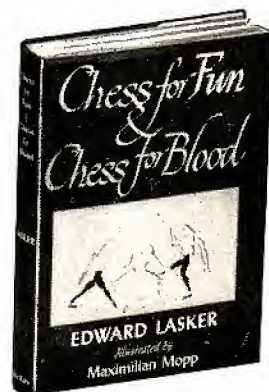
Near-invincibility marked the play of G. Shilling, 16-2, in the club tournament

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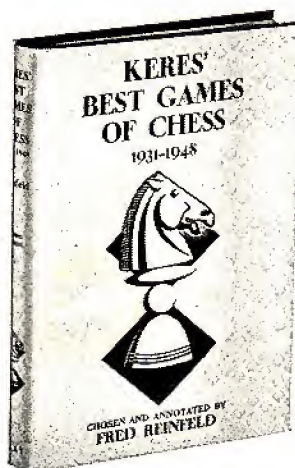
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of the Junior Chess Club of Fremont (the "Buckeye Chess-nuts"). Tied for second and third were M. Walter and R. Walter, 12½-5½ each. In match play, the Buckeye Chess-nuts demonstrated their power by beating the Black Knights of Gibsonburg High School by 13½-9½ and the Juniors of Port Clinton High School by 28½-16½.

A double-round, 6 board duel between Dayton and Columbus was won by the former with the surprisingly wide margin of 8-4. On first board, F. Ferryman of Dayton took the measure of J. Schroeder by 1½-½, while two of Ferryman's team-

mates, R. Ling and J. Teres, helped to swell Dayton's totals by capturing a brace of games each. On the Columbus side, the best results was achieved by K. Loening, 1½-½.

**Pennsylvania.** The excellent score of 14-1 spelled victory for H. V. Hesse in the round robin for the Lehigh Valley Open Championship, sponsored by the Allentown YMCA Chess Club. His only loss was to F. Schaeffer. Next were Mahlon Cleaver, 12½-2½, and T. Gutekunst, 12-3. Paul Sherr and Martin Simsak tied for fourth with 10-5 each.

**Texas.** While briefly visiting Corpus Christi, Arthur Pomar entered and won the Buccaneer Day Open Swiss Tournament. He scored 4½-½, drawing with the runner-up, Robert Trevino, an entry from Mexico. Twenty-four players participated.

In a 14 man Swiss tourney for the San Antonio city title, L. Poliakoff successfully defended his championship, winning 3 games and drawing 2. Blake Stevens, state titleholder, equaled the winner's game score but fell back to second on S.-B. points. R. L. Garver, 3½-1½, came in third.

First prize in the 17 player San Antonio Woodpushers' round robin was divided between Blake Stevens and Clemente Villareal, each 14½-1½. J. B. Payne, former state champion, was third with 13½-2½.

In a round robin for the Dallas city title, victory was credited to Jesse Stapp, 8-3, followed in second place by J. Jurevics, 7½-3½.

W. T. Strange and Jurevics fought each other to a 5½-5½ tie in a challenge match at Dallas.

**Virginia.** The fine score of 20-3 saw Lt. (jg) Earl K. Dille, USN, acquire the Tidewater Chess Club Championship recently held at Norfolk. His play was featured by an unbroken series of 15 victories until he was temporarily stopped by C. W. Rider, runner-up with 19-4. Third and fourth were shared by C. B. Spencer and H. Rekonty, 17½-5½ each. The huge round robin of 24 contestants was the first event of its kind in Norfolk in 15 years.

The closest rivalry in years saw the Richmond city chess title go to Jack Palmer, 8-1. CHESS REVIEW correspondent Dr. Rodney M. Baine, 7½-1½, was superseded as champion, and Leigh Ribble, Jr., 1950 titleholder, scored 6-3. Palmer's experience in various state and national tournaments proved to be a valuable asset.

**Washington.** Eli Treisman, with a score of 18-2 representing a 90 per cent winning tally, captured the annual double round robin for the championship of Yakima County. William Hoge, 15-3 (83 per cent) was runner-up, while Rolf Lavik and Stephen Falk divided third and fourth with 14-5 and 74 per cent each. Falk is a decrepit 14 year old, and Terry Nelson, another competitor (who finished lower than expected), is an elderly 13.

**West Virginia.** Unbeatable was the word for Edward M. Foy, 9-0, in the Charleston city championship event. He becomes custodian for one year of the Winfield D. Scott Trophy, a cup that has been in competition for about 20 years. It cannot be won permanently. Runner-up in the round robin was John F. Hurt, Jr., 7½-1½, while third went to Allen H. DuVal, 6½-2½.

**Wisconsin.** CHESS REVIEW correspondent Arpad E. Elo, 7½-1½ annexed the Milwaukee County championship for the third consecutive year. In compiling this record, his one loss (to N. Kampars) in the event just concluded represents the sum total of his defeats in all three tournaments—an extraordinary exploit in such strong chess territory as Milwaukee County. Dan Clark and J. B. Grkavac divided second and third with 7-2 each and an identical accumulation of Solkoff points. In fourth place was N. Kampars, also 7-2, but slightly behind on a Solkoff basis. Bad luck plagued Grkavac in that he tossed away a winning ending against Dan Clark by leaving a Rook *en prise*. The tournament was attended by a record-breaking entry list of 57.

Three matches were won recently by the Racine Chess Club when they downed Waukegan by 10½-3½, Sheboygan by 5-0 and Madison by 8-0.

## CANADA

### Alberta

The Edmonton Open went to L. Moser with a perfect 10-0 showing. Second in the 16-man Swiss was W. Holowach, 8½-1½, and third was P. Connell, 7-3.

A match between Edmonton and Calgary resulted in decisive victory for the former by 9-3. L. Moser, W. Holowach, D. Sinclair, A. Jardine, F. Burfield, M. Kindret, J. Duitman and F. Horyn were Edmonton winners, while C. Kirton and P. Janewski tallied for Calgary.

A Kotov, USSR grandmaster, played an exhibition game in Winnipeg with D. A. Yanofsky. Canadian co-champion, and won in 60 moves in a King's Indian Defense.

### Ontario

After S. Weiner and S. Kitecs had tied for first in the regular 43 player tourney for the Ottawa city championship, they contested a 2 game play-off which was won by Weiner.

### Quebec

Winning his section (one of three) with 7½-½ and then going on to sweep the finals by 4-0, Osias Bain, former champion of Quebec, took possession of the Quebec speed title.

In the round robin for the Quebec Junior Championship, F. Jobin slaughtered



### COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S. AND CANADA

Abbreviations—SS Tmt: Swiss System Tournament (in 1st round entries paired by lot or selection; in subsequent rounds players with similar scores paired). RR Tmt: Round Robin Tournament (each man plays every other man). KO Tmt: Knock-out Tournament (losers or low scorers eliminated). \$\$: Cash prizes. EF: Entry fee. CC: Chess Club. CF: Chess Federation. CA: Chess Association. CL: Chess League.

#### Indiana—October 2-3

Fort Wayne Open Chess Tournament at World Friendship Hall, YMCA, 226 East Washington Blvd., Ft. Wayne, Ind. 5 rd SS Tmt (S. B. tie breaks, USCF rated) at 1 PM each day. EF \$2 plus \$1 rating fee for non-USCF members: \$\$ for 1st to 3rd, on percentage of EF. For details write to William R. Shuler, 3025 Winter Street, Fort Wayne 5, Indiana.

#### New York—October 16-17

Lake Erie Open Championship at Buffalo, New York: 5 rd SS Tmt (also Rapid: EF \$1.50) \$50 1st prize guaranteed, trophies for 1st 3: EF \$5 plus \$1 rating fee; sponsored by Queen City CC; write to Donald W. Haney, 212 Orchard Drive, Kenmore, N. Y.

#### Wisconsin—November 26-28

1st Annual Wisconsin State Open at location to be announced later. EF \$7 plus \$1 rating fee: \$\$, total \$250 guaranteed, including minimum of 100 for 1st. 50 moves in 2 hours. Open to all. For details, write to Arpad Elo, 3935 North Fiebrantz Drive, Rt. 12, Milwaukee 10, Wisconsin.

For benefit of our readers, these items are printed if reported by authorized officials at least two months in advance.



his opposition by 12-0. J. Girard, 10-2, was second, and M. Giroux, 8½-3½, was third.

In the Montreal city championship, H. Matthai, 8½-1½, took first, followed by M. Fox, 8-2, and L. Joyner, 7½-2½. Twenty-two players took part in the 10 and Swiss.

## Saskatchewan

A 9-man round robin for Northern Saskatchewan honors was credited to O. Dravnieks with 6-2. A three-way tie for second with 5½-2½ each was brought about by W. Hoover, W. Zwirner and Portigal.

## British Columbia

For the third time, M. Jursevskis is champion of the province. He scored 8-2, ahead of L. M. Duval, J. M. Taylor and G. Zerkowitz, each 7-3.

# FOREIGN

## England

Surrey captured the English Counties Championship, swamping Yorkshire by 13-3 in the final match of the season.

## Greece

Of seventeen players meeting in Athens to decide national supremacy, D. Parliaros emerged as kingpin with 13-3. J. Anagnostou was runner-up with 12-4.

Routing a number of young whipper-snappers, Prof. Mackie, who is in his late sixties, pocketed the Western Province title.

## Indonesia

The national title came into possession of B. Hutagalung, 11-1. His only loss was to A. A. Arovah Bahtiar, former Champion, who took second with 9-3.

## Ireland

In the All-Ireland Club Championship, Eoghan Ruadh (Dublin) demolished Queen's University (Belfast) by 4½-1½.

## Italy

First place in the Italian title event was shared by Nestler and Stalda, 6½-3½, each.

## Scotland

In the first Glasgow championship for boys under 18, Michael Fallone romped away with the title by scoring 8-0.

Once again (for the thirteenth time!) W. A. Fairhurst overpowered his opposition, this time by 4 points, in bagging the West of Scotland championship.

By beating Glasgow Central in the final of the Spens Cup, Wardie Residents of Edinburgh qualified for the next Richard Cup competition, Scotland's annual classic.

## Gain

A huge 84 player Swiss in the Catalan championship yielded first place to Albareda with 11-3.

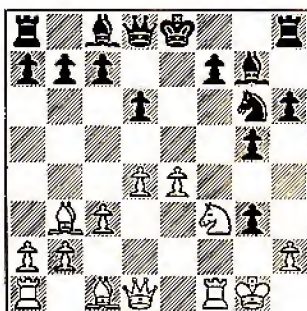
# Chess Caviar

## MAEHRISCH-OSTRAU, 1925

Alekhine was formidable in a simultaneous exhibition.

### KING'S GAMBIT

A. Alekhine			Mikulka		
White			Black		
1	P-K4	P-K4	7	N-Q5	P-Q3
2	P-KB4	PxP	8	P-B3	KN-K2
3	N-KB3	P-KN4	9	O-O	NxN
4	P-Q4	P-KR3	10	BxN	N-K2
5	N-B3	B-N2	11	B-N3	N-N3
6	B-B4	N-QB3	12	P-KN3!	PxP



13 NxP!	O-O	16 QxN	Q-K1
14 Q-R5!	PxP†	17 BxNP	B-K3
15 K-R1	PxN	18 RxP!!	BxR
		19 B-B6!	Resigns

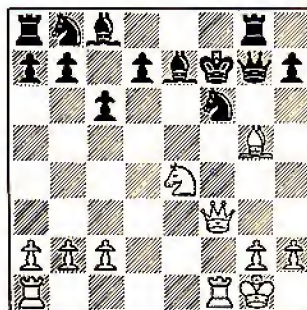
Two mean pins! Or too mean pins!

## MATCH, 1834

A wild and woolly game that helped to mold Morphy's style.

### MUZIO GAMBIT

A. MacDonnell		C. de Labourdonnais	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	8 P-K5	QxP
2 P-KB4	PxP	9 BxP†!	KxB
3 N-KB3	P-KN4	10 P-Q4	QxP†
4 B-B4	P-N5	11 B-K3	Q-N2
5 N-B3!?	PxN	12 BxBP	N-B3
6 O-O	P-QB3	13 N-K4	B-K2
7 QxP	Q-B3	14 B-N5	R-N1



15 Q-R5†!	Q-N3	17 QR-K1†!	KxN
16 N-Q6†!	K-K3	18 B-B4 mate	

Cf. CHESS REVIEW, p. 296, October, 1953.

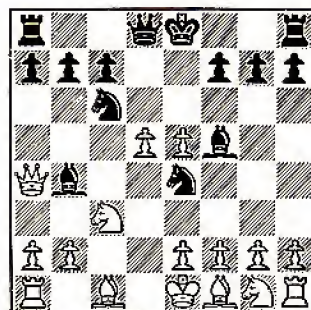
† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

## HELSINKI, 1952

White's lack of development does more harm than a crowd of Japanese beetles.

### BUDAPEST DEFENSE

Turkka		Haenninen	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	4 N-QB3	B-N5
2 P-QB4	P-K4	5 Q-B2	P-Q4!
3 PxP	N-K5	6 PxP	B-KB4!
		7 Q-R4†	N-B3!!



If now 8 PxN, NxN wins for Black.

8 Q-N3	N-Q5	11 QxN	P-B4!!
9 Q-R4†	P-QN4	12 PxN	PxQ
10 Q-Q1	NxN	Resigns	

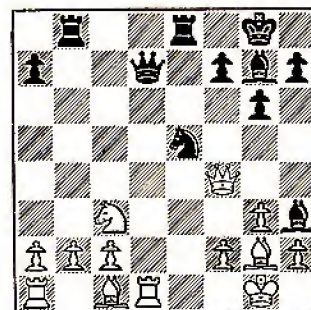
No matter what White does on move 12, he must lose his Queen!

## NEWQUAY, 1954

White catastrophically weakens his first rank.

### SICILIAN DEFENSE

Dr. J. Aitken		P. Keffler	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	10 BxP	QR-N1
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	11 PxP	O-O
3 P-Q4	PxP	12 O-O	N-K4
4 NxP	N-B3	13 PxP	QxP
5 N-QB3	P-Q3	14 B-N2	B-N5
6 P-KN3	P-KN3	15 Q-K1	KR-K1
7 B-N2	B-N2?	16 Q-K3	Q-Q2
8 NxN	PxN	17 Q-B4	B-R6
9 P-K5	N-Q2	18 R-Q1??	...



18 ....	QxRch!
19 NxQ	N-B6†!
Resigns	

White cannot stop mate.





# Game of the Month

## THE ZONAL TOURNAMENT AT MUNICH

THE NEW CYCLE for the World Championship has set in, and a number of candidates have now qualified for the 1955 Interzonal Tournament. Quite according to expectations, all things considered.

In 1951, the West Europe Zonal Tournament produced the German Unzicker, the Yugoslavs Gligorich and Matanovich, the Hollander Prins and the Englishman Golombek. On the present occasion, there was one less place available, and Golombek lost his chance for promotion. With that exception, the same countries have supplied the interzonalists. The Netherlands presents Donner; Yugoslavia, Rabar and Fuderer, while Unzicker is the only repeater.

If we note that, of all the zonal competitions, the West Europe Zonal had relatively the weakest field, that is not to belittle the merits of these winners but to illustrate once again the individuality of this little nook of the world. It would be very easy, for example, to organize a second West Europe Zonal, composed of absentees quite equal in strength to those who played in the one just terminated. Gligorich, Trifunovich, O'Kelly, Lothar Schmid, Alexander, Euwe—why allow these to be left out? For a thousand and one reasons of financial, professional and organizational nature. As a matter of fact, however, in the East Europe Zonal, practically all of the great ones competed. In West and South Europe, the strong ruling hand is lacking.

A national association, invested with extensive authority can greatly promote a good representation. But it must also have the power to settle such problems as the above mentioned. And then the question arises whether the cure might not be worse than the disease.

NATURALLY, we in Holland were especially elated over Donner's achievement in placing first. Particularly as our representative demonstrated a toughness which signifies a guaranty for a proper result in the Interzonal. It is easy enough to minimize Donner's performance by pointing out the games in which he stood badly, or lost, or won only through perseverance. But it is precisely those and similar qualities in competition which earned Donner the Dutch Championship, which carried him to the top of the Zonal Tournament and which indicate chances for him in the Interzonal next year.

We prefer this Donner over an artistic Donner who might win two brilliant games and incidentally throw away a number of games in which he stood well. Further, Donner by no means plays without imagination. With him, the main point is to carry out with as much exactitude as possible the specific task a chess game imposes: he plays for the whole and the half points. If he must employ imagination to obtain these, well then, so much the better. But should the

position not lend itself thus, then the sober point for the win charms him more than the artistic zero.

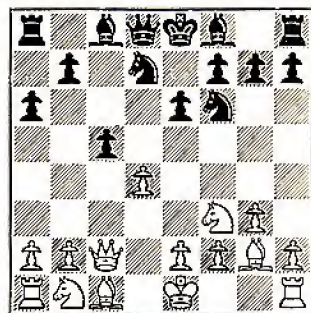
The following game gives a good picture of Donner's conceptions. His Austrian opponent sins against the principles of a sound build-up (13... P-B5), and so Donner then knows that he is fighting in a good cause. He brings off a Pawn sacrifice (21 N-K4!) and puts his adversary hors de combat with a few elegant strokes.

### CATALAN OPENING

J. H. Donner		J. Lokvenc	
White		Black	
1 P-QB4	N-KB3	4 B-N2	PxP
2 P-Q4	P-K3	5 Q-R4†	QN-Q2
3 P-KN3	P-Q4	6 QxBP	P-QR3
		7 Q-B2	....

A familiar variation on which attention has focused recently. White has postponed developing his King Knight to keep his King Bishop's diagonal open as long as possible.

7.... P-B4  
8 N-KB3 ....



8.... R-R2

After 8... P-QN4 9 N-K5, Black is forced to try a Pawn sacrifice of dubious value (9... N-Q4 10 BxN, PxP 11 NxN, QxN 12 PxP).

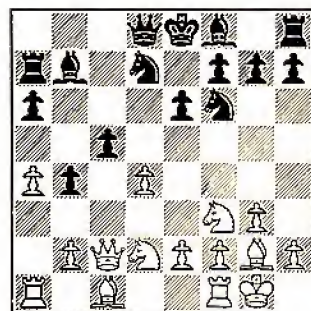
The text move represents an interesting attempt to escape the pressure exerted by White's King Bishop. The sequel shows, however, that the post at R2 also has its disadvantages. Hence, best is 8... P-QN3, as was played for instance in the Donner-De Jong game in the Dutch Championship, Amsterdam 1954.

9 O-O P-QN4  
10 P-QR4 ....

White's is the customary response to Black's last move. The threat of 11 RPxP compels Black either to exchange or advance. In either case, White gains the post, QB4, for his Knight. If Black's Rook were at R1, 10... B-N2 encounters no objection.

10.... P-N5  
11 QN-Q2 B-N2!

Black's last is much better than the obvious 11... R-B2, after which White gains the advantage by 12 N-B4: e.g., 12... PxP (what else?) 13 B-B4, R-B4 14 Q-Q3, and now Black has no proper defense against 15 N-Q6† or 15 B-Q6 (14... N-N3 15 NxN, QxN 16 QxQP, followed eventually by 17 B-K3).



12 N-N3 ....



After 12 N-B4, PxP 13 B-B4 (without gain of tempo), N-B4 14 KR-Q1, P-Q6 nothing special happens. With the text, White sets his opponent a positional trap.

12 . . . . . B-K5

And Black walks into it. Correct is 12 . . . PxP 13 KNxP, BxB 14 KxB, R-B2 together with 15 . . . Q-R1†, giving only slight edge for White.

13 Q-Q1 P-B5

This last move was Black's purpose on his previous one. The advance looks inviting, procuring a Queen-side majority. As a matter of experience, however, in similar cases, the center majority counts most—especially when, as here, the attacker has not completed his development.

14 QN-Q2 B-Q4

15 N-K1 . . . .

Here is the refutation of Black's 13th move, since White can presently carry out the important advance, P-K4. The obvious 15 Q-B2 (presumably expected by Black) is much less strong on account of 15 . . . R-B2 16 P-K4, P-B6!

15 . . . . . R-B2

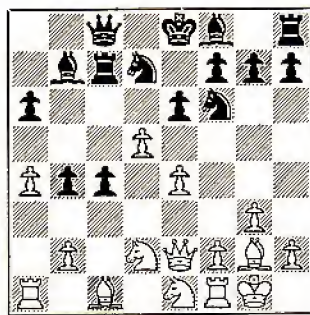
Retaining the Bishops on the board worsens the situation. Somewhat better is 15 . . . BxB 16 NxB, R-B2 17 N-K3, Q-B1 after which White carries on with his initiative by 18 N-B3 and 19 P-Q5.

16 P-K4 B-N2

17 Q-K2 Q-B1

18 P-Q5! . . . .

With this advance, White forcefully exploits Black's delay in castling. It is clear that now 18 . . . PxP 19 PxP§ leads to a great advantage for White as 19 . . . B-K2 fails against 20 P-Q6.



18 . . . . . P-QR4

Black plays for the counter-attack thus, supposedly because he realizes that he will be unable to castle in a satisfactory manner. After 18 . . . P-K4 (to keep the position closed), White continues 19 P-B4, B-Q3 (following the check at B4, the Bishop must retreat again or Black's Queen Bishop Pawn falls) 20 B-R3, O-O 21 PxP, BxKP 22 N/2-B3, with considerable preponderance for White.

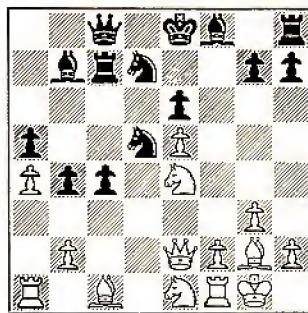
The text move has the advantage that White is warned to make haste, this in view of the threat of 19 . . . B-R3 followed by 20 . . . P-B6. Donner heeds this warning.

19 PxP PxP

20 P-K5 N-Q4

For Black to exchange Bishops here means foregoing his threat of . . . B-R3.

21 N-K4!



With no time to lose, White consequently takes no preparatory measures whatsoever for the protection of his King Pawn.

21 . . . . . NxP

In view of the threat of 22 N-Q6† (22 . . . BxN 23 PxB, and Black's King Pawn falls), the Pawn sacrifice is practically forced upon Black.

22 N-N5 N-B2

After 22 . . . B-Q3 23 P-B4, N-B2 24 NxKP, R-K2 25 P-B5, White stands superior. With his text move, Black hopes for 23 NxKP, R-K2 or 23 QxP†, QxQ 24 NxQ, R-K2 with substantial counter-play in either instance.

23 B-R3! . . . .

An important strengthening of the pressure on Black's position.

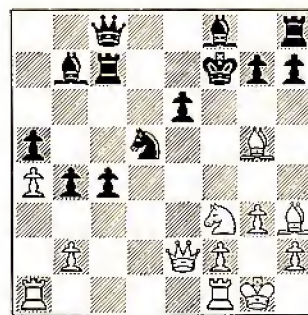
23 . . . . . NxN

24 BxN K-B2

After 24 . . . R-B3, 25 N-B3, threatening 26 N-Q4, is very forceful.

25 N-B3 . . . .

Now White threatens 25 N-K5† as well as 25 N-Q4. White's thorough forcefulness has dissuaded Black from his intention of counter-attack by . . . B-R3.



25 . . . . . N-K2

Now neither 25 . . . B-Q3 (26 N-Q4, R-K1 27 N-N5) nor 25 . . . B-B4 (26 N-K5†) nor 25 . . . B-K2 (26 N-Q4) offer any saving chances whatsoever. So Black tries for a swindle. If White now plays 26 N-K5†, K-N1 27 N-N6, then follows surprisingly 27 . . . N-B4 28 NxR? N-Q5! and Black wins.

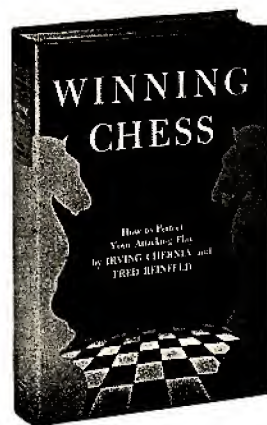
26 N-K5† K-N1

27 N-Q7! Resigns

For this, the only good Knight move rules out the defense by . . . N-B4 and consequently compels instant surrender.

Morton Epstein says: *The opening which starts with 1 P-KB4 is for the Birds.*

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# A DEAD MAN'S PLAYTHINGS

By David A. Ruffin

## I

On August twelfth of 1900 (the year that I reached the age of thirty), Chess Master Steinitz, who was a friend inherited through my father, died harmlessly insane in the East River Sanatorium on Ward's Island in New York. In the Spring of that year, Steinitz wrote to me at my London flat a letter which reads in part as follows:

... The second reason for this belated communication, which comes to you after the passage of too many months, is that I wish to announce the advent of a gift: a little bundle of French manuscript, of a good vintage, which was once sent to me by an old friend who lived in Paris. Right now, it is on its return voyage across the Atlantic.

My recurrent, long-standing malady (this mental aberration) again encroaches upon me. At present, it is as dreadful as the incipient stage of some insurrection of neighboring head-hunters. This morning, the drummers' tattoo was so continuous and so macabre that I realize an onslaught and a massacre are near and inevitable.

I do not know how familiar you may be with the American game of football; but on occasion a player who is tackled while running with the ball to score may manage to pass the ball laterally, even as he is falling, to one of his team mates who in the upset and confusion has a likely chance of making off in a surprizing direction and of crossing to pay-dirt. The hocus-pocus is fundamentally neat, a trick of having the presence of mind to shift the coveted goods before its becoming dead as the result of one's hitting the dirt. So it is with me, for since the 'dead' man, knowing that the unrelenting principle of this universe is to reconvert all to earth or water, has retained nevertheless a few playthings—a paltry collection of fragile toys that he has loved—he would much rather see them distributed among appreciative friends, preferably votaries of Caissa, than scattered before the nearest auctioneer whose barbaric vocation should be symbolized by a meat cleaver rather than a gavel which incidentally is also the symbol of many a miscarriage or abortion of Justice in the courts of law.

Lest I become Elegiac in this final paragraph (and I see that I approach such bathos through the immediately preceding tunnel of indignation) and seek, accordingly, to express inadequately the identical concepts that Tennyson's "Ulysses" has already conveyed, fairly inadequately, I shall only say: Farewell.

## II

I received Steinitz's packet in due time. It was a sheaf of diversely proportioned pages of finest paper upon which were written, in several colors of ink and in meticulous and beautiful script, the observations of a Monsieur Detraque, contemporary of Paul Morphy, the New Orleans Chess genius. Pinned to the first page was a notation in Steinitz's handwriting:

The observations of Philippe Detraque, Romany scholar and mediocre yet unruffled Chess player. He had somehow discovered that, as Leonardo says: "To will is foolish where there is no power to do."

In gratification of Detraque's latest wish, three of his close friends carried his ashes from Paris to a cloud-covered hill in Wales whereon, with full Gipsy ceremonial, the slight evidence was scattered; no Christian participation of any sort and no eulogy of the deceased.

Detraque's most notable statement had been to the effect that if his zealous, proelytizing, blundering parents had been content to allow him to be born again after even the usually permitted nine months commonly expected for biological birth, rather than having attempted to mid-wife him, spiritually unripe, from the womb of original sin, he might not have been so tender, so flinching, so reticent, stubborn and resentful. I have heard that Morphy once referred to Detraque as "The Spiritual Macduff. 'Untimely ripp'd.'"

## III

I shall never forget the original delight of first reading Detraque's varicolored and beautiful script, of following his provocative ideas which were for the most part, as Carlyle said of Baudelaire's: "bright infernal."

From a section of Detraque's manuscript entitled "Poisoned Arrows," I translate (from the French) the following sketch which alone has bearing here:

When forsaken and despised by his associates because of his hauteur and cut off from his family because of his inscrutability, the young Baron Peccavi, wealthy voluptuary and dandy, died at the age of twenty of cancer of the throat in Paris in April of the year 1859, Paul Morphy and I were the only friends who accompanied the black-plumed coach to the Cimetiere du Montparnasse. Despite the fact that the coach was customarily Gothic or Romantic (really one and the same), Morphy and I contrary to the mode of contemporary fiction did not follow it down a

Poplar-lined lane, all befogged in a fine grey mist. Actually, the morning of Michael Peccavi's interment was flooded with yellow sunlight; everything was yellow! And as we waited beside the unpardonably crude grave (freshly dug earth in view) a persistent bird reiterated an absurd metallic phrase. Morphy commented: "If Baron, could he speak, would probably say: 'Ridiculous creature, you have repeated your stupid thesis *ad nauseum*: it rises in my gorge. I quite understand and concur.'"

Morphy had previously mentioned to me that Peccavi had commissioned an Italian sculptor to complete a monument in time for his "grave" arrival. The Baron had a fair command of English; and the pun, made in that language, originated with Hamlet. It can not be translated into French. Well, there the monument stood—a Baroque monstrosity. Affixed to the huge block of grey granite which composed the base was the Baron's name, his dates and the words *ECHEC ET MAT*—all in bronze letters.

On top of this block there was placed at eye-level a large Chess board, made of squares of cream-colored Parian marble and of amber, upon which stood Chessmen, in the same scheme, copied by the sculptor from Peccavi's own singular designs. The amber "King" (which was not a King at all), together with his terribly thinned forces, was confronted by an overwhelming cream-colored army that, on close inspection, was subject in four moves to inevitable Checkmate. "The Baron," Morphy said, "indubitably expected us to understand that he has developed and is playing the superior, though numerically weak, Amber."

The remark was a sarcastic one. Peccavi, being neither a Classic Master of positional play nor a wild Romantic who escaped with honors, was rather a pathetic prototype of the Renaissance ideal: proficient in many arts, professional in none. Still, he was constantly driven from within to challenge the best player in proximity and to insult him by offering costly odds which, as everyone painfully realized, the Baron could not actually afford. He always struck as soon as possible at the enemy Queen, as though he bore her a personal grudge, and foolishly hounded her until he lost. He loved his Knights better than any other piece but played them poorly. He sneered at every lost game but did not make the easy excuses which one might have expected from such a fellow. His friends invariably thought that they recognized an expression of pain in his eyes, a reflection of his being forever driven by that strange, incessant urge to conquer his betters.

The Baron, then, was an egotistical projection of a shuddering inadequacy; and the Chessboard happened to be the sol mathematically absolute field upon which he could enlist to attempt proof of his su-



periority. Could he have succeeded only once, he probably would have embraced the loser and burst into tears as did haughty, effete, distorted and tragic Aubrey Beardsley, the English pen-and-ink artist, when Whistler sincerely complimented his delicate illustrations of *The Peep of the Lock*.

But few of Peccavi's associates maintained gentle indulgence. His urge to win plus the fact that he always played such an absolutely pedestrian game evoked many enemies. I suppose that his final and greatest claim to distinction (and in life, his greatest comfort) was that he was accepted and tolerated by two famous men: Paul Morphy and Monsieur Delacroix. Morphy was introduced to Peccavi in September, 1858, at the Cafe de la Regence, the fabulous rendez-vous that, established under the government of the Duke of Orleans for the literati of the day, has been the favored haunt of the most celebrated esprits of France for two centuries, and that seems to be insured for the future as the choice escape of Chess-players. Its chairs and tables have been promoted to high rank as the result of classical association with such personages as the dissolute Duc de Richelieu, Voltaire, the two Rousseaus, Benjamin Franklin, Marmontel, Philidor, Chamfort, Marshall Saxe, Robespierre, Fouche, Napoleon, and Grimm. Morphy, having just arrived in Paris, was unaware of Peccavi's reputation; and, refusing to heed any warnings that were given, he professed a loving hostility that shortly terminated by Peccavi's brief illness and sudden death in April, 1859, might well have cooled had time permitted. As for Monsieur Delacroix, he painted a charming portrait of the Baron that, currently in my possession, was a gift from the artist to Peccavi at Christmas, 1858. The Chess-board prop, therein, is fleetingly handled and does not even have the correct number of squares; but the Baron is conveyed with enormous insight.

I mentioned the fact that Peccavi designed his own Chessmen. Even though elaborate and exquisite sets have been produced since the earliest days of the game, really fine players (like true Platonists) seem to scorn the physical manifestation of the idea. If at all possible, they prefer practicing the abstract concept while blindfolded. Or they might condescend to contemplate the squares of an empty board spread on their knees. If they do own a set that is more pretentious than the most battered pocket-folder equipment, the tattered demoralization armies appear to have come together as the result of wildest coincidence. Only two classes of players fail to scorn the crutch of board and men: the Romantics who associate a set with the person who has used it, and the very poor players who salve their wounded spirit in the exercise of owning an expensive set of extraordinary material, design, and pro-

portion. Only in a sense can such an exercise be called *aesthetic*. In accord with the Baron's dilettantism, his pieces were of beautifully grained ivory and of flawless craftsmanship — executed in Italy especially for him. The armies were yellow and white. I, after a long night of writing, have often gone to the Regence for a cup of Mocha and have seen Michael, still in evening dress, enter the large, low room, the pale gas-lights still burning in their lustres, the garçons yawning after having had but a few hours' sleep. The Baron would always seat himself at the same table which stood beside a great, heavily framed mirror. He would arrange his own pieces on the board in front of him, lay aside his odds, and sit—wrapped in pathetic hauteur, waiting for a partner who would not come. Everyone would be either at breakfast or at work; and even when the morning woodpushers did arrive, they avoided his table as if it were outer limbo. The garçons would sigh and whisper to one another. They resented the Baron's always bringing his own equipment rather than paying them sixteen sous rental for men and board furnished by the house.

The pawns that Peccavi designed were diverse deities, both the displaced ones and the currently popular—a diametrically opposed company of fertile Osiris, hawk-headed Ra, fish-tailed Dagon, the violent and many-armed Shiva, placid Zeus, benevolent Quan Yin, sedentary Buddha, and The Christ—an emaciated figure with his hands bound behind him and a crown of thorns upon his head, the drops of blood being inlaid rubies. The King was an hourglass; the Queen, an intricately carved skull. The pet Knight was an embryo standing on its head; the Bishop, a Greek coin of antique design; and the Rook, an ornate inkpot. Morphy reminded Peccavi that he had omitted from his strange allegory the concept of the State, whereto the Baron replied that the State had never interested him, his having grown up in France where there has never been a State, not even under Louis XIV, the disparity constituting a pledged, subconscious unity on the part of Frenchmen that is the envy of the entire world. "A sort of Concert that arises out of Chaos," he said. The eccentric design of these pieces was the bane of the few opponents Peccavi could inveigle. Morphy and I, rather dramatically—I'm afraid—placed the set, together with a brass-bound, yellow and white ceramic board (fired at high temperature especially for the occasion) in the Baron's casket. The precautionary measure of kiln-firing was Morphy's idea, not mine.

#### IV

*Monsieur Detraque's description of Peccavi's Chessmen which were placed in the grave constitutes the peculiar evidence that has prompted me, fifty-three years*

*after having received the packet from Steinitz, to write the present account which is, as Steinitz would note, another of those lateral passes.*

*Very recently, I have read what seems to be the conclusion of the story. The startling information was published in a little French Quarterly devoted to Chess. I must confess that I am not as startled as I might have been when younger, for gradually there arises the strange insight that, after all, human nature runs in a circle, like a squirrel on its roundabout. The English author of the article composed fairly good French. I translate:*

I shall never know, for certain, exactly what manner of creature I saw in Paris very early on the morning of August 6, 1953. Despite the fact that I do have an opinion, I can content myself—in the capacity of a sane and truthful scholar—only by reporting the facts, whatever they may be worth.

At the time, Paris was paralyzed by a strike which involved all facilities of both communication and transportation. I, a British citizen and student of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, was stranded in the city and was in search of work necessitated by the fact that the limited Pounds, for vacation purposes, that I had been permitted to take out of the Socialistic State had been exchanged long since for Francs which were consumed before there could be a possible connection with either my bank or my country. Fortunately, a fellow with whom I was playing Chess at Fouquet's told me that there was an opening for a nightwatchman at a Cafe de la Regence. No matter what one's intelligence or training may be, he is—when in absolute need of immediate employment—a slave to time and circumstance. So, I gratefully accepted this first available opening at the Regence which was currently undergoing a remodeling that had come to a standstill as the result of the strike.

At ten o'clock, after my having had a shower-diluted brandy at the sidewalk cafe opposite the main entrance of the Hotel du Louvre, which is in the neighborhood of the Regence, I reported for duty. A false facade of boards upon which was posted the cause for closing, together with the future opening date, was thrown up in front. I entered through a wide breach in the barrier and found no watchman to be relieved. There was a single light bulb burning at the end of a long cord swung from one of the rafters. Parts of the roof had been removed, and large swatches of the night sky were visible. What had been a salon in the shape of a parallelogram was a shambles of ripped-up flooring, unearthed plumbing, litter, torn-out partitions, and stacked lumber—shining wet. The damp earth smelled strongly of urine as does so much of Paris, even in dry weather. Huddled in a corner was a considerable collection of chairs and marble-



topped tables that were partially covered by a tarpaulin. Near them, a huge mirror leaned against a wall. Cushioned on a rain-soaked mattress was a formerly grandiose chandelier, its tangled, collapsed strings of prisms dulled with spatter.

The earlier part of the night passed without consequence. I built a fire in the metal barrel that was provided, and sat in a dry spot with my back to one of the remaining walls that was sheltered.

Around midnight, I fell asleep, lulled by the gurgling of the rain. I remember nothing until I opened my eyes on a misty yellowness that pervaded the morning sky—a yellow that is far more characteristic of evening in Rome than of dawn in Paris. The rain had passed. My fire had dwindled completely; there remained only a few blue-bleak embers which displayed through surface fissures their gold-vermilion interiors. I was watching the glow, softly fanned from time to time by the morning breeze, when I heard from the street the harsh reverberation of iron-hooped carriage wheels and the staccato beat of horses' hoofs.

I came to the doorway of the Regence and saw rock to a halt the mud-spattered sedan of a brougham driven by an ancient man, sitting high in front, who looked as if he might have been carved from a mossy yew root. The brougham was drawn by a frothing pair of black mares, their shanks matted with mud and their round bellies spattered, but the sheen of their fat flanks reflecting the yellow light of the morning. That the mares had made a mercilessly long and hurried journey was quite obvious.

The driver, tail first, came down from his perch and opened the carriage door out of which emerged a small, male foot slipped in black leather that bore a greenish overcast of mould. The passenger wore a high, faded grey silk hat and a grey faille cape edged with crushed, disintegrating fur beneath which his hands and arms were obscured. As he stepped onto the sidewalk, he read curiously the notice on the Regence barricade, entered just past me without a word, and removed his hat with his left hand on which there was a stained, skin-tight, lavender glove. His curly hair was tawny and crisp, and it looked very dry. He turned me a completely prefatory glance as I, following him, said: "Sir, the Cafe de la Regence has been closed temporarily for reconstruction", and then he peered slowly about the place as if in search of some missing thing.

The visitor was a young man—so recently a boy that one would hesitate to choose either word. He was very pale. His features were irregular and interesting—not pretty; singularly beautiful and aristocratic however. His eyes, an olive color, looked more yellow, perhaps, because of the morning. His cheek bones of oblique sweep, swirled into his fine-cut temples

and high forehead. His nose was sharply designed, and it tilted upward—giving an air of intelligence and hauteur. His lips, petulant and voluptuous, were of a bluish cast as though he had poor circulation. His head, if removed and placed on a black velvet cushion, would defy any qualification as to sex, race, virtue or evil, indifference or emotion, mercy or cruelty. It was a head far more enigmatic than pictures I have seen of the Tutenkhamon effigy which lies in the Cairo Museum. It had, nevertheless, a quality like that figure's of having by-passed, uncontaminated, everything that is mundane.

He walked straight to the covered tables and chairs in one of which he placed his hat—bottom-up; and with his left hand pulled aside the tarpaulin until he discovered a particular group of tables, each of which was topped with an inlaid Chess-board. From a pocket in the left side of his cape he removed a fairly large wooden box which he placed on one of the tables. He attempted to remove the glove by catching and pulling its short gauntlet with his teeth. Having no success, he turned quickly in my direction and held out the hand. Unaccountably, I, like a lackey, went to him and peeled down the glove, exposing a white wrist and hand covered with silky golden hair, the fingernails as purple as if blood had settled beneath them. Of finest, softest kidskin the feverish glove hung limp in my own hand. For the first time since the boy's arrival, I was unaccountably revolted and afraid.

At this last moment, the visitor spoke—in gratitude, I suppose—his first and last words in a laughing voice that was as macerated as if his throat had been eaten out by acid: "The other hand is a half-baked hostage, you might say, in Purgatory." I could not decide if he joked or not. He took the glove from me and dropped it into the hat. I tried to convince myself that superstitious fear is for the Irish.

As I stood beside him, he opened the box which contained many stained and yellowed ivory figurines from among which he especially sought out and removed four carved embryos which stood on their heads. He placed them on the Knights' squares. Then followed, one by one, the strangest, most discolored set of "Chessmen" that I have ever seen. The forces were uniformly mottled, and in color one army could not be recognized from the other. But the boy seemed to know the difference. Since the designs were neither standard nor indicative, in any manner, of function, as are conventional pieces, I had no way of discriminating between Kings and Queens. But according to the squares on which the four pieces of uniform discoloration were placed, the Kings were either hourglasses or skulls—and the Queens, the alternative. The board filled, he removed odds and laid them aside. Then he drew up a chair and sat—and waited.

I turned and looked in the mirror behind me to assure myself that this fantastic business was capable of reflection. There was I; there was the table, the hat in the chair, and the man's back turned to me.

"I do not play an interesting game," I ventured, "But if you would like, I . . . He ignored me as if I had been a kitchen boy or someone else's valet; then, looking sidewise at the empty doorway, he changed his mind, turned about in his chair, and raised his hand to beckon me.

As he did so, he caught sight of himself in the mirror behind me. He sat frozen for a moment, his hand yet in mid-air, and looked at himself as would a fairly young man to whom has occurred for the first time the visual fact that he, growing old, will never be fresh and beautiful again. Then the visitor moved the hand so slightly, a bare millimeter, and measured the shifting reflection. Only then did he turn away his terrible face.

The boy stood up, as would some member of Parliament defeated in debate, slowly replaced the pieces in the box, dropped it into the pocket of his cape, removed his glove from the hat, turned again to me for assistance, reconsidered, slid the glove into his pocket, put on his hat, and hurried past me—ignoring the mirror, but taking one fleeting, backward look at the absurd chandelier couched on the mattress. I saw his translucent hand twist impatiently the latch on the door of the brougham and slam it behind him. Startled by the noise, the driver alert himself and immediately lashed the sides of the black mares with his long reins. The hoofs pounded; the mud-choked wheels lurched forward; and except for the increasingly diminishing clatter, that was the end.

Sometimes, I say: if only I might have managed to keep the glove, I would have some little proof that the episode actually occurred. But, of course, possession of the glove would never prove that I encountered, as I believe, a pitiful, vain, accursed Spirit. Certainly, the glove looked like any other glove except for the fact that it was of a design and murky color that are characteristic of an earlier era.

## V

*Accordingly the article ended. On the morning after I read it, I visited the Cimetiere du Montparnasse, half expecting to find a crater in the grave of Baron Pécavi—if, indeed, I could even locate that grave and the weird monument.*

*Both are there. Everything was quiet and uninterrupted. The only sign of metamorphosis was that most of the amber and cream-colored Chessmen have been sheered off at their bases, the grainy breaks being sullied with grime, soot, a discoloration: all this spoilization amounting to the work of either a vandal or of*

(Continued on page 286.)



# Selected Games from the USA vs USSR MATCH

## Part 2

### A Hasty Move

This well played game in Round 4 is still in the balance, when White becomes disturbed by a look at the clock which shows he had used much more time than his opponent. The result is a hasty move which results in positional disaster. Notes by Hans Kmoch.

#### SICILIAN DEFENSE

I. A. Horowitz Yefim Geller

White		Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	13 B-K3 KR-Q1
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	14 Q-B1 B-B5
3 P-Q4	PxP	15 R-Q1 QR-B1
4 NxP	N-B3	16 N-Q2 B-R3
5 N-QB3	P-Q3	17 N-B1 N-Q2
6 B-K2	P-K4	18 N-N3 N-N3
7 N-N3	B-K2	19 B-N4 R-R1
8 O-O	O-O	20 N-B5 N-B5
9 P-B4	P-QR4	21 N-Q5 NxN
10 P-QR4	N-QN5	22 RxN B-B3
11 B-B3	Q-B2	23 P-B3 NxP
12 K-R1	B-K3	24 QxN B-B5

This lively position offers even chances. But now comes White's hasty move.



25 R-Q2? . . . .

Two mistakes in one move.

Here White ought to interpolate 25 PxP! It forces 25 . . . BxP (25 . . . BxR?? 26 PxKB! or 25 . . . PxP?? 26 R-B5) after which 26 R-Q2 is all right.

Weaker than 25 PxP but still better than the text is 25 KR-Q1, as will soon become evident.

25 . . . . P-KN3  
26 N-N3 . . . .

26 N-R6†, K-N2 also favors Black: e.g., 27 P-B5, Q-K2 and Black wins on account of the threat of 28 . . . B-KN4 —or 27 PxP, PxP 28 B-B3, Q-K2 29 N-N4, B-KN4 30 RxB, RxB.

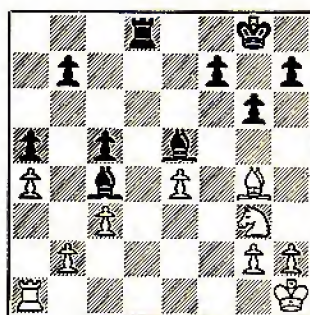
26 . . . . Q-B4!  
27 QxQ . . . .

The end-game thus incurred is bad for White. 27 Q-B3, PxP, indeed, also favors Black, as 28 QxP falls against 28 . . . B-KN4. But White has better fighting chances if he proceeds with 28 N-K2, followed by P-KN3.

27 . . . . PxQ  
28 RxB† . . . .

28 R-KB2 is a little better.

28 . . . . RxR  
29 PxP BxP



30 N-B1 . . . .

30 R-Q1 may seem better here but is virtually just as hopeless because of 30 . . . RxR† 31 BxR, BxN 32 PxP, B-Q6 33 P-K5, K-B1 after which Black wins either the King Pawn or the Queen Rook Pawn.

30 . . . . R-Q3!  
31 B-B3 . . . .

Or 31 N-K3, B-Q6 32 B-B3, R-N3 with similar consequences: e.g., 33 R-Q1, P-B5 34 R-Q2, B-B5 35 N-Q5, BxR 36 NxR, B-K6! 37 N-Q5, B-QB8.

White is lost.

31 . . . . R-N3	38 B-B3	P-R4
32 N-K3	B-K3	39 K-N1 KB-B5
33 N-Q1	R-Q3	40 K-B1 B-B5†
34 K-N1	R-Q7	41 K-N1 K-R3
35 P-R3	QB-N6	42 R-N1 B-Q6
36 K-B1	B-N6	43 R-R1 K-N4
37 B-K2	K-N2	Resigns

### Fascinating Possibilities

Although this game ends in a draw, it never looks drawish throughout its course. On the contrary, it abounds in fascinating possibilities.

This draw is one of three, all very fine ones, in Round 3. It is perhaps the best, though Robert Byrne played brilliantly to hold his own versus Kotov and Reshevsky (Black) put up instructively successful resistance in a Rook end-game against Smyslov. Notes by Hans Kmoch.

#### SICILIAN DEFENSE

Yefim Geller I. A. Horowitz

White		Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	7 P-B3 O-O
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	8 Q-Q2 N-B3
3 P-Q4	PxP	9 O-O-O NxN
4 NxP	N-KB3	10 BxN B-K3
5 N-QB3	P-KN3	11 K-N1 P-QR3
6 B-K3	B-N2	12 P-KR4 P-QN4

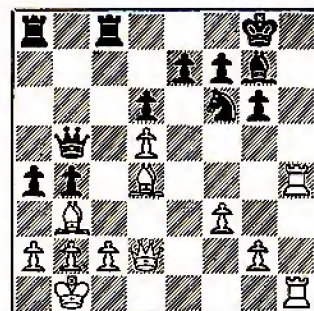
Black's last is better than 12 . . . P-KR4 as played by Denker in Round 2 against Bronstein (White).

13 P-R5 . . . .

13 N-K2, followed possibly by N-B1, is a reasonable alternative.

13 . . . . P-N5	17 B-B4	KR-B1
14 N-Q5	BxN	18 B-N3 Q-N4
15 PxP	Q-R4	19 R-R4 P-R4
16 PxP	RPxP	20 QR-R1 P-R5

A fascinating position. White spent about an hour on his next move.



12 BxN . . . .

The main question is whether 12 Q-R6, threatening mate in three, is playable or not. It is but leads only to perpetual check.

After 21 . . . BxQ 22 RxQ, threatening mate in two, there are these lines:

- (1) 22 . . . K-B1? 23 R-R8†, N-N1 24 RxN†, and mate next;
- (2) 22 . . . P-K4? 23 PxP e.p., and there is no adequate defense;
- (3) 22 . . . P-N4! Now Black has an effective flight square, nullifying the mate threat of 23 R-R8† and seemingly refuting the Queen sacrifice. But White can continue with 23 RxN! There may follow:

23 . . . PxR 24 BxBP, Q-B8† 25 RxQ K-R2 26 BxRP, RxB 27 BxP, with a difficult end-game which rather favors White: e.g., 27 . . . R/1-QR1 28 P-R3, PxP 29 P-QN3 — or 27 . . . R-B4 28 P-QN3, R/5-R4 29 B-Q2, R/R-N4 30 R-R1†, K-N3 31 R-R4;

Or 23 . . . PxR 28 R-R8†! K-N2 29 R/6-R6§, P-B3 30 BxP†, PxR 31 R/8-B7†, K-B1 32 R-R8†, with perpetual check.

21 . . . . BxB

Necessary in view of the mate threat (22 R-R8†).

22 RxP Q-Q2

Best. After 22 . . . Q-R4 23 BxP, there is no way of taking advantage of the pin on White's Rook (23 . . . KR-N1? 24 RxR† or 23 . . . QR-N1 24 P-R3 or RxR).

23 B-B4	P-R6	25 RxR	RxR
24 P-N4	QR-N1	26 P-N3	. . . .

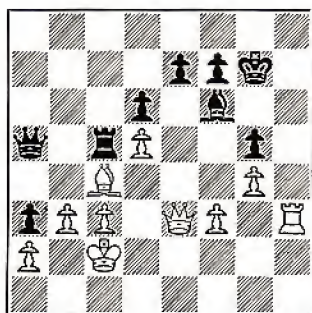
White has won a Pawn but is now on the defensive.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



26 . . . . Q-B2 30 R-K1 K-N2  
 27 K-B1 Q-B4 31 Q-K3 Q-R4  
 28 P-B3 P-N4 32 R-KR1 R-B4  
 29 K-B2 R-QB1 33 R-R3 . . . .

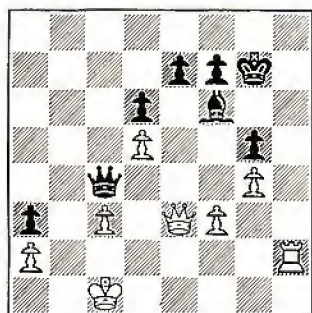
White provokes the following, dangerous sacrifice. But 33 P-N4, Q-R5† 34 K-Q3 (34 B-N3, QxP), R-B1 35 R-QB1, R-KR1 also is uncomfortable for White.



33 . . . . RxB!  
 34 PxR Q-R5†  
 35 K-B1 . . . .

35 K-N1 loses to 35 . . . Q-Q8† 36 Q-B1, Q-Q6† 37 Q-B2, Q-B8†, winning the Rook. And, on 35 K-Q2, QxP or 35 K-Q3, Q-Q8† 36 K-K4, Q-N8† (36 . . . Q-KB8, forcing 37 P-B4 is also powerful) 37 Q-Q3, White may lose as his Rook Pawn falls.

35 . . . . QxP  
 36 R-R2 . . . .



Pressed for time, both sides evidently have overlooked the possibility of 36 . . . BxP! At the time of the game, it was supposed that 36 . . . B-K4, attacking the Rook, led to a win; but the outcome is very unclear after 37 QxP†, K-B1 since White may permit the loss of the Exchange and still draw. On 36 . . . BxP! 37 QxP†, K-B1, Black's innumerable threats (38 . . . B-B3\$, 38 . . . B-K4\$ and 38 . . . B-N7† and 39 . . . QxRP, for example, as well as 38 R-QB2?? Q-B8 mate) force a White King move, K-N1 or K-Q1; but White's King is still so exposed that Black has the probability of winning White's Queen Rook Pawn, then queening his own.

37 R-QB2 Q-B5 39 Q-Q3 Q-B5†  
 38 K-Q2 P-Q4 40 Q-K3 Q-R7†

Now, with 40 . . . BxP†, Black can win another Pawn, but the result is most likely a draw, as 41 K-K2 (41 K-Q3?? Q-B5 mate or 41 RxB? P-Q5! 42 QxQ, PxR† 43 KxP, PxQ 44 K-N3, P-K4! and Black wins) forces the exchange of Queens.

41 Q-K2 Q-Q3  
 42 K-K1 Drawn



Photo by Cornel Tanassy

Horowitz looks on at Robert Byrne's first round game. The position appears on the wallboard topped by the placard with Kotov's name. See game below.

## Near Miss

This game from Round 1 came close to being one of the very best in a match. First, Robert Byrne built up an excellent position, in all probability, as he says, a winning one. He then fell into a subtle trap, losing a Pawn, but rallied almost to a draw. The winning margin in this, his only loss, could hardly be shaved any finer. Notes by Hans Kmoch, supplemented by comments by R. Byrne.

### KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Robert Byrne	Alexander Kotov
White	Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3	8 P-K4 P-B3
2 P-QB4 P-KN3	9 P-KR3 R-K1
3 P-KN3 B-N2	10 R-K1 P-QR4
4 B-N2 O-O	11 B-K3 PxP
5 N-QB3 P-Q3	12 NxP N-B4
6 N-B3 QN-Q2	13 Q-B2 P-R5
7 O-O P-K4	14 QR-Q1 Q-R4

Essentially, as Robert Byrne says, this is the position from Reshevsky-Bronstein, Challengers' Tournament, Zurich, 1953 (cf. CHESS REVIEW p. 364, December, 1953). At this point, Reshevsky began to go wrong, with 5 N/4-K2.

15 P-B4!

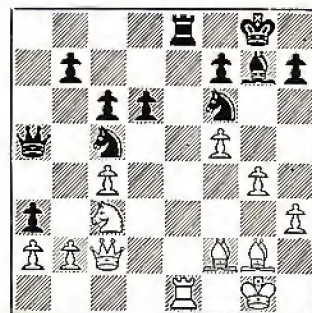
With this move, Robert states that he planned to improve on the game mentioned, with the idea in 17 P-KN4! and 18 P-B5! He feels that this line is so strong that it may compel him to abandon his hitherto favorite King's Indian.

15 . . . . B-Q2	18 P-B5! PxP
16 B-B2 R-K2	19 NxKBP BxN
17 P-KN4! QR-K1	20 KPxB RxB†
	21 RxB . . . .

White has a superb game. In combination with the two Bishops, his King-side majority is very strong. The immediate threat is 22 P-N5.

21 . . . . P-R6

Black parries the threat with a trap.



22 P-N5

Here, as Robert says, he blunders into the trap. He ought to play 22 P-N3 (best) or even 22 PxP, to maintain his advantage. In such event, Black cannot free his game: one plausible try which Robert mentions is 22 P-N3, RxR† 23 BxR, KN-K5, 24 BxN, NxB, 25 QxN, BxN, 26 Q-KN†, K-N2 27 P-B6†! and, after 27 . . . KxP 28 BxB†, White wins Black's Queen (28 . . . QxB 29 Q-R8†) or 27 . . . K-R3 28 Q-K3†, and White wins the Bishop or 27 . . . K-N3 28 Q-N8†, KxP (or mate next) 28 BxB†, and again White wins the Queen.

22 . . . . PxP! 24 BxR BxP  
 23 PxN RxB† 25 QxP . . . .

There is nothing better. Black had several ways to recover his piece: 25 . . . P-N8 Q), 25 . . . BxN or 25 . . . N-R5.

25 . . . . N-Q6	28 K-R1 K-B1
26 Q-K2 NxB	29 Q-Q2 QxN
27 QxN B-Q5†	30 QxQ BxQ

White has rallied to force a position in which Bishops of opposite colors give drawing chances for the Pawn minus.



31 B-B3	K-K2	34 BxP	K-K5
32 K-N2	K-B3	35 K-B2	K-Q6
33 B-R5	KxP	36 B-K6	....

From here on for some moves, though time pressure prevents either player from perceiving it, White can secure good drawing chances by P-R4-R5. In the ultimate outcome, quite unlike the usual course of the game, White then has the possibility of sacrificing his Bishop and Queen-side Pawns for Black's Queen-side Pawns. For, by the time that Black's King can win White's King Rook Pawn and start advancing his own King Rook Pawn, White has the "book" draw of Bishop and Pawn to queen on the wrong colored Rook 8. Without P-R4-5, however, Black has an exceptional win by virtue of his Bishop and Pawn cutting White King from N1 or N2 in time!

That 36 P-R4 (-R5) will draw for White may be a tall statement. But the probability is supported by the fact that, when adjournment had intervened and Kotov had time to see the possibilities, he took immediate measures to prevent White's P-R4-5 by himself playing ... P-R4!

36 ....	P-R3	38 K-B2	B-B3
37 K-B3	B-K4	39 K-B3	B-N4
		40 K-B2	....

Even here, the possibility mentioned is still open, by 40 K-N4, followed by P-R4-5.

40 ....	B-R5†	43 K-N3	P-R5†!
41 K-B3	B-N4	44 K-N4	B-Q1
42 K-B2	P-R4!	45 P-R4	K-Q5
		46 P-R5	P-Q4!

White's Queen Rook Pawn makes no difference, at this point. As the game indicates, Black can win despite the Bishops being of opposite colors, though it takes fine play on Kotov's part.

47 PxP	P-B4!	53 K-B1	K-B6
48 B-B8	P-B5!	54 B-B5	B-Q1
49 K-B3	BxP!	55 K-N1	B-N4
50 K-K2	P-N4	56 P-Q7	K-N5
51 P-Q6	P-N5	57 B-N4	P-B6
52 K-Q1	P-N6	58 B-B5	K-B4!

Resigns

Black threatens to bring his King to Q7, thus ensuring a Pawn queening. Or, after 59 P-Q8 (Q), BxQ, 60 K-B1, B-N4† 61 K-Q1, he brings his King to QN7.

## Breakthrough vs. Breakthrough

Black is winning the long battle for open lines, it seems, when he finally breaks through on the Queen-side in this third round game. But White restores the balance very beautifully by means of a surprising breakthrough on the King-side.

### NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Robert Byrne	Alexander Kotov
White	Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 N-QB3	B-N5
4 P-K3	P-B4
5 B-Q3	O-O
6 P-QR3	BxN†
7 PxP	N-B3
8 N-K2	P-QN3
9 P-K4	N-K1
10 B-K3	P-Q3
11 O-O	B-R3
12 N-N3	N-R4
13 Q-K2	R-B1
14 P-Q5	....

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

White's last is necessary as there is no good means for protecting his Queen Bishop Pawn (14 KR-B1? N-N6 or 14 QR-B1, Q-Q2! and White cannot prevent 15 ... Q-R5).

14 ....	Q-Q2
15 P-QR4	....

Here this vital move presents 15 ... Q-R5.

15 ....	P-K4
16 P-B4	....

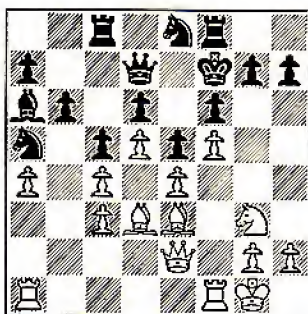
This is one of the exceptional cases in which this advance serves well although it involves conceding K4 to Black's pieces.

16 ....	P-B3
---------	------

Black wisely omits 16 ... PxP; for, after 17 BxKBP, it takes too much time for him to post a Knight on K4.

17 P-B5	K-B2!
---------	-------

Black chooses the best defense against White's long range threat of breaking through by P-N4-5. Black's King departs for the Queen-side!



18 R-B3	....
---------	------

18 Q-R5†, K-K2 19 QxP, BxP favors Black. So White is going to operate with his Rook on the third rank, largely as a defensive measure, though.

Heading for the breakthrough with P-N5 is a more aggressive plan and complies with the position even though Black's King escapes to the other wing. Reasonable moves to start with are 18 N-R5, 18 N-R1 or 18 R-B2, followed by 19 N-B1. Note that, after 18 N-R5, K-K2 19 P-N4, Black cannot hit back with 19 ... P-N3 because of 20 PxP, PxP 21 NxP! NxN 22 B-N5, R-KB2 23 RxN, RxR 24 R-KB1, R-B1 25 RxR, RxR 26 Q-B3, K-Q1 27 QxR†, K-B2 28 Q-K7, with a winning advantage for White.

18 ....	K-K2	20 R-R3	KR-R1
19 N-B1	K-Q1	21 P-N4	K-B2
		22 N-N3	....

Tempting is 22 N-Q2, K-N1 23 N-B3, with the threat of 24 P-N5, PxP 25 NxNP, and 26 N-K6. 33 ... P-KN4, however, is embarrassing. Black gets strong counter-play with either 24 ... P-KR3, 25 ... N-KN2 and soon ... P-KR4, or, after 24 PxP e.p., with 24 ... P-R4!

22 ....	K-N1	24 Q-R2	QR-N1
23 K-B2	N-B2	25 R-KN1	Q-K2

Now it is Black who threatens to break through on the King-side, preferably by ... P-KN4, followed by ... P-KR4.

26 B-K2	B-B1	29 N-B1	B-K1
27 N-B1	B-Q2	30 N-N3	P-KR3
28 N-Q2	P-KN4	31 N-R5	BxN
		32 PxP	....

Now indeed, Black is halted on the King-side, but he has yet another trump in his hand.

32 ....	N-K1	35 K-Q3	R-R1
33 B-N4	N-KN2	36 R-N1	KR-QN1
34 K-K2	K-B2	37 R-N2	P-R3

He is going to break through on the Queen-side with ... P-N4. White cannot prevent that advance; he can only endeavor to render it harmless—a difficult task of which Robert acquits himself very handsily.

38 K-B2	Q-Q2
39 R-KN3	Q-K1
40 B-Q2	R-R2

40 ... NxRP 41 R-R3 favors White.

41 R-R3	P-N4
---------	------

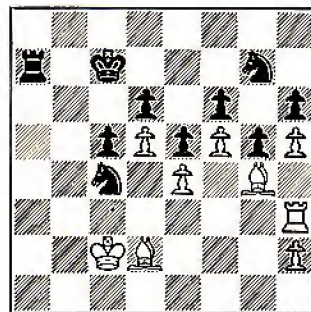
The great moment has come.

42 RPxP	PxP	44 RxR	QxR
43 PxP	RxP	45 P-B4!!	....

White starts a well prepared counter-action which saves his endangered game. The threat is not only 46 PxQ but also 46 R-R3.

45 ....	QxP†
46 QxQ	NxQ

White has lost a Pawn: what does he have for it?



47 BxP!!	....
----------	------

Here is the answer: a tactical breakthrough on the King-side which changes the picture. Black must play very carefully to avoid falling into decisive trouble.

(1) 47 ... RPxB? 48 P-R6, R-R1 49 PxN, R-KN1 50 K-B3 (50 R-R7? N-K6†), N-N3 51 R-R7, K-Q2 (51 ... K-Q1? 52 R-R8) 52 B-R5, K-K2 53 R-R8! RxP 54 R-QN8! N-R5† (54 ... N-Q2? 55 R-K8 mate) 55 K-N3, and the Knight is lost (55 ... R-R2? 56 R-N7†).

(2) 47 ... BPxB 48 P-B6, K-Q1 49 R-KB3, K-K1 (49 ... R-KB2 50 B-K6) 50 PxN, RxP 51 K-B3, N-R4 52 R-B6, N-N2 53 RxRP, with a winning advantage for White.

47 ....	NxBP!
48 PxN	BPxB
49 P-B6	P-K5

Black pre-empts his K4 for his Knight and also shuts White's Rook from KB3.

50 P-B7	R-R1
51 R-QB3!	N-K4
52 R-QR3!!	....

Another neat point. Black can take neither piece.

52 ....	R-KB1
53 B-K6	....

White threatens to win after 54 R-R7†. Black has no choice.

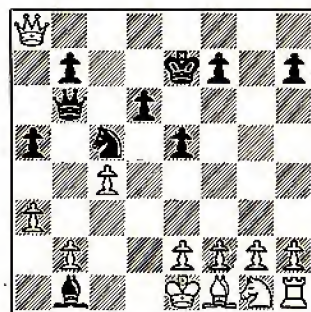
53 ....	K-N3	55 R-QR3	K-N3
54 R-N3†	K-B2	56 R-N3†	Drawn



# “White’s Game Is In The Last Throes”

by Fred Reinfeld

9 Q-K5? P-Q3 13 R-N1 B-B4!!  
10 BxN PxB 14 QxBP BxR  
11 Q-B4? P-K4 15 QxR† K-K2  
12 Q-R6? Q-N3! 16 QxR . . . .



White's Queen is completely out of play; his other pieces are still at home: Black wins quickly.

16 . . . . N-K5  
17 P-K3 QxNP  
18 QxRP QxP†  
Resigns

Black mates in three more moves.

**I**N the previous article in this series we saw how quickly White may lose if he plays a colorless opening.

But White can go wrong in other ways. If he fights hard for the initiative and succeeds in gaining it, we take that achievement for granted. Where White fights equally hard for the initiative but overreaches, we dismiss him as an eager beaver.

The books tell us that White has the advantage by virtue of his first move. In real life, however, White is often hard put to it to make this “advantage” tell. There are many ways to go wrong; here are some:

**WHITE'S FIFTH MOVE** is the culprit that starts a chain-reaction of misfortune.

Vienna, 1895

## IRREGULAR OPENING

B. Fleissig		C. Schlechter	
White		Black	
1 P-QN4	P-K3	3 P-QR3	P-B4
2 B-N2	N-KB3	4 P-N5	P-Q4
		5 P-Q4?	. . . .

This plausible move is the cause of White's ensuing troubles. To protect his exposed Queen Knight Pawn, he must allow a powerful pin on his Queen Knight. To protect the Knight, he must develop his Queen in a risky manner. These factors give Black his opportunity.

Having seized the initiative as early as the fifth move, Black has driven the White Queen out of play. No sacrifice is too great, as far as Black is concerned, to keep White's Queen out of the way.

Even if White decides to go on a diet and avoid further gobbling, he still loses: e.g., 14 Q-B4, R-Q1 15 Q-N4†, N-B3§ 16 B-Q2, RxB† 17 K-B1, R-Q8†!! to be followed by 18 KxR, Q-Q1†, etc.

14 QxR QxNP 16 K-B1 B-K6†!!  
15 B-B4 Q-Q4† 17 BxB N-B7!!  
Resigns

For, after 18 BxN, Q-Q7†, Black forces mate. A drastic example of what happens when the Queen is driven out of play.

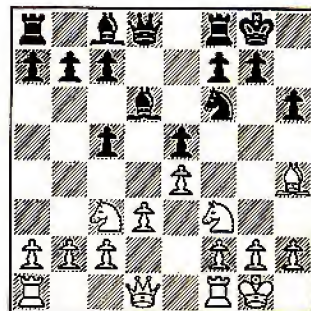
**THE EXILE OF THE QUEEN** is the most spectacular way in which White can lose the initiative to Black. But there are other ways, less sensational to be sure, which can also bring about the same result.

For example, disaster faces White whenever he allows one of his pieces to become a “dead piece.” One of the forms this may take is allowing a piece to be cut off from the scene of action. Capablanca once demonstrated the results of this in a classic game which should be familiar to every player.

Hastings, 1919

## FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME

W. Winter		J. R. Capablanca	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	5 O-O	O-O
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	6 BxN	QPxB
3 N-B3	N-B3	7 P-Q3	B-Q3
4 B-N5	B-N5	8 B-N5	P-KR3
		9 B-R4	P-B4!



White's simplifying line has left Black with an easy game. From White's point of view, this easygoing course is the first step to perdition.

Black's last move is played to prevent P-Q4, but it also involves a trap into which White heedlessly falls. White can now play N-Q5, apparently with great effect.

10 N-Q5? P-KN4! 13 P-KR3 BxN  
11 NxN† QxN 14 QxB QxQ  
12 B-N3 B-N5! 15 PxQ P-KB3

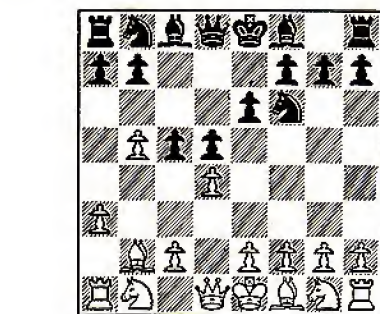
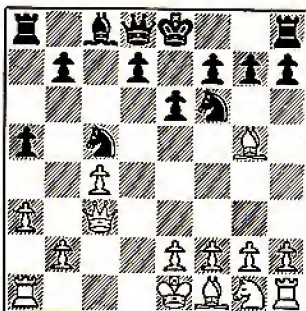
**DO PEOPLE LEARN** from experience? Compare the next game with the previous one.

Saarbrücken, 1950

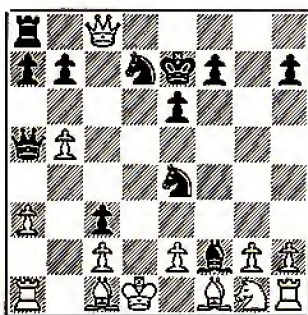
## NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

C. Hugot		A. O'Kelly de Galway	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	5 PxP	N-R3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	6 P-QR3	BxN†
3 N-QB3	B-N5	7 QxB	NxP
4 Q-B2	P-B4	8 B-N5	P-QR4

So far White has handled the opening satisfactorily, but now his Queen starts wandering far afield. The result is disaster for him.



5 . . . . Q-R4†! 9 QxNP BxP†  
6 N-B3 N-K5 10 K-Q1 P-Q5!!  
7 Q-Q3 PxP 11 QxR† K-K2!  
8 QxP B-B4! 12 QxB PxN  
13 B-B1 N-Q2!!

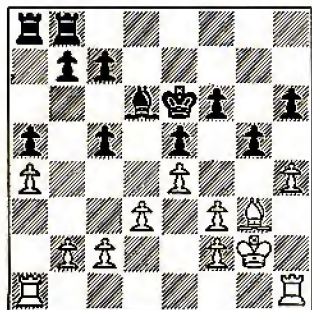


† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



The result of Capablanca's positional trap is that he is in effect a piece to the good. White's Bishop is a dead piece, can play no effective role in the game.

16 K-N2 P-QR4 18 R-R1 K-K3  
17 P-QR4 K-B2 19 P-R4 KR-QN1



Black's strategy is delightfully simple. He plays to open a file on the Queen-side, by playing . . . P-N4 and . . . P-B5. Then his "extra piece" is bound to win for him.

20 PxP RPxP 22 R-QR2 P-N4  
21 P-N3 P-B3 23 KR-R1 P-B5

If now 24 NPxP, Black wins easily after 24 . . . PxBP 25 PxP, R-N5.

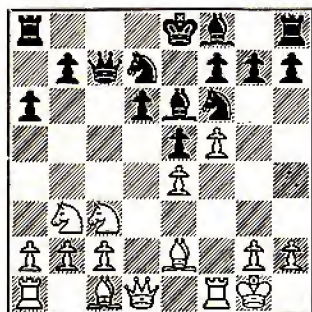
24 RPxP PxP/N6 27 P-Q4 R-N4  
25 BPxP RxP 28 R-B4 R-N5  
26 R-R4 RxP 29 RxBP RxP  
Resigns

White cannot fight back against the "extra piece."

THE DEAD PIECE may not necessarily lose the game in such a direct way. Sometimes the disadvantage is transformed into another disadvantage.

#### Radio Match, 1949 SICILIAN DEFENSE

A. Rico	M. Najdorf
White	Black
1 P-K4 P-QB4	6 B-K2 P-K4
2 N-KB3 P-Q3	7 N-N3 B-K3
3 P-Q4 PxP	8 O-O QN-Q2
4 NxP N-KB3	9 P-B4 Q-B2
5 N-QB3 P-QR3	10 P-B5? . . .



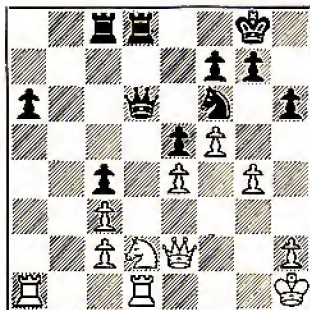
With Pawns on the white squares, King 4 and King Bishop 5, White has reduced the mobility of his King Bishop to an alarming extent. If this piece is not "dead," it is certainly "half-dead." Another drawback to the text is that by releasing pressure on Black's center, it enables him to react eventually with . . . P-Q4.

10 . . . B-B5 13 Q-K2 QR-B1  
11 B-Q3 P-QN4 14 QR-B1 O-O  
12 B-K3 B-K2 15 N-Q2 P-Q4!

Declaration of independence. As in the previous game, White's colorless opening has been the first step in ceding the initiative to Black.

White decides that he might as well part with his useless Bishop. Thus he gets rid of his prime disadvantage but creates a brand-new one: Black's lasting pressure on the Queen file.

16 BxB QPxP 21 Q-N2 N-B4  
17 P-QR3 P-N5! 22 BxN QxB†  
18 PxP BxP 23 K-R1 KR-Q1  
19 P-N4 BxN 24 Q-K2 P-R3  
20 PxP Q-B3 25 R-R1 Q-Q3!  
26 KR-Q1 . . .



26 . . . Q-B3!

Black threatens to win material with 27 . . . RxN! 28 RxR, NxKP, etc. White meets this threat, only to succumb on the Queen file.

27 K-N2 R-Q3! 32 RxKP N-N4  
28 P-R3 QR-Q1 33 R-Q5 RxR  
29 K-B3 Q-Q2! 34 PxR NxP  
30 K-K3 N-K1! 35 Q-B3 NxR†  
31 R-R5 N-B2! Resigns

THERE are still other ways to lose the initiative to Black. The following games provide a richly ironic case in point; for, in one of them, White errs in castling Queen-side, while, in the other, he errs in castling King-side!

#### Amsterdam, 1926 NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Dr. M. Euwe	E. Colle
White	Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3	5 N-B3 N-B3
2 P-QB4 P-K3	6 PxP BxP
3 N-QB3 B-N5	7 B-N5 B-K2
4 Q-B2 P-B4	8 O-O-O? . . .

White wants to get a Rook to the Queen file to press down on Black's backward Queen Pawn. Castling Queen-side gains a move for this purpose, but it has the drawback of leaving White's King vulnerable to attack.

8 . . . Q-R4! 10 P-K3 P-QN3  
9 P-QR3? P-QR3 11 B-K2 B-N2  
12 N-QN1 P-N4!

Black answers the threat of P-QN4 with a Pawn sacrifice which opens up the Queen Bishop file for attack.

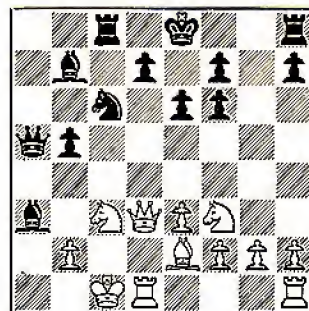
#### Do You Know

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13 PxP PxB 15 N-B3 BxP!!  
14 Q-Q3 QR-B1! 16 BxN PxP



Now part of Black's beautiful plan is revealed: if 17 QxP†? K-B1 18 QxB?? QxN†, forcing mate!

17 K-N1 BxP!!

This time Black hopes for 18 KxB, Q-N5† 19 K-B2, N-K4! 20 NxN, B-K5!, winning White's Queen.

18 N-R2 N-K4!  
19 NxN B-Q4!

Resigns

A classic example of attack against Queen-side castling.

NOW LET'S SEE what happens when White castles King-side.

Scarborough, 1930

#### NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

W. Winter	E. Colle
White	Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3	3 N-QB3 B-N5
2 P-QB4 P-K3	4 Q-N3 . . .

To protect his Bishop, Black now advances . . . P-B4 leading to a Pawn position similar to that of the previous game.

4 . . . P-B4 9 P-K3 O-O  
5 PxP N-B3 10 P-QR3 BxN  
6 N-B3 N-K5 11 BxB P-QN3  
7 B-Q2 NxQB 12 B-K2 B-N2  
8 Q-B2 P-B4 13 O-O . . .

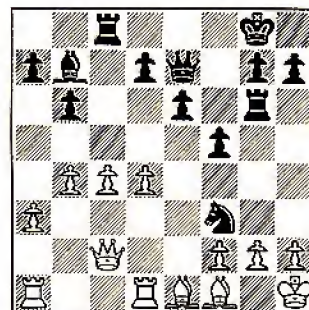
White plays it safe and—soon finds himself in trouble.

13 . . . R-B1 15 P-QN4 N-K5  
14 KR-Q1 Q-K2 16 B-K1 R-B3!

By gum, Black has the attack after all!

17 N-Q4? R-N3! 19 K-R1 NxN  
18 B-B1 N-N4! 20 PxN N-B6!!

Resigns



The reason for White's surprisingly abrupt resignation is that he is helpless against Black's contemplated 21 . . . Q-R5 22 P-R3, QxP†! 23 PxQ, R-N8 mate!

YES, White seems to be in a bad way. And worse is to come. In the next article, we shall see what happens to him when he plays a gambit!





# Spotlight on Openings

## THE KEVITZ SYSTEM

### Part 2. The System with Moves Other than 1 P-K4

Part I of our discourse dealt with the aspects of this defense as they arise after 1 P-K4. Dominated mostly there by features similar to the Alekhine or the Nimzovich Defense, the Kevitz System retains more elasticity, subtlety and resilience than those other, once "hypermodern" defenses. It can even transpose into a regular King Pawn Opening.

Here we consider it as a reply to the opening moves, 1 P-Q4, or 1 P-QB4, or 1 N-KB3. As we shall see, it can even more easily switch over into an Indian Defense. In fact, in this connection, the term, "Indian Two Knights' Defense," is most appropriate.

The complex can be very involved, but we shall endeavor here again to present a methodical breakdown of the various sequences and transpositions.

#### Variation 4

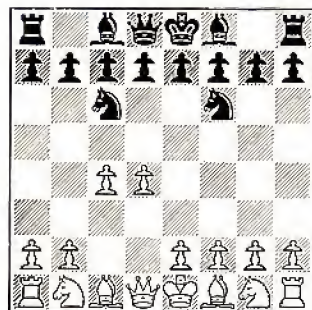
1 P-Q4 N-KB3

On the more "thematic" 1... N-QB3, see comment under Variation 6.

2 P-QB4 ...

2 N-QB3, N-B3 3 P-K4 transposes into the main line of Variation 2. And 2 N-QB3, P-Q3 3 P-K4 (3 B-N5, QN-Q2!), P-K4 simplifies quickly. And, after 2 N-QB3, P-Q4 3 B-N5, P-K3, we are in the French Defense.

2... N-QB3



Here we have to break down our study into sub-variations.

(A) In the Manhattan C. C. Championship, 1954, the following, which we give as a main line, came up in the game Vano—Kevitz.

3 N-QB3 P-K4

3... P-Q3 4 N-B3, P-K4 5 PxP, NxP 6 NxN, PxN 7 QxQ†, KxQ 8 B-N5, P-B3 with equal chances was the course taken in Persitz—Clarke, Ilford, 1954.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Like an approach to a Milner-Barry (Zurich) Variation of the Nimzo-Indian Defense (with the key-move, 4 Q-B2, missing) looks 3... P-K3 4 N-B3, B-N5. But 5 P-Q5, N-K2 6 B-N5, N-K5?! explores new ground.

4 P-Q5 N-K2  
5 P-K4 ...

Or 5 N-B3, N-N3 6 P-KR4, B-N5 or 6... P-K5.

5... P-Q3

If 5... N-N3 here, 6 P-KR4! Obviously, the timing is important, and it matters if the sequence is not exactly right.

6 P-KN3 P-KN3 10 B-K3 P-KB4  
7 B-N2 B-N2 11 Q-N3 P-QN3  
8 KN-K2 O-O 12 P-B5 NPxP  
9 O-O N-K1 13 BxP B-QR3

Of course not 13... PxB 14 P-Q6§! with the potential threat on Black's Rook (KPxP) after 15 PxN, QxP.

14 B-K3 PxP  
15 BxKP N-B3

With good chances for Black.

(B) (See previous diagram)

3 P-Q5 N-K4  
4 Q-Q4 P-Q3  
5 B-N5 ...

On 5 P-B4, there follows 5... N-N3 6 N-QB3, P-B4. Or 5 P-K4, P-B4 and 6... P-KN3.

5... P-K3  
6 N-QB3 B-K2  
7 BxN BxB

Black's position is not easy to shake.



WALTER KORN

Editor of *Modern Chess Openings*

(C) (See previous diagram)

3 N-KB3 P-Q3\*

3... P-K4 is met by 4 NxP!

4 P-Q5 N-K4 9 B-K3 P-B3  
5 N-B3 NxN† 10 P-KN4 PxP  
6 KPxN P-K4 11 PxP Q-R4  
7 B-Q3 B-K2 12 O-O-O K-R1  
8 Q-B2 O-O 13 Q-N3 R-QN1

With equality. The line is from Nedeljkovich—Traikovich, Belgrade, 1952.

THE NEXT EXAMPLE takes leave for a while from the "schematic" treatment as it does not fit into the sequence of Variation 4. Yet it shows the same facets of a "deferred" Kevitz System. Note the deployment of Black's Knights.

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 4 P-K3 N-B3  
2 P-QB4 P-K3 5 B-Q3 P-K4  
3 N-QB3 B-N5 6 KN-K2 PxP  
7 PxP P-Q4

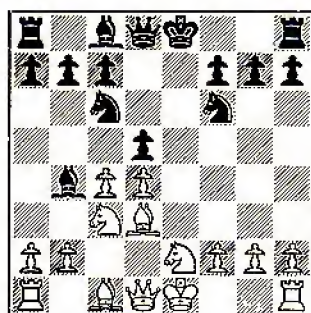
From this position, Matanovich—Taimanov, Stockholm, 1952, went 8 PxP with equality. Black's Queen Knight exerts pressure on White's Queen Pawn and so Black threatens 8... PxP.

Therefore, Geller—Taimanov, Moscow, 1952, continued logically with 8 P-B5! BxN† 9 PxP, O-O 10 O-O. But, after 10... P-QN3, 11 B-KN5 allowed White

\*Addendum to MCO: p. 207



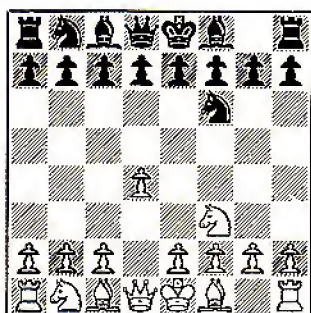
some pressure. Better therefore is the preventive 10... P-KR3 as in Petrosyan—Milner-Barry, Gt. Britain—USSR Match, 1954. It was not the fault of the opening that Black lost the latter game.



#### Variation 5

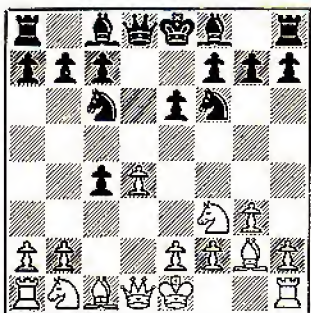
1 P-Q4 N-KB3  
2 N-KB3 ....

Now Black can try again for a "deferred" Kevitz—Traikovich System: 2... P-Q3 3 P-KN3, N-B3?! 4 B-N2, P-K4 5 PxP, NxP 6 O-O, B-K2 7 P-QN3, NxN† 8 BxN, P-Q4 with equality (Gruber—Traikovich, Belgrade, 1953).



Kevitz' own preference, however, is not 2... P-Q3 but 2... P-K3, followed by 3... P-KN3. He scored a sensational win against Bondarevsky (White) at Moscow, 1946, in what may be called a "Kevitz-Catalan," in the line given here.

2... P-K3 4 P-KN3 P-Q4!  
3 P-B4 N-B3! 5 B-N2 PxP



6 O-O ....

Euwe's review of the match suggested 6 Q-R4, followed by 7 QxBP. But, after 6... B-Q2 7 QxBP, N-QR4 8 Q-Q3, P-B4, Black obtains an aggressive game (and one which Kevitz has pursued successfully on a number of occasions).

6... R-QN1!

Black's position is imposing.

The original sequence of moves was actually more classical: 1 P-Q4, N-KB3 2 P-QB4, P-K3 3 P-KN3, P-Q4 4 B-N2, N-B3 5 N-KB3, etc.

#### Variation 6

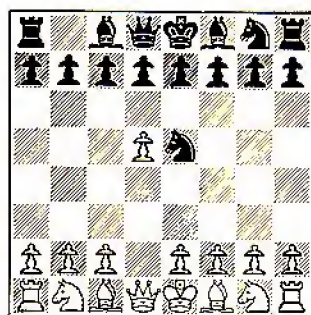
1 P-Q4 N-QB3

Black's move here can be recommended only to players who are willing to risk playing the Tchigorin Defense to the Queen's Gambit after 2 N-KB3, P-Q4 3 P-B4 or who are prepared to play 2... P-Q3 3 P-B4, P-K4.

2 P-K4 leads into lines dealt with before, connected with the Nimzovich Defense.

The text continuation looks threatening but is actually harmless.

2 P-Q5 N-K4



3 P-K4 ....

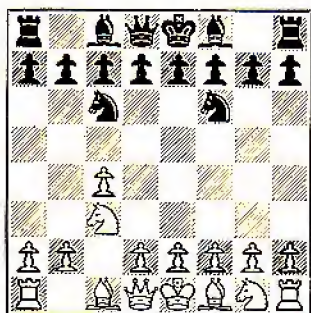
Or 3 P-KB4? N-N3 4 P-K4, P-K4! 5 P-B5, Q-R5† 6 K-Q2, QxKP.

3... P-K3 5 QxN PxP  
4 N-KB3 NxN† 6 PxP Q-B3

With an equal game.

#### Variation 7

1 P-QB4 N-KB3  
2 N-QB3 N-QB3



This method of reaching the "Indian Two Knights' Defense" via the English Opening is Traikovich's contribution to this system. Again, White has a variety of selection.

(A) The Four Knights' Defense to the English Opening is established with 3 N-B3, P-K4 (MCO: pp. 31-2, col. 1-7).

(B) 3 P-KN3, P-K4 can be added to MCO: p. 32, col. 8.

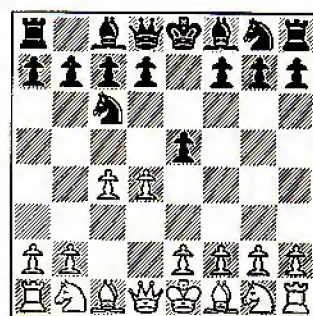
(C) 3 P-K4, P-K4 4 N-B3 is col. 5 and 4 P-B4 is col. 8(f). All is well for Black after 4 P-Q4, PxP 5 NxP, B-N5.

(D) Rasmussen — Traikovich (correspondence, 1950-52) ran 3 P-Q4, P-K4 4 P-Q5, N-K2 5 P-K4, N-N3 6 B-Q3, B-N5 7 B-K3, O-O 8 P-B3, N-R4. But Black had it easy in this game as Kevitz's suggested 6 P-KR4 is stronger than 6 B-Q3.

In this line, 4 PxP, NxP 5 P-K3 (Andrich—Traikovich, Maribor, 1951) is safe but tame.

#### Variation 8

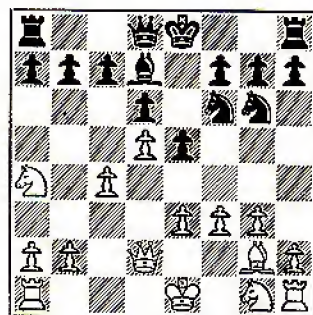
1 P-QB4 N-QB3  
2 P-Q4 P-K4!



3 P-Q5 ....

Or 3 PxP, NxP 4 P-K4, Q-R5.

3... QN-K2	7 P-K3	P-Q3
4 N-QB3	N-N3	8 N-R4
5 P-KN3	N-B3	9 B-Q2
6 B-N2	B-B4	10 P-B3
	11 QxB	B-Q2

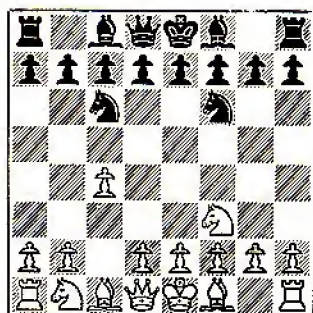


This line occurred in Bernstein—Turner in the Manhattan C. C. Championship, 1954. The game ended in a draw.

The same line can arise by transposition from Variation 3 (B) in Part 1.

#### Variation 9

1 N-KB3 N-KB3  
2 P-QB4 N-QB3



This line has no independent value, as 3 N-QB3 or 3 P-Q4 result in variations already given.

#### Summary

No doubt the popularity of the Kevitz System will be confined to players who can patiently handle a closed defense against an opponent who is inclined to use aggressive tactics to refute a seemingly passive defense. Such tactics may boomerang, however, and give rise to successful counter-attack.



# Games from Recent Events

## INTERNATIONAL

CALIFORNIA, 1954

### Pan-American Tournament

#### Reprise of a Reprise

Tournament winner Bisguier has a strong liking for the Four Pawns Attack—a system which, in the course of time, has been repeatedly abandoned and taken up again. The following game illustrates some of the merits of this system as well as Bisguier's skill in handling it.

#### KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

A. B. Bisguier		Isaac Kashdan	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	3 N-QB3	B-N2
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	4 P-K4	P-Q3
		5 P-B4	....

The reprise of a reprise of a reprise. Louis Paulsen, the pioneer if not inventor of what is now known as the King's Indian, did not think very highly of this attack—almost a century ago.

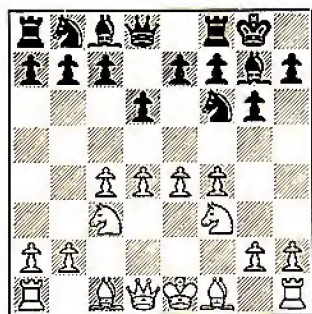
Then came in succession Tarrasch, who thought the text move was simply too strong. Reti, who still persisted in playing the King's Indian, and Euwe, who by a number of startling successes created the impression that the text move was just an error.

Lately, however, it has been taken up again, successfully (as mentioned in this department: cf. Szily — Gereben, page 281, CHESS REVIEW, September, 1953).

5 .... O-O

There seems to be no essential difference between 5 ... O-O and 5 ... P-B4.

6 N-B3 ....



6 .... KN-Q2

A dubious try, hardly better than the old 6 ... QN-Q2: e.g., 7 B-K2, P-K4 8 QPxP (best, according to Tarrasch), PxP

9 PxP, N-N5 10 B-N5, Q-K1 11 N-Q5! KNxKP 12 B-K7! NxN† 13 BxN, P-QB3 14 BxR, QxB 15 N-B3, with a decisive advantage for White (B. Englisch—S. Tarrasch, Hamburg, 1885).

In this line, Black can get some counter-play with 10 ... P-KB3 11 PxP, BxP; but it remains to be seen if that compensates for the loss of a Pawn.

More difficult to meet and yet not quite satisfactory is 6 ... P-K4 (Alekhine—Ed. Lasker, New York, 1924: cf. the former's notes in the tournament book).

Best of all is 6 ... P-B4. Then 7 P-Q5, P-K3 favors Black as Euwe has demonstrated. 7 PxP! however, gives White a good game as seen recently: e.g., 7 ... Q-R4 8 B-Q3, QxBP 9 Q-K2, N-B3, 10 B-K3, Q-QR4 11 O-O, B-N5 12 QR-B1, N-Q2 13 Q-KB2, QxBN 14 PxP, P-QR3 15 K-R1, P-K3 16 B-N1, Q-B2 17 KR-Q1 (Bisguier — Petrosyan, USA — USSR Match, 1954: White won a Pawn on the Queen-side but was held to a draw owing to the weakness of his King-side).

7 B-Q3	P-K4	11 B-K3	Q-K2
8 BPxP	PxP	12 O-O	QN-R3
9 P-Q5	N-B4	13 P-QR3	B-Q2
10 B-B2	P-QR4	14 R-K1	....

White has the edge. The text move is designed as a measure against 14 ... P-B4.

14 .... P-N3

So as to proceed with ... N-N2-Q3, followed possibly by ... P-KB4.

14 ... P-B4 15 PxP, PxP 16 B-B4, P-K5 17 N-Q4 favors White.

15 P-Q6! ....

This characteristic breakthrough thwarts Black's plan and gains a strong initiative for White.

15 .... QxP

Not 15 ... PxP because of 16 N-Q5, followed by 17 P-QN4, with a winning position for White.

16 QxQ PxQ  
17 QR-Q1 ....

Black's Queen and Queen Knight Pawns are very weak; so there is little risk in White's Pawn sacrifice.

15 N-Q5 may look stronger than the text move in view of 17 ... QR-N1 18 P-QN4. But Black has a better defense: 17 ... B-K3! 18 NxNP, QR-N1 or 18 P-QN4, PxP 19 PxP, BxN 20 PxN, BxBP.

17 .... B-K3!

Best. The idea is 18 RxP, BxP 19 RxQNP, QR-N1 with a fully satisfactory game for Black.

18 N-Q5 BxN

18 ... QR-N1 is a reasonable alternative: for example, 19 P-QN4, PxP 20 PxP, BxN!

19 RxB KR-Q1 21 NxP R-K1  
20 KR-Q1 B-B1 22 N-N4 R-K3

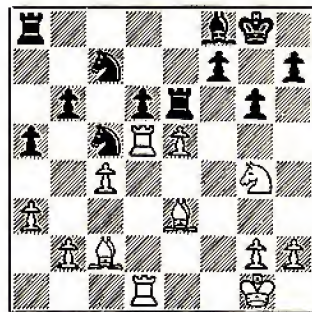
Black has surrendered the Pawn but solidified his position.

23 P-K5 ....

Another breakthrough, but the consequences are somewhat obscure. 23 N-B2 is safer.

23 .... N-B2

To this, White has a brilliant and effective answer. No such answer is available to 23 ... P-R4! 24 N-B6† (what else?), K-N2: e.g., (1) 25 PxP? RxB; (2) 25 B-N5, RxP; (3) N-K4, PxP; (4) 25 BxN, NxB 26 P-QN4, RPxP 27 RPxP, N-R3.



24 RxP! ....

This combination nets White a decisive advantage.

24 .... BxR	27 B-N5!	RxP
25 PxP	N/2-R3	RxN
26 P-Q7	R-Q1	RxR†
		30 BxR

Material equality is restored; but White's two Bishops decidedly stronger than the Knights in this position give him a winning advantage.

30 .... N-Q2	33 K-K3	N/3-B4
31 B-Q4	K-B1	34 P-QN4
32 K-B2	K-K2	35 PxP
		36 B-R4! N/3-B1

After 36 ... NxB 37 KxN (threatening 38 BxN), N-B3, White wins with either 38 P-B5, PxP† 39 KxP or 38 K-K5, (39 ... N-N5† 40 K-Q5, NxP 41 K-B6).

37 K-K4 K-Q3 39 BxP! P-B4†  
38 BxN! NxB 40 K-B4 P-R3

40 ... NxB 41 P-B5† is just as hopeless for Black.

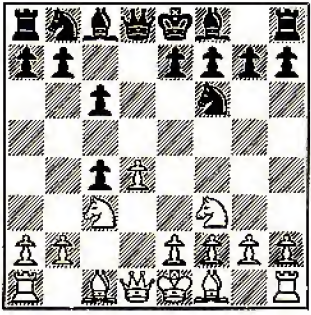


41 B-Q4 K-K3 44 K-B3 N-N3  
42 P-R4 N-B1 45 P-R5 N-K4†  
43 B-N7 P-N4† 46 BxN KxB  
47 P-N3 Resigns

**CALIFORNIA, 1954**  
**Pan-American Tournament**  
**The Improvement that Failed**

White plays a variation which is considered to be of no promise. He tries to improve upon it but falls behind in his development. The result is an end-game which Black wins complacently, thanks to his majority on the Queenside.

**SLAV DEFENSE**  
Larry Evans N. Rossolimo  
White Black  
1 P-Q4 P-Q4 3 N-KB3 N-B3  
2 P-QB4 P-QB3 4 N-B3 PxP



5 P-K3 . . . . .  
This is the variation mentioned. The usual move, supposed to be stronger, is 5 P-QR4. How strong it is, however, remains to be seen. White certainly has no trouble in getting out his pieces, but he still faces the problem of how to develop any initiative. Compare, for example, the following game played in round one of the recent USA-USSR match: Reshevsky-Smyslov (5 P-QR4) 5 . . . B-B4 6 P-K3, P-K3 7 BxP, B-QN5 8 O-O, O-O 9 Q-K2, QN-Q2 10 P-K4, B-N3 11 B-Q3, P-KR3 12 R-Q1, Q-K2 13 P-K5, N-Q4 14 NxN, BPxN 15 BxB, PxP 16 B-Q2, KR-B1 17 KR-QB1, N-B1 18 P-R4, BxB 19 QxB, Q-Q2—Drawn.

5 . . . . . P-QN4 8 BxP B-N2  
6 P-QR4 P-N5 9 O-O QN-Q2  
7 N-R2 P-K3 10 B-Q2 . . . .

White is well off if he can get in P-K4 and hold the Pawn there for a while or if he can prevent Black from playing . . . P-QB4. But he can do so only against faulty counter-play.

Best of all, perhaps, is 10 P-QN3, the hole it creates on QB3 notwithstanding. Then White has no major troubles at least in the development of his pieces.

10 . . . . . P-QR4  
11 N-B1 B-K2  
12 N-Q3 . . . . .

This Knight heads for K5 or QB5. That may be what White might have considered an improvement. But he continues to suffer from the bad position of his Queen Bishop, which interferes with his heavy pieces and has but a faint chance of getting into action via K1.

12 . . . . . O-O 14 KR-B1 Q-N3  
13 Q-K2 P-B4 15 B-N5 KR-Q1  
16 KN-K5 . . . . .

White can have a fine game after 16 . . . PxP 17 N-B6.

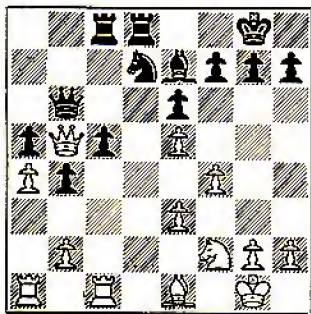
16 . . . . . QR-B1  
17 B-K1 NxN!  
Not 17 . . . PxP because of 18 RxR, BxR 19 N-B6 with a fine game for White.  
18 PxN . . . . .

Or 18 NxN, PxP 19 RxR, RxR 20 N-B4, Q-R2 21 PxP, N-Q4 also with a superior game for Black.

18 . . . . . N-Q2  
19 P-B4 B-R3!

The issue depends on . . . P-QB5. 19 . . . P-B5 fails against 20 N-B2 after which Black lacks protection for his Queen Bishop Pawn.

20 N-B2 BxB  
21 QxB . . . . .



21 . . . . . P-B5!

Conclusive. Black's advanced majority on the Queen-side must win in the long run as White's doubled King-side Pawns give inadequate chance of counter-action. The rest requires little comment.

22 QxQ NxQ 24 P-K4 R-Q5  
23 K-B1 P-R4 25 K-K2 P-N3  
26 B-Q2 . . . . .

White threatens 27 B-K3.

26 . . . . . B-B4 30 R-Q1 R/1-Q1  
27 B-K3 R-Q2 31 P-R3 RxR  
28 BxB RxB 32 NxR R-Q6  
29 P-KN3 R-B1 33 N-K3 . . . .

White threatens 34 NxP.

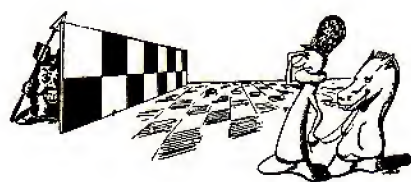
33 . . . . . R-Q5  
34 N-B2 R-Q6

Black avoids the pitfall: 34 . . . RxP†? 35 K-B3, and the Rook is trapped.

35 N-K3 R-N6 38 P-B5 P-N4  
36 R-R2 K-B1 39 K-Q2 K-K1  
37 P-N4 P-R5 40 K-K2 K-Q2  
41 R-R1 . . . . .

Or should White wait until Black's King arrives at Q5?

41 . . . . . RxP† 50 RxP P-B6  
42 K-K1 R-N6 51 R-K7 RxP†  
43 K-K2 R-N7† 52 K-K2 P-N6  
44 K-K1 R-N6 53 P-K6 P-N7  
45 K-K2 K-B3 54 R-B7† K-Q3  
46 R-Q1 R-N7† 55 P-K7 RxN†!  
47 K-B3 K-B4 56 KxR N-Q4†!  
48 PxP PxP 57 PxN P-N8(Q)  
49 R-Q6 R-KR7 58 P-K8(N)† KxP  
Resigns



**CALIFORNIA, 1954**  
**Pan-American Tournament**  
**A Breathtaking Race**

A debatable variation leads to a fierce fight, White attacking on the King-side, Black, on the Queen-side. Black seems to be lost when he surprisingly gains ground with a neat combination. The resulting end-game sets up a breathtaking race between passed Pawns, which White wins by one tempo.

**QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED**

Vladimir Pafnutieff A. Bisguier  
White Black  
1 P-Q4 N-KB3 4 B-N5 QN-Q2  
2 P-QB4 P-K3 5 P-K3 B-N5  
3 N-QB3 P-Q4 6 N-B3 P-B4

This is the Manhattan Defense. It disappeared from the scene after the New York Tournament of 1927—without any convincing reason, though.

7 BPxP KPxP 9 B-B2 Q-R4  
8 B-Q3 P-B5 10 O-O . . . .

This Pawn sacrifice is considered to be the main argument against Black's system. But its consequences are complicated, and it is conceivable that Bisguier chose this defense with some improvement for Black in mind.

10 . . . . . BxN  
11 PxB QxBP  
12 R-B1 . . . . .

White avoids the main line which is 13 Q-N1, O-O 13 P-K4, with the idea of 13 . . . PxP 14 B-Q2! Q-R6 15 B-N4 or 13 . . . NxP 14 B-K7! R-K1? 15 B-N4. His continuation may be less energetic, but it has the advantage of putting new problems to Black.

12 . . . . . Q-R6  
13 N-K5 P-N4

Black's last is extremely risky. So, too, is 13 . . . O-O because of 14 NxN, NxN 15 Q-R5. Black ought rather to try to consolidate his position with 13 . . . Q-Q8: e.g., 14 B-B4, Q-K2 — or 14 NxN, BxN 15 BxN, QxB 16 P-K4, O-O! and (1) 17 PxP, P-QN4 or (2) 17 P-K5, Q-KR3 18 P-B4, P-B4 or (3) 17 Q-R5, PxP 18 BxP, P-KN3.

14 NxN NxN

14 . . . BxN 15 BxN, PxP looks very bad for Black but offers comparatively better chances.

15 P-K4! P-KR3  
16 B-R4! N-N3

Or 16 . . . PxP 17 BxP, R-QN1 18 Q-K2, also with a great advantage for White (18 . . . O-O 19 B-K7!).

17 R-K1 O-O  
18 P-K5 . . . . .

Now White is ready for an attack on the King-side with vastly superior forces.

18 . . . . . N-R5

Black's only chances consist in the reckless pursuit of his action on the Queen-side.

19 R-K3 QxP 21 Q-Q2 B-B4  
20 R-KN3 Q-N7 22 QxP . . . .

Each side has a neat point in mind.

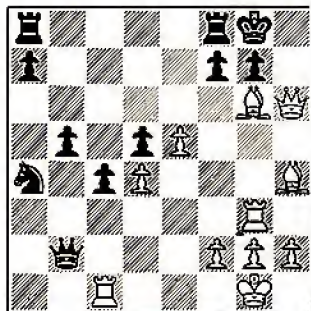
The enticing continuation: 22 RxP†, KxR 23 B-B6†, K-N3 24 Q-B4 is dubious to say the least because of 24 . . . QxB!



(24 . . . QxR? 25 QxQ, R-KN1 26 Q-N1!) which rather favors Black after either 25 RxQ, R-KN1 or 25 Q-N3†, K-R4 26 RxQ, R-KN1.

22 . . . . . B-N3  
23 BxB! . . . . .

This is White's point (23 . . . PxQ? 24 B-B5§, K-R1 25 B-B6 mate).



23 . . . . . QxP!†

And this is Black's point—a fine one which almost (a sad word, that “almost”) saves the game.

23 . . . PxB, instead, loses flatly because of 24 RxNP, R-B2 25 B-B6.

24 KxQ PxB§ 27 RxRP! P-N5  
25 B-B6! PxQ 28 P-N4! P-N6  
26 RxP† K-B2 29 R-R7† . . . .

White's check is well timed for now Black's King cannot escape via KB4. But the game is very close.

29 . . . . . K-N1

Mate follows directly after 29 . . . K-N3 30 R-N7†, K-R3 31 P-N5†, K-R4 32 R-KN1!

Better than the text move, however, is 29 . . . K-K1 as White must then avoid a number of pitfalls: e.g., 30 R-K7†, K-Q1 31 R-QN7§ (31 RxPs? RxB†!), K-K1 (31 . . . K-B1 32 RxNP!) 32 R-QR1, N-N3 33 K-K3 (33 RxN? PxR 34 RxR†, K-Q2 35 RxR, P-N7!), N-Q2 (33 . . . R-B2 34 RxN!) 34 P-N5 and White ought to win.

There are many other complicated possibilities after 29 . . . K-K1, while after the text, White wins easily.

30 R-N7† K-R1  
31 P-N5! . . . . .

White threatens 32 P-N6, followed by 33 R-R7† and 34 R-R8 mate.

31 . . . . . RxB†

Black loses also after 31 . . . P-N7 32 R-QN1, N-B6 33 RxP, N-Q8† 34 K-K2, NxR 35 P-N6, RxB 36 PxR, followed by 37 R-R7† and 38 P-B7† and after 32 . . . P-B6 33 P-N6, RxB† 34 PxR, P-B7 35 R-R7†, K-N1 36 P-B7†, K-B1 37 R-R8†, followed by 38 RxR and 39 P-B8(Q)†.

32 NPxR! . . . . .

Now White threatens to mate by R/B-KN1-N3-R3.

32 . . . . . R-KN1  
33 RxR† KxR  
34 P-K6! . . . . .

Still, White arrives first.

34 . . . . . P-N7 37 R-N8 KxP  
35 R-N1† K-B1 38 P-B8(Q)  
36 P-B7 K-K2 P-N8(Q)  
39 Q-R6† Resigns

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

## UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, 1954

### Metropolitan Chess League

#### Meticulous Defense

In the match between Marshall and Manhattan, Ulvestad of Marshall has a good game for Black when he decides to play for the attack at the expense of a Pawn. His project looks promising but fails against White's meticulous defense.

#### RUY LOPEZ

E. Schwartz	O. Ulvestad
White	Black
1 P-K4 P-K4	5 O-O B-K2
2 N-KB3 N-QB3	6 P-Q4 PxP
3 B-N5 P-QR3	7 R-K1 P-QN4
4 B-R4 N-B3	8 B-N3 P-Q3
	9 B-Q5 NxB

Black's last is playable, it seems, but is not so comfortable as 9 . . . B-N2 10 NxP, NxB 12 PxN, NxN (Schlechter—Pillsbury, Nuremberg, 1896).

10 PxN N-N1  
11 B-N5 . . . . .

White tries to get much. Simply 11 NxP gives him a promising game.

11 . . . . . P-KB3  
12 QxP P-QB4

After 12 . . . PxB 13 QxP, of course, White has too powerful an attack: e.g., 13 . . . R-B1 14 NxP, K-Q2 15 NxP, R-K1? 16 N-B6 mate.

13 PxP e.p. NxP  
14 Q-B3 B-N2  
15 B-B4 O-O

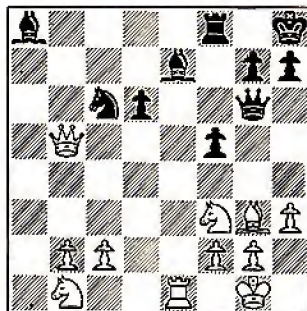
Now it is Black who has a promising game.

16 P-QR4 Q-Q2!?

This Pawn sacrifice offers fine chances; yet it is not convincing. 16 . . . P-N5, instead, is safe and strong.

17 PxP PxP 20 QxP Q-N5  
18 RxR BxR 21 B-N3 P-B4  
19 Q-N3† K-R1 22 P-R3 Q-N3

White has a hard problem in face of the threat: 23 . . . P-B5 24 B-R2, N-Q5.



23 Q-R6! . . . . .

Very well played. This move minimizes the effect of 23 . . . P-B5 as Black's Rook must maintain its protection of the Queen Bishop, and the move serves well otherwise: e.g., the Queen can return to K2 whenever necessary.

23 . . . . . P-B5 25 B-N3 NxN†  
24 BxP N-Q5 26 PxN Q-B2

26 . . . QxP 27 Q-K2 also favors White.

27 N-Q2 B-N4 29 Q-K2 Q-B4  
28 N-K4 QxP 30 Q-N4 . . . .

White forces the exchange of Queens.

30 . . . . . QxQ  
31 PxQ R-K1  
32 P-B3! . . . . .

A little move of great strength! It protects both Knight and Rook, making the threats on Bishop and Queen Pawn effective.

32 . . . . . BxN

This move is tantamount to resignation. Instead, Black must try 32 . . . B-KB3 so as either to keep both Bishops or remain with Bishops of opposite color.

33 RxB	RxR	40 BxP	K-Q4
34 PxR	B-K2	41 K-B3	K-B5
35 P-N4	K-N1	42 K-K4	K-P
36 P-N5	K-B2	43 K-Q5	B-R6
37 P-K5!	PxP	44 B-Q4	B-B1
38 BxP	B-B4†	45 P-B4†	K-R3
39 K-N2	K-K3	46 K-B6	Resigns

NEW YORK, 1954

### Metropolitan Chess League

#### Finest Game of Match

Black essays a dubious variation but handles it skillfully. Still, he is outskilled by Bisguier who has been in top form lately. This is the finest game of the match between Manhattan and Marshall.

#### SICILIAN DEFENSE

Arthur Bisguier Albert Simonson  
Manhattan C. C. Marshall C. C.

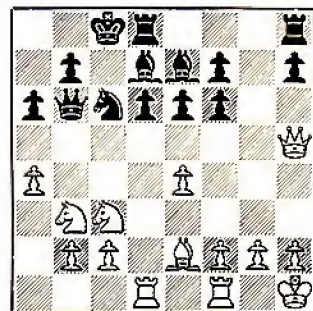
White	Black
1 P-Q4 P-QB4	4 NxP N-B3
2 P-K4 PxP	5 N-QB3 P-Q3
3 N-KB3 N-QB3	6 B-KN5 Q-R4

A dubious side-line. The usual, and better, move is 6 . . . P-K3.

7 BxN NPxB  
8 B-N5 B-Q2  
9 Q-R5! P-QR3

Black must beware! 9 . . . NxN? 10 BxB† loses his Queen.

10 N-N3 Q-Q1 13 QR-Q1 B-K2  
11 B-K2 P-K3 14 K-R1 O-O-O  
12 O-O Q-N3 15 P-QR4! . . . .



White's last is much better than 15 QxBP after which Black gets fine counter-chances for the Pawn with 15 . . . P-KR4!

15 . . . . . B-K1 17 P-B4 K-N1  
16 P-R5 Q-B2 18 R-Q2 . . . .

White's last is a useful security measure. He protects his Queen Bishop Pawn

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



to enable N-QR4 at a good moment without concern for . . . N-N5, followed possibly by . . . QxBP. (He does not now threaten 19 N-R4, which fails against 19 . . . NxP!)

18 . . . . P-B4

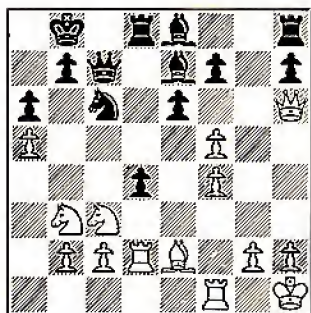
Black is eager to free his game, and his tricky Pawn sacrifice comes close to solving his problem. It fails but only against very fine counter-play.

19 PxP P-Q4

19 . . . NxP is no good because of 20 P-B6! NxN 21 PxN, NxR 22 PxR(Q)†, QxQ 23 R-Q1, P-B4 (the only way to save the Knight) 24 Q-R6, N-K5 25 NxN, PxN 26 QxKP in which White wins a Pawn or two.

20 Q-R6! P-Q5

Black's move is also powerful, it seems.



21 NxP!! . . . .

The brilliant refutation of Black's.

21 . . . . NxN

22 RxN! B-QB3

After 22 . . . RxR 23 Q-N7! White recovers the Rook, emerging with at least one extra Pawn in a superior position.

23 RxR† QxR 25 Q-R3 PxP  
24 R-Q1 Q-N1 26 B-B3 Q-QB1  
27 BxB PxP

27 . . . QxB tosses away Black's last fighting chance as White is two Pawns up after 28 QxBP.

28 Q-K3! Q-B2

29 N-R4! R-Q1

Not 29 . . . QxRP because of 30 QxB, QxN 31 Q-K5†.

30 RxR† QxR

31 Q-N6† . . . .

A winning simplification, though the end-game requires great accuracy.

31 . . . . QxQ 35 K-N2 K-B3  
32 NxQ K-B2 36 K-B3 K-N4  
33 P-KN3 B-B3 37 P-N3 K-N5  
34 N-B4 P-B4 38 N-K3! . . . .

An important point. Black cannot proceed with 38 . . . K-B6 because of 39 N-Q5†.

38 . . . . B-Q5

Or 38 . . . B-Q1 39 N-Q5†, KxRP 40 P-B4 (stalemate Black's King), P-R4 (40 . . . B-N3 41 P-KN4!) 41 K-K2, B-N3 42 K-Q3, B-R2 43 K-B2, B-N1 44 N-K7, and White wins.

39 NxP K-B6 41 K-K2 K-B6  
40 NxB KxN 42 K-Q1 P-R4

Clearly, Black loses whatever he plays.

43 P-B5 P-B3 45 K-K2 K-K5  
44 P-R3 K-Q5 46 P-B3! Resigns

# Solitaire Chess

## VICISSITUDE AND MUTABILITY

VERSATILITY is the most powerful weapon of the master. One day, he essays the demonstrative King's Gambit. On another, he proposes the staid Queen Pawn. What shall we say, however, of a dual project in one game? At the Hague, 1921, the great Rubinstein (White) embarks on the King's Gambit against Kostich. A few deft positional plays, seemingly converting the King's to a Queen's, is the mark of the master here. The Opening: 1 P-K4, P-K4, 2 P-KB4, PxP, 3 N-KB3, P-Q4, 4 PxP, N-KB3, 5 N-B3.

Cover the scoring table at line indicated. Set up position, make Black's 5th move (exposing table just enough to read it). Guess White's next move, then expose next line. Score par if your move agrees; if not, zero. Make the move given, opponent's reply. Then guess White's next, and so on to end.

COVER WHITE MOVES IN TABLE BELOW. EXPOSE ONE LINE AT A TIME

White Played	Par Score	Black Played	Your Selection for White's move	Your Score
		5 . . . . NxP	-----	-----
6 NxN -----	5	6 . . . . QxN	-----	-----
7 P-Q4 -----	3	7 . . . . B-K2	-----	-----
8 B-Q3 -----	3	8 . . . . P-KN4	-----	-----
9 Q-K2 -----	5	9 . . . . B-BK4 (a)	-----	-----
10 BxB -----	3	10 . . . . QxB	-----	-----
11 P-KN4 (b) -----	7	11 . . . . Q-K3 (c)	-----	-----
12 QxQ -----	5	12 . . . . PxQ	-----	-----
13 P-KR4 (d) -----	8	13 . . . . PxP	-----	-----
14 P-N5 -----	6	14 . . . . O-O	-----	-----
15 RxP -----	5	15 . . . . B-Q3	-----	-----
16 B-Q2 -----	3	16 . . . . N-B3	-----	-----
17 P-B4 -----	4	17 . . . . P-N3	-----	-----
18 R-R6 -----	5	18 . . . . QR-K1	-----	-----
19 O-O-O -----	3	19 . . . . P-K4? *	-----	-----
20 P-B5! (e) -----	8	20 . . . . P-K5	-----	-----
21 PxP -----	3	21 . . . . PxN	-----	-----
22 P-Q7 (f) -----	6	22 . . . . R-Q1	-----	-----
23 RxN -----	4	23 . . . . RxP	-----	-----
24 R-B1 -----	3	24 . . . . RxP	-----	-----
25 KRxP (g) -----	3	25 . . . . R-B2	-----	-----
26 R-B6 -----	4	26 . . . . R-Q1	-----	-----
27 B-B3 -----	4	27 . . . . Resigns	-----	-----

Total Score ----- 100 Your Percentage -----

SCALE: 75-100—Excellent; 55-74—Superior; 40-54—Good; 25-39—Fair

## NOTES TO THE GAME

a) White threatened 10 B-K4 with a powerful bind.

b) A clever idea.

c) If 11 . . . QxP, 12 R-KN1 recovers the Pawns, leaves White with superior game.

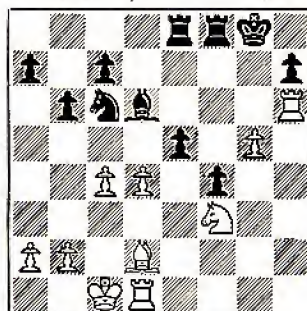
d) Splitting the enemy Pawns.

e) Winning a piece.

f) The point.

g) Black's King Bishop Pawns are dead ducks, anyway.

\*Position after 19 . . . P-K4?







# How to win in the Middle Game

## WEAK PAWNS

OBSERVING how the minority attack can develop a target in the form of a backward Pawn, as we did in the last installment of this series, we anticipated this topic in presenting one form of Pawn weakness. Another major weakness consists of Pawns doubled or tripled on the same file which suffer from restricted mobility and therefore also as fixed targets.

The remaining major type of Pawn weakness is the isolated Pawn, often referred to as an "isolani." Such a Pawn is one which is deprived of the potential

support by a fellow Pawn or Pawns on adjoining files. The isolated Queen Pawn, in particular, recurs as a strategic theme.

It must be emphasized that the "isolani" is not necessarily and invariably a weakness. On the contrary, the isolated Queen Pawn, through its sphere of influence over the squares, K5 and QB5, helps to control the center and even threatens at times to advance effectively to Q5. Nevertheless the central square in front of it may often be occupied strongly by an enemy piece, and there is always the isolated Pawn's inherent defensive weakness.

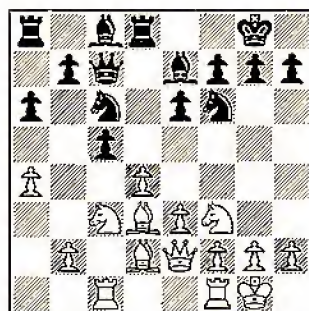
THE FOLLOWING GAME is an example of what can happen to an "isolani" in an unguarded moment.

St. Petersburg, 1909

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

A. Speyer		A. Rubinstein	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	7 BxP	N-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	8 O-O	Q-B2
3 N-QB3	PxP	9 Q-K2	B-K2
4 N-B3	P-QR3	10 B-Q2	O-O
5 P-QR4	P-QB4	11 QR-B1	R-Q1
6 P-K3	N-KB3	12 B-Q3	....

White allows an isolated Pawn here for the sake of play on the open Queen Bishop file and in the center.



12 . . . . . PxP  
13 PxP B-Q2

Black cannot play 13 . . . NxP forth-  
with because of 14 NxN, RxN 15 N-N5.

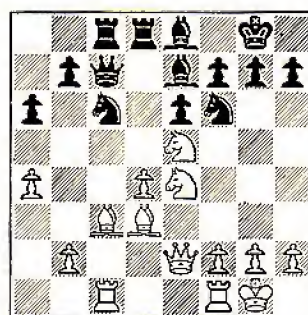
14 N-K4 QR-B1  
15 N-K5 B-K1

Black stops 16 NxN†, BxN 17 BxP†,  
KxB 18 Q-R5† which gives White at  
least a draw.

Capture of the Queen Pawn is still  
bad: 15 . . . NxP 16 NxN†, BxN (if 16

. . . PxN 17 Q-N4† and 18 RxQ) 17 Q-  
K4, QxN 18 QxP†, K-B1 19 B-N4†.

16 B-B3



16 . . . .

NxP!

Now the Pawn falls, relatively early in  
the game. If 17 BxN, Black maintains his  
advantage with 17 . . . QxR 18 B-B3,  
RxQB 19 NxR, Q-R3.

17 NxN†	BxN	20 QxB	RxB
18 Q-K4	N-B4	21 QxQ	RxQ
19 P-KN4	BxN	22 PxN	PxP

### Points to Remember

Familiarize yourself with your tools—  
tactical motifs and strategic principles.  
At first you may need to make a con-  
scious effort to recall them as you play.  
Eventually they'll become second nature.

Make consecutive and coherent plans.  
Don't be a grasshopper.

Play with self-confidence. It pays to  
be optimistic. Of course don't make the  
mistake of underestimating your oppo-  
nent.

Relax. After all, chess is meant to be  
enjoyed. If you don't get a kick out of it,  
you should probably be doing something  
else.

As the smoke clears, Black emerges  
two Pawns ahead. Despite the Bishops  
being of opposite colors, White can have  
only the faintest hopes of drawing. The  
rest of the game is a finely played end-  
ing by one of the great masters of all  
time.

23 P-R5	P-B3	40 B-Q4	R-K5
24 KR-Q1	R/2-Q2	41 K-Q3	B-B3
25 RxR	RxR	42 P-N4	B-N4†
26 R-K1	B-B3	43 K-B3	P-B5
27 R-K3	R-Q8†	44 B-B5	K-B4
28 R-K1	R-Q2	45 K-Q2	P-R4
29 P-B4	K-B2	46 K-B3	B-K7
30 K-B2	B-K5	47 R-N2	P-B6
31 R-K2	P-KN4	48 R-N7	B-N4
32 R-Q2	B-Q4	49 R-N3	R-B5†
33 K-N3	K-K3	50 K-Q2	K-K5
34 R-K2†	B-K5	51 B-N6	RxP
35 R-Q2	R-N2	52 R-R3	R-N7†
36 PxP	RxP†	53 K-B3	P-B7
37 K-B4	R-N5†	54 R-K3†	K-B5
38 K-K3	R-R5	55 R-K6	K-B4
39 R-KB2	B-Q4	Resigns	

## STRONG SQUARES

Much of the battle in chess rages  
about the occupation or control of strong  
squares. Practically speaking, of course,  
one cannot be strong everywhere; it is  
enough of a problem to be strong in the  
center, on important files and diagonals,  
and in all areas involving the safety of  
the King.

A strong square almost defines itself  
as one that is difficult or impossible to  
attack. Thus, as we have already noted,  
the square in front of an isolated Pawn  
is a strong point for the opponent inso-  
far as he can seize it with a piece that  
cannot be driven off by a Pawn. Similar-  
ly, a "hole" in the adverse position,



which may be described as a square on which the enemy lacks Pawn protection, may become a gaping wound in his side if we can lodge an unassailable piece in it.

Often control of certain complexes of white or black squares depends on our retention of one or both Bishops. For example, by exchanging or otherwise losing the services of his Queen Bishop, White may easily become weak on vital black squares. This is just another way of saying, of course, that Black may become strong on them. By the same token, absence of White's King Bishop may result in loss of an important white diagonal and a corresponding gain by Black, who may then acquire command of strategic white squares.

This whole matter is clearly no isolated theme, since every game of chess is played on a board of sixty-four squares which are variously weak or strong as the fortunes of war ebb and flow. Some games, however, such as the one that follows, portray in exceptional relief how the possession of strong squares can lead to clear-cut victory.

**Baden-Baden, 1925**  
**QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING**

<b>A. Rubinstein</b>				<b>Dr. K. Treybal</b>			
White				Black			
1	N-KB3	P-Q4		6	B-N2	B-Q3	
2	P-Q4	P-K3		7	QN-Q2	N-QN5	
3	P-K3	N-KB3		8	B-K2	Q-K2	
4	B-Q3	P-B4		9	P-QR3	N-B3	
5	P-QN3	N-B3		10	N-K5	BxN	

While it is true that the White Knight was powerfully placed on K5, Black pays too high a price for ridding himself of it. The disappearance of the Black King Bishop means a serious weakening of the black squares which that piece normally controls.

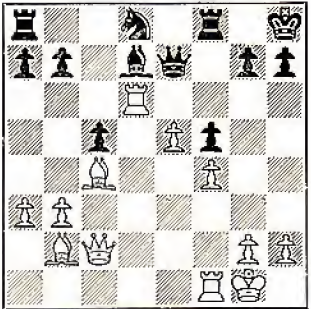
11	PxB	N-Q2
12	P-KB4	P-B4
13	P-B4	....

White plans on forcing open the Queen file and exploiting Black's weak square, Q3. Naturally, what is Black's weakness is White's strength.

13	....	O-O
14	O-O	N-N3
15	Q-B2	PxP

Sooner or later White's QR-B1 would have compelled this move.

16	NxP	NxN	19	QR-Q1	B-Q2
17	BxN	N-Q1	20	PxP	PxP
18	P-K4	K-R1	21	R-Q6	....



Now White has the open Queen file and the long diagonal QR1-KR8, occupies the strong square Q6 and boasts of

a formidable passed Pawn which he threatens to push at any moment to K6 in order to increase the scope of his Queen Bishop. This combination of advantages—a centralized position—coupled with complete domination of a plethora of strong squares—soon results in an overwhelming triumph.

21	....	B-B3	23	BxN	QxB
22	KR-Q1	N-B2	24	P-K6	Q-K2
			25	QxQBP	....

This simple capture is decisive. A mistake is 25 R-Q7, because of 25 ... BxR 26 RxB, QxP after which White cannot continue with 27 RxKNP by reason of Black's mating threat at K8.

25	....	QR-Q1
26	B-K5	P-QR3
27	P-QN4	....

White threatens 28 RxR.

27	....	QR-K1	29	R-N3	P-N3
28	R/1-Q3	K-N1	30	B-Q4	R-B3
			31	RxB	Resigns

**MATERIAL ADVANTAGE**

The object of the game is to checkmate the opponent's King. But, in chess, as in so many other things, the most direct approach is not always the most workable. Bearing in mind that to force mate requires at least a Rook (plus the King), we can see how a material advantage of one or two Pawns or even a minor piece is not in ordinary circumstances sufficient per se to win the game. The fundamental rule here is to use a relatively small material advantage as a lever with which to bring about further material gain until enough has been accumulated to effect mate. Thus, if one can effectively attack an adverse unit—a Pawn, for example—with two pieces while the opponent can muster only one piece for the defense, the Pawn will fall and one's material advantage will have been used to increase itself to that extent. Obviously this can be thought of as an accelerative process, which, if systematically pursued, will lead more and more quickly to the win.

Swapping down when one has a material advantage is usually desirable because it simplifies and clarifies the situation, thus tending to deprive the opponent of fortuitous chances that may be lurking in complications. Fewer upsets are likely when the margin of superiority is 2:1 than when it is 8:7. It should be stressed that the player who is ahead should be careful to exchange pieces rather than Pawns, not only because such exchanges will do more to eliminate "fishing in troubled waters" but because a decimation of Pawns may deprive the stronger side of queening (and therefore of winning) possibilities.

**Simple Success Formula**

Strive to tear holes in your opponent's defenses. Occupy the gaps in his line. His weak points are your strong ones. At the risk of oversimplification, one may paraphrase a famous quotation and say that winning is a matter of "gettin' thar fustest on the strongest squares."

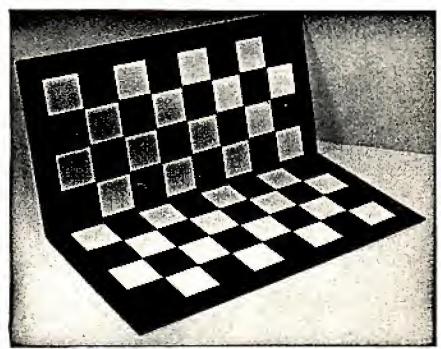
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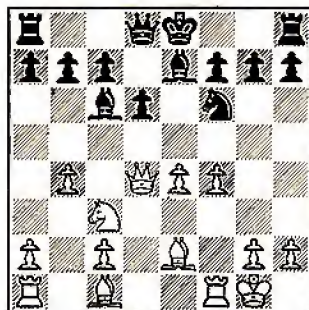


Of countless examples in master chess of turning material advantages to account, the following game is one of the most instructive by virtue of its simplicity.

### Monte Carlo, 1903 PHILIDOR DEFENSE

C. Schlechter				J. Mason			
White				Black			
1 P-K4	P-K4	6 B-K2	N-B3				
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	7 O-O	B-K2				
3 P-Q4	PxP	8 P-B4	NxN				
4 NxP	N-KB3	9 QxN	B-B3				
5 N-QB3	B-Q2	10 P-QN4	....				

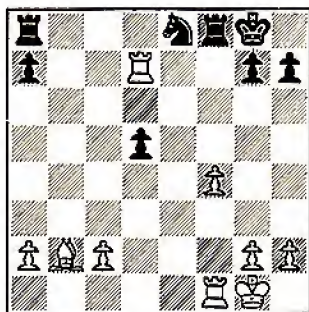
White's last move is somewhat unusual but serves the dual purpose of fianchettoing the Queen Bishop while threatening a strategic advance to N5.



10 .... O-O  
11 B-N2 N-K1  
12 P-N5 ....

White intends to play 13 N-Q5 without permitting 13 BxN.

12 ....	B-Q2	18 RxP	Q-B3
13 N-Q5	P-KB4	19 Q-B4†	Q-B2
14 B-Q3	P-B3	20 R-K7	QxQ
15 PxP	PxP	21 BxQ†	P-Q4
16 NxB†	QxN	22 BxP†	PxB
17 QR-K1	PxP	23 RxB	....



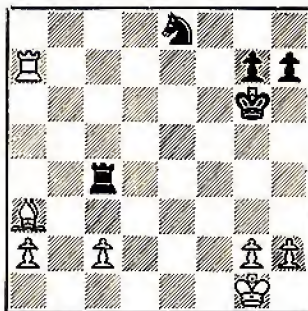
Now White is a Pawn ahead, and it remains to be seen how he proposes to turn this material advantage to account.

23 ....	R-B1	27 R-Q8	K-B1
24 R-B2	R-B5	28 B-R3†	K-B2
25 RxQP	QRxBP	29 R-Q7†	K-N3
26 RxR	RxR	30 RxB	R-B5

Temporarily two Pawns ahead. White must give back one of them. Which will it be—the Queen Bishop Pawn or the Queen Rook Pawn? In situations of this kind, clarifying maneuvers are often available, and this proves to be the case here.

### One Last Thought

The middle game can be the prelude to How to Win in the End-game!



31 R-K7! N-B3 33 B-N2 RxP  
32 R-K2 R-QR5 34 BxN KxB

White has exchanged relentlessly and has now achieved a winning position thanks to his extra Pawn and the strategic placement of his Rook in cutting off the Black King from the Queen-side. Now all he has to do is march his own King to the Queen-side to support the advance of the passed Pawn.

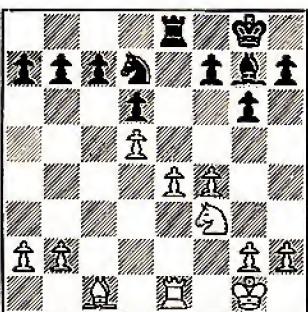
35 K-B2	P-R4	41 K-N4	R-N1†
36 K-K1	P-N4	42 K-R5	R-QB1
37 K-Q2	K-B4	43 K-N5	R-N1†
38 K-Q3	R-R1	44 K-R6	R-QB1
39 P-B4	R-Q1†	45 R-B2!	K-K4
40 K-B3	R-QB1	46 K-N7	R-B4
		47 K-N6	Resigns

### SUNDRY COMBINATIONS

We have covered briefly and concisely both the common tactical motifs and the broad strategic principles that enter into a well-played middle game. More elaborate discussions are beyond the scope of this text, nor are they necessary for a good working knowledge of how to handle middle game positions. Nevertheless, for the sake of rounding out the discussion and providing information for those who may wish to probe more deeply into the inexhaustible subject of chess theory, it may be useful to mention various topics investigated by Nimzovich and others under such headings as restriction, prophylaxis, blockade, the outpost, Pawn chains and hanging Pawns.

### Restriction and Prophylaxis

Restriction, which involves a prophylactic or preventive element, simply means the hindrance or prevention of a broad Pawn advance. If, for instance, White has Pawns on Q5, K4 and KB4, poised for a push to K5, Black may be in a position to stop permanently any such thrust by stationing a Pawn on Q3, a Knight on Q2, a Bishop on KN2 and a Rook on K1.

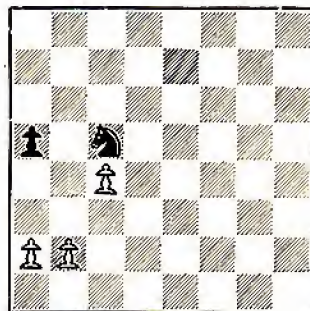


Restraint Illustrated

### Blockade

A blockade is a somewhat related theme. Often a passed Pawn in the middle game or ending is satisfactorily stopped by a Knight planted directly in front of it. The Knight is an excellent blockader because his mobility reaches beyond the frustrated Pawn and is in no way hampered by it.

A prime consideration in blockaders is just that: the blockader is still an active piece, as is apparent in the following position.



In connection with placing Knights in good posts, it may be pointed out that a time-honored device for maintaining a Knight on a frequently occupied square such as KB4 or QB4 is to station a watchful Pawn on KR4 or QR4. The opponent will then be unable to move immediately his Knight Pawn to N4 without submitting to PxP, obviating any attempt to drive off the Knight. If P-N4 is prepared for by a preliminary 1 P-R3, the answer in ordinary circumstances, is 1 .... P-R5, after which 2 .... permits 2 .... N-N6 or even 2 .... PxP e.p.!

### The Outpost

When a piece, supported by one or more Pawns, takes up a position in an open file in the heart of the opponent's terrain, it is referred to as an outpost. Its function is to exert pressure and to induce weaknesses. Assuming a boardful of men, an illustration of an outpost would be a White Knight established in an open King file at K5, protected by a Pawn at Q4. If Black has Pawns at K3 and KB2 and plays ... P-B3 to dislodge the Knight, the Black King Pawn has become loosened as a direct result of the outpost's nuisance value.

### Pawn Chains

Pawn chains comprise two interlocking series of Pawns in a diagonal pattern. An example would be White Pawns on QB3, Q4 and K5 confronted by Black Pawns on QB5, Q4 and K3. The base of White's chain is the Pawn at QB3; Black's base is the Pawn at K3. If an attempt is to be made to undermine a Pawn chain, the logical point of attack is the base or foundation.

### Hanging Pawns

These are two Pawns abreast, say, at Q4 and QB4, containing elements of both strength and weakness which, like those of the isolated Pawn, can be properly assessed only by examining the details of the position.



# Postal Chess

## TOURNAMENT NOTES

### Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

#### 4th Annual Championship—1949

We are still awaiting results from the 1949 Finals. All play terminates in December and games not finished by then will be adjudicated.

#### 5th Annual Championship—1950

No new qualifiers to the Finals have come through on results this month. We shall call for reports for adjudication on all semi-finals games and clear way for last Finals section to start.

#### 6th Annual Championship—1951

As a result of current Postal Mortems, E. S. Hansen has qualified for assignment to the Finals.

#### 7th Annual Championship—1952-3

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following now qualify for assignment to the Finals: H. Harrison, P. M. Lozano, K. Jakstas, J. L. Northam, T. Archipoff, L. Ratermanis and P. Kontautus.

The following also have qualified for assignments to the Semi-finals: Dr. B. Rozsa, W. S. Buck, L. Bevier, W. R. Davison, G. K. Newell, D. F. Marples, R. F. Jolly, H. Lapham and T. J. Benson.

#### 8th Annual Championship—1954

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following now qualify for assignment to the Semi-finals: G. Soules, A. C. Hallam, F. Okola, N. Slonin, E. H. Mueller, T. Volpe and K. Skema.

## POSTALMIGHTIES!

### Certificate Winners

The following postalites have qualified for Victory Certificates in 1952 and 1953 Class Tournaments.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
52-C	130 R S Harms .....	1st	4½-1½
	135 C W Garrison .....	1st	6 -0
	313 J G Culver .....	1st	6 -0
53-C	41 T C Wenzlaff .....	1st	6 -0
	43 H Anorhes .....	1st	4 -2
	48 R Plant .....	1st	6 -0
	85 G M Smoron .....	1st	4½-1½
	102 G A Cooley .....	1st	5½-1½
	117 F Everhardt .....	1st	6 -0
	130 J D Chapman .....	1-2	4 -2
	C A Timmer .....	1-2	4 -2
	146 C W Bitzer .....	1st	6 -0
	178 P H Grady .....	1st	5 -1
	265 T A Bratz .....	1-3	4 -2
	C W Garrison .....	1-3	4 -2
	C Taylor .....	1-3	4 -2
	276 W E Hibberd .....	1-2	4½-1½
	G R Raymond .....	1-2	4½-1½

## Prize Winners

The following postalites have won prizes in 1952 and 1953 Prize Tournaments as a result of current Postal Mortems.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
52-P	191 G A Cooley .....	1-2	5 -1
	J E Laine .....	1-2	5 -1
53-P	8 B Musulin .....	1st	6 -0
	36 R Warner .....	1st	4½-1½
	50 G K Newell .....	1st	4½-1½
	80 H Hernden .....	1-2	5 -1
	M Garrick .....	1-2	5 -1
	95 G E Babcock .....	1st	5 -2
	107 H Rinehart .....	1st	6 -0
	114 S R Freeman .....	1-2	4½-1½
	N E Werner .....	1-2	4½-1½

## GAME REPORTS

We have asked the following before, but it really seems that we must ask it again.

Directions for how to report your results in games in Postal Chess tournaments are given in each issue of CHESS REVIEW. Please consult those directions until you are sure of what and how to report. See page 284 in this issue, just under "Postal Mortems." What is asked there is essential for correct reporting, and we have cut it down to essentials to make the job of reporting results as easy as is possible.

Among the other essentials is our request that you report your postal game results entirely separately from other business with CHESS REVIEW and even from other business with the Postal Chess Department. The game reports have to be filed both for scoring in the tournament records and for rating. If other business is on the same card with such a game report, one matter or the other must wait or, as is actually done, one has to be recopied with additional chance of error thereby. You can send such matters together in one envelope, but do so on separate slips of paper, please.

One important exception is where the tournaments with two games per opponent are concerned. If you simply report a win with nothing additional, we may be left in ignorance of whether it is one game or the other. So we ask you to label such reports with (1) or (2).

That label is to designate whether the game being reported is the first (1) or the second (2) to be finished with that same opponent in that same tournament. Please note the "to be finished." By the time you report a result and we are to score it, it does not matter in our scoring if it was your game A or B. What does matter is whether or not it is

your first result with that opponent, or your second.

For example, if you win one game and report it and your opponent reports but also states (as he should) that his is the loser's report, we have no trouble scoring that report correctly. But, if you report another win during the same month from that same opponent, we need to know definitely that it is another (2d) win, not just, as it might be, a report repeated because you forgot you had already reported.

For another example, say, you reported a first (1) win from an opponent, but that report went astray. When you report a second result (it may be a win, a draw or a loss) as (2d) correctly, the (2d) serves to warn us that a report on the first game to be finished is missing from our records.

The first game to be finished may be either Game A or Game B. Forget the A (or B) in reporting and use (1): the alphabetical labels were for your convenience during the game; the numerical labels properly designate the result in reporting the game.

It takes care to avoid errors in the hundreds of reports each month; so you can help, by taking care, too.

## NEW POSTALITES

The following new postalites started Postal Chess play during July, with initial ratings as given below:

**Class A at 1300:** F. W. Cummings, F. Donath, E. Everett, G. M. Olson, O. Perry, E. Schmitt and Elena Yadrowsnikova.

**Class B at 1200:** T. E. Carlson, D. Crownfield, L. S. J. Einhorn, M. C. Ek, E. D. Fisher, Mary L. Frey, R. Gardner, E. M. Joseph, E. C. McGinnies, R. G. Parker, R. S. Roche, P. R. Taylor and R. B. Wickersham.

**Class C at 900:** J. M. Allison, E. Barth, C. M. De Freitas, N. J. Downey, D. Gropp, J. J. Hall, C. S. Hansen, E. Hawksworth, D. Hazlehurst, D. C. Hildum, E. W. Kinney, J. P. Lubenkov, E. L. Manson, J. Martinson, Dr. J. Mason, H. G. McCann, G. R. McLean, Capt. L. E. McNutt, H. E. Millren, V. Minneste, A. Modder, G. Moquin, G. Namikas, B. P. Paine, D. Ritchie, W. A. Schneider, A. J. Seller, L. Shapiro, M. Stanley, K. Stolarsky, M. Stoller, R. A. Struck, Dr. V. R. Sturtevant, L. Sussman and W. H. Wilson.

**Class D at 600:** R. Amundsen, J. Bergin, Mrs. L. H. Bishop, A. Crutcher, C. M. Gott, R. Heilberg, K. V. Jones, D. S. King, A. J. McDermott, Elton K. Meakin, D. Neumann, L. A. Peterson, Sara Pollak, G. F. Ross, L. Rothman, H. E. Schulz, G. M. Stanley, J. Stepp, N. B. Van Wageningen, J. Waak, A. Waters, Mrs. P. W. Wheelwright and W. Wilkinson.



# POSTAL MORTEMS

## Game reports received during July, 1954

To report your results, all you need give is section number, full names of both players and the outcome of the game—but, for Class and Prize Tournaments in 4 man sections, state also if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent.

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording:

54-C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek 0 (1st)  
54-P 401: A. Halprin 1 H. N. Pillsbury 1 (2)  
54-Nf 13: F. J. Marshall 1 H. E. Atkins 0.

In these, the year (54), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tournaments, the first or second game is indicated in the final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so. A postcard is ideal for size, easy to send.

**Please note:** Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (e.g., 54-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1954) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication: df marks a double-forfeit.

## CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Tournaments graded by rating classes

### Started in 1951 (Key: 51-C)

**Notice:** After repeated calls for missing game reports, we are scoring double forfeits on games unreported in tournaments started May through July, 1951.

**Tournaments 1-173:** 66 Luster-Wilson and Luster-Stolz df. 75 Hance-Wyller df. 78 Howard-Vicinus df. 81 Turetsky-Risler df. 85 Horwitz-Prather df. 88 Stratzke-Vollnhof df. 90 Myers-Viertel df. 91 Gage-Marsh df. 93 Mayrele-McGinnis df. 95 Bates-Wyller df.

### Started in 1952 (Key: 52-C)

**Notice:** With two years of play, results in these Class Tournaments become over-due. For Tournaments 52-C 251 to 268, started in August, 1952, this factor is of immediate importance. (Tournaments 269 to 302, started in September, come next.)

Players who were starters in August must report results now (within one month) or apply for settlement by adjudication. For the latter, send (1) record of moves made (2) diagrams of position reached and (3) statement of how you propose to win or to draw (being a piece ahead, or demonstrating forced mate or forced win of a piece, is sufficient for item 3; otherwise state in detail). If you cannot hope to win or to draw, kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work.

If you are not sure all your results have been reported, give a full list of wins, draws and losses with full names of opponents as a final report.

After repeated calls for missing game reports, we are scoring double forfeits on games unreported in tournaments started January through March, 1952.

**Tournaments 1-65:** 1 Miller-Moon df. 4 Black-Houser-Wolfe df. 6 Bishop withdrawn; Miller-Simon df. 8 Dickey withdrawn; 11 Radcliffe-Thompson and Galvin-Radcliffe df. 12 Deal-Welch and Kahn-Welch df. 14 Moon-Miller, Moon-Hillinger and Miller-Hillinger df. 16 Day-Marsh df. 19 Choice-Lubinski df. 21 Berent-Riehle df. 24 Netchvolodoff-

Seckema df. 34 Black-Murphy and Black-Kline df. 40 Groff-Michels df. 41 Dunncliff-Wyller df. 49 Buzzelli-Poff df. 52 Herman-Spiker df. 53 McCreary-McQuay df. 56 Kanschak-Steinberg df. 57 Brickman-Lanier and Brickman-Burke df. 58 De Leve-Lynn df. 63 De Blanc-Parton df. 64 Latnik-O'Neil df. 65 Powers-Wyller df.

**Tournaments 66-135:** 72 Gruber-Rothman df. 75 Groat-Payne df. 77 Karneckis-Macormac df. 79 Stein-Bates and Stein-Morse df. 86 Palmedo-Jacobs and Palmedo-Stanley df. 88 Adams-McCullough df. 90 Mattern-Zeidler and Downing-Fahline df. 96 Green-Mattern df. 97 Eaton-Van Dragt df. 98 Marchisello-Oser and Marchisello-D'Onopria df. 99 WyllerDickey and Dickey-Thurman df. 102 Newman-Owens df. 105 Kelsey-Docker and Kelsey-Crowley df. 115 Knight-Smith df. 116 Freeman-Sutton, Sutton-Callari and Sutton-Pushkinenko df. 120 Carter-Robbis df. 122 Lev-Eikrem df. 123 Pushkinenko-Greenwald df. 124 Cox-Duykers df. 125 Gescheidt-Sanson df. 130 Harms defeats Loose. 135 Garrison tops Spear.

**Tournaments 136-362:** 138 Craig-Sommer, Craig-Shafer, Craig-Dowell and Shafer-Dowell df. 141 Black-Lovato df. 142 Fridrich-Sanders df. 157 Willis whips Underwood. 313 Culver conks Goble. 317 Williams whips Gathers twice.

### Started in 1953 (Key: 53-C)

**Notice:** With more than a year in play, most 53-C Tourney games should be over and reported. Check over results and get in reports! Report tardy opponents!

**Tournaments 1-160:** 41 Wenzlaff trips Trinks. 43 Anorhes, Bohn tie. 48 Plant tops (2f) Hurley. 70 Walsdorf defeats Gonzalez. 85 Keith tops, then ties Smoron. 96 Bennett, Weber tie. 102 Cooley, Keith tie. 105 Houk, Manchester tie. 112 Goldstone downs Dulicai. 117 Everhardt licks Lowenfels. 126 Zilz clips Klimkiewicz. 129 Kahn tops Tudor. 130 Timmer takes two from Clark. 133 Bowman, Cury split two. 140 Weil whips Lucas. 146 Bitzer beats Donaldson. 150 Silverston mauls Miller. 152 Ayres, Quane split two. 154 McClure clips Williams. 156 Kisch conks McCoubrey.

**Tournaments 161-200:** 167 Gross tops Suyker. 168 Freedman chops Chapman. 169 Kleinschmidt, Kahn down McDonald. 170 Carlyle tops, then ties Vines. 171 Wilkoff halts Healey. 173 Montgomery mauls MacFadden. 177 LaSalle smites Smith, Muecke. 178 Owers bests Kidwell, bows to Grady. 183 Shera bests Ingraham. 184 Schmitt tops Everitt; Everitt ties Shera. 186 Koffman conks Sherman. 188 Tresidder licks Wheeler, loses to Rideout; McInturff tops Tresidder, ties Wheeler. 193 Brinley twice ties both Gottesman and Carlyle. 194 Bock beats Gilow. 196 Lovegren licks Schwandt.

**Tournaments 201-250:** 202 Bogle, Schoerner tie. 205 Mueller mauls Flodquist. 210 Cleveland whips Wyller. 212 Utter fells Penn. 213 McClellan, Gregory tie. 215 McInturff downs Arnaw, Summers-Gill (2), Donaldson; Donaldson tops McInturff. 217 Brotz bests Gregory. 226 Harms, Reich tie. 228 Holmes halts Cunningham. 230 Rothman rips Cunningham, Charlton. 233 Kidwell mauls Moore. 237 Cunningham, Zipfel tie. 238 Roehl bests Poole, Hikade twice each. 239 Harrish, Sirota tie. 240 R. McConkie conks Coryell. 241 Robb withdraws. 243 Smith clips Klein. 244 Marcus, Schoerner top Harrish twice each. 246 Stoneback whips Weber twice; Jacobson ties Weber. 248 Miller mauls Leggon. 249 Vogl wins two each from Clutter, Goldston; Smith tops Clutter. 250 Killian, Oglesby tie.

**Tournaments 250-285:** 252 Rachlin loses two to Zbar. licks Katanich. 255 Hallam halts Tascione. 258 Hannold tops Stewart twice. 259 Oglesby ties Wilkinson, tops Housekeeper. 260 Kidwell halts Hussey. 261 Perrine tops Jones twice, loses to Tangeman. 268 Bratz, Garrison split two; Chresoulis withdraws, loses (1n) to Bratz. 272 Berg bows to Hurley, bests (2) Harder. 273 Hurley halts Schwandt. 276 Raymond tops Belz. Hibberd, Bass, also ties Hibberd. 278 Hall Sumner down McDaniels. 280 Stewart loses two to all; Wilson tops LeWorthy. 281 Westing whips Yacobozi. 283 Braveman loses to Scanlon (2), Falk. 285 Hastings tops Charlesworth twice.

**Tournaments 286-303:** 287 Spade stops Stafford twice. 289 Denham, Levy down Erdman. 292 Williams whips Gregory. 296 Wolf tops Schneider, Harris; Harris halts Schneider. 299 Hurt ties Powell, tops Zipfel, Hubbard, Powell. 300 Mester nips Nelson.

### Started in 1954 (Key: 54-C)

**Tournaments 1-40:** 3 Drozynski defeats Napier. 5 Baildon downs Price. 6 Heit, Siller tie correction: Heit, Kingston tie. 7 Hall halts Indrieri. 8 Semb tops Kidwell twice, loses to Miller. 9 Clark clips Collet. 10 Wildman, Gelbard halt Hubbard. 11 Nowlin nips Indrieri. 12 Joy whips Ware; Edwards loses (2) to Joy, licks Gardiner. 14 Rouse rips Beck, Prock; Beck bests Brandvold. 15 Hamner halts Cox. 16 Ellis, Moorhead tie. 22 Ronan rips Lissauer. 24 Baker beats Johnson. 29-Wittmann, Denbeaux each win two from Lawler. 34 Wittmann tops Shafer. 38 Bancroft beats Williams. 40 Bridges conks Kelly.

**Tournaments 41-100:** 46 Hull, Wilkerson rip Raepple; Wilkerson halts Hull; Raepple withdraws. 47 Parker tops Glusman. 49 Gibson tops (2f) Spargur. 51 Spritz withdraws, loses (1a) to Miller. 53 Topkin tops Sturges. 54 Marcus tops Groesbeck. (2) Milana. 57 Daniels downs Raepple twice. 61 Goldinger stops Stephens. 65 Oglesby tops Chapman. 67 Swartsworth whips Engel. 69 Einstein withdrawn. 72 Dulicai downs Stettbacher. (2) Stephens. 73 Einstein withdrawn. 88 Brantferger mauls Masters. 91 Duncombe downs Garrett. 94 George withdraws. 95 Morris withdraws. 97 Smith, Wolfe split two. 100 Patten tops Bragg.

**Tournaments 101-181:** 105 Alley defeats Sarno. 106 Nika nips Bragg. 109 Hunt, Kelley split two. 118 Chitron trips Welch. 129 Williams withdraws. 142 Williams withdraws.

## PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tournaments for Premiums

### Started in 1951 (Key: 51-P)

**Tournaments 1-149:** After repeated calls for missing game reports, we are scoring double forfeits on games unreported in tournaments started January through March, 1951: 6 Golden-Thomas and Golden-Southard df. 12 Kennedy-Nardine df. 31 Cooke-Feldman df.

### Started in 1952 (Key: 52-P)

**Notice:** With two years of play, results in these Prize Tournaments become over-due. For Tournaments 52-P 137 to 142, started in August, 1952, this factor is of immediate importance. (Tournaments 143 to 164, started in September, come next.)

Players who were starters in August, must report results now (within one month) or apply for settlement by adjudication. For the latter, send (1) record of moves made (2) diagram of position reached and (3) statement of how you propose to win or to draw (being a piece ahead, or demonstrating forced mate or forced win of a piece, is sufficient for item 3; otherwise state in detail). If you cannot hope to win or to draw, kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work.

If you are not sure all your results have been reported, give a full list of wins, draws and losses with names of opponents as a final report.

After repeated calls for missing game reports, we are scoring double forfeits on games unreported in tournaments stated January through March, 1952.

**Tournaments 1-207:** 5 Womack-Black and Lewis-Black df. 6 Smith-Roll and Parragh-Roll df. 17 Wald-Spatz and Wald-Hughes df. 33 Murdock-Peterson, Murdock-Post and Peterson-Post df. 34 Hughes-Hanshaw and Jensen-Hanshaw df. 35 Bass-Walicki df. 38 Phillips-Greenbank df. 42 Herring-Kelley df. 46 Green-Wilmarth df. 48 Baxter-Rozman df. 60 Berry-Hyde df. 101 Landis withdraws. 102 Gould defeats Humphrey. 103 Orlando downs Epperlein. 198 Matzke tops Pittman twice.



## Started in 1953 (Key: 53-P)

Notice: With more than a year in play, most 53-P Tourney games should be over and reported. Check your results and get in reports! Report tardy opponents!

**Tourneys 1-100:** 7 Harris, Small top Keefe. 8 Musulin mauls Hubbard twice; Bull withdraws. 36 Warner whips Distefano. 50 Newell nips Distefano. 66 Beal bests Robertson. 67 Blackler sinks Simpson; Marks withdraws. 78 Harris tops Peterson. 80 Herndon downs Witrur twice. 83 Laine. Eickholt split two. 89 Ahlstrom, Jacobs split two. 95 Babcock, Tresidder split two; Roszkowski withdraws. 97 Britain, Timmann tie.

**Tourneys 101-135:** 102 Greenbank tops Brown, (2) Sember; Covington conks Greenbank. (2) Sember. 103 Capp halts Hammett. 106 Thompson rips Ragan. 107 Deighton resigns to MacQueen, withdraws; Rinehart tops MacQueen twice. 109 Grosz bests Schneider. 112 Albert loses to Williams, wins (2f) from Carlson and Foster. 118 Pearce whips Wills. 121 Zawacki bests Hoff, bows to Preston. 123 Smith smites Connor. 124 Seoville tops, then ties Cotter. 125 Rabinowitz rips Seewald. 126 Grande withdraws. 130 Van Patten licks Laine. 135 Small smites Dundatscheck.

**Tourneys 136-140:** 140 Folsom defeats Garner. 142 Rice rips Logan. 143 Wisegarver whips Charley. 144 Freeman, Werner tie. 148 Allen halts Holbrook. 150 Dickinson tops Flo twice. 151 Mowry mauls Hunt; Gottfried masters Matthews. 152 Cha chops Curtis; Curtis, Galluccio best Beverage. 153 Harris halts Kline. 154 Yearout tops Parker; Ashley rips Rocque. 155 Curtis tops Pohl twice. 156 Glaesser spills Spencer; Laine licks Glaesser; Spencer bests Laine. 157 Hoffman halts Holbrook. 159 Van Patten tops Tomori. 160 Wise whips Holbrook.

**Tourneys 161-178:** 162 Proper defeats Plotz. 164 Huffman stops Stevenson twice. 167 Jolly halts Hyde. 168 Bradley licks Young twice. 169 Glaesser bests Laine twice. 170 Harris tops Bohac twice. 173 Curtis whips Welch twice. 174 Keessing tops Thompson. 175 Hooper fells Fogg. 178 Famolari defeats Young.

## Started in 1954 (Key: 54-P)

**Tourneys 1-15:** 1 Silver sinks Johnson, Brattin; Hinckley halts Brattin; Shore jolts Johnson. Dixon. 2 Price bests Kahn, bows to Ostergaard. 3 Doherty downs Blake. 4 Herman licks Falardeau, loses to Churchill. 5 Benham bests Dial. 6 Baker, Rabinowitz rip Seabrook; Rabinowitz bows to Matzke, bests Raimi. 11 Hayes, Booher beat Lawler; Booher chops Chapman; Hallbach whips Werner. 13 Poillon, Kaser, Taylor top Picard. 14 Erps downs Zuroski. 15 MacQueen quells Pierson.

**Tourneys 16-35:** 16 Perez tops (f) Andt. 17 Tomeufcik bests Allen, bows to Cha; Cha whips Wachs. 19 Yodice, Eustace, King top Tuchmann; Nienalt nips King. 21 Kalash conks Druet; Druet fells Fox; Frow mauls Miller. 23 Long halts Heuchert, Doherty; Watkins, Neville swat Sweig. 24 Grindell, McCarthy, Foley fell Liddell. 26 Paris whips White, Druet; Diamond downs Hunt. 27 Work whips McWilliams; Firestone stops Graeff. 29 Bardwick, Gallagher, Hooper stymie Stevenson. 30 Bicknell, La Plaza tie. 34 Churchill flips Fleming.

**Tourneys 36-57:** 38 Rhoads rips Rengler.

## GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive qualification championships

### 4th Annual Championship—1949

FINALS (Key: 49-Nf)

NOTICE: Play continues till December. But do report any and all results fast; press for prompt replies to moves.

Sections 1-18: 12 Bruce, Sherr tie. 15 Kuchinsky withdraws.

### 5th Annual Championship—1950

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 50-Ns)

NOTICE: This is last call for game reports in 1950 Semi-finals. All reports save in 50-Ns 43 went overdue in July; those in section

mentioned went overdue in August (after this notice went to press). We will accept game reports and reports for adjudication if postmarked on or before October 15th.

FINALS (Key: 50-Nf)

Sections 1-16: 13 Morgan tops Harper, ties Robinson, Newlander. 14 Rozsa rips Wood, Rice. 15 Zander bests Belz.

### 6th Annual Championship—1951

SEMI-FINALS (51-Ns)

Sections 1-33: 24 Hansen halts Rauch. 29 Fowler tops (f) Draughton; Blau, Fenner tie. 32 Shaw downs Gordon.

FINALS (Key: 51-Nf)

Sections 1-11: 6 Kimpton conks Gibbs. 8 Ribowsky rips Heckman. 9 Oakes and Smith lick Leonards. 10 Owens bests Bosik.

### 7th Annual Championship—1952-3

PRELIMINARY ROUND

Notice: Games running more than 18 months in this round are over-due; those running over two years are definitely so, may be double-forfeited if not reported. Check date on which your tourney started, aim to complete all games on time. Report tardy opponents! (Two years are up on first 1952 tourneys, this month!)

Sections 1-153: 24 Jolly jolts Brice-Nash. 32 Buck, Franken tie. 37 Barnhisser bests Aronson. 65 Rozsa rips Spaulding. 74 Sperling spills Spencer. 83 Lubin, Paul tie. 91 Lapham licks O'Connell. 95 Dorsey, Zoudlik tie. 99 Proper defeats Dietz. 112 Kidwell bests Banker. 117 Fowler beats Hoke, bows to Lichtenstein. 119 Mitchell trips Tresidder. 125 Myers withdraws; Newell nips Taylor. 130 Mills bests Bistram, Mitchell; Bistram whips Whitman, Mitchell. 131 Jewett jolts Trant. 136 Davison downs Wisnom. 138 Moser mauls Barry. 139 Bevier beats McAllister. 149 Temple tops Garner. 150 Marples masters Adickes, Graf, Schroeder. 153 Curtis, MacManus.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 52-Ns)

Sections 1-19: 1 Birsten beats Lynch. 2 Prosser, Sokoler tie. 4 Garver conks Cowan. Wisegarver; Kahn withdraws. 5 Shaw trips Trinks. 6 Houk, Melton tie; Muir trips Trucis. 7 Marples, Valvo tie. 8 Northam nips Wood. 11 Bundick downs McInturf. Weikel; Ross rips Weikel; Kontautus bests Solffrey, bows to Jakstas. 12 Archipoff conks Parham, Caldwell. 14 Schachter schmecks Schroeder; Teegarden smears Smoron. 15 Harrison halts Weaver. 16 Weibel, E. Smith and C. Smith stop Starick. 17 Strahan, Curtis conk Lutter; Lozano licks Curtis. 18 Weil bows to Wright, bests Monet. 19 Wright smites Smith; Maclean clips Curtis.

Sections 20-39: 20 Eckhardt, Wallace fell Faber. 22 Ratermanis rips Picken; Aguilera withdraws. 24 Chappuis masters Morris. 25 Strauss rips Runkel. 27 Smith, Williams whip Womack. 29 Define defeats Henson. 30 Doelling downs Werner. 31 Eckstrom conks Kooistra; Paul bests Bonnell. 34 Noonan rips McNutt. 36 Johnson licks Stoddard, loses to Neal; Pusecker withdraws. 38 O'Neil, Wholey tie. 39 Olmsted, Talley rout Rabinowitz.

Sections 40-54: 40 Antonovich withdraws. 42 Whitski whips Paananen. 46 Gerstein nips Neal. 49 Jolly jolts Capillon.

### 8th Annual Championship—1954

Sections 1-14: 1 Kugelmass loses to Okola, licks Fox. 3 Joseph bows to Rich, bests Stevens; Wicksman whips Cowan; Rich stops Stevens, Fuchs. 4 Robb, Jungwirth withdraw; Richter tops (a) Robb. 5 Hallam downs Day, Fagan; Cha, Fagan fell Day. 6 Godbold tops Potter, ties Kasperek; Schwartz schmecks Schroeder. 7 Petriceks ties Folsom, tops Weiss. 8 Katz, Hayes, Bender. Voigt best Burns; Hibberd halts Voigt; Katz conks Bender. 10 Smith, McClellan clip Burchett; Da Sacco withdraws. 11 Hanson mauls Merkel; Mitchell bests Alberts, Merkel. 12 Allen halts Hyde. 14 Sloan conks Kahn; Herriek withdrawn; Volpe tops (f) Rodriguez and Cinkus.

# \$1000.00 IN CASH PRIZES



75 CASH PRIZES, amounting to a total of \$1000.00, will be awarded to the 75 contestants who finish with the highest scores in CHESS REVIEW's 8th Annual Golden

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Enter this tournament and you can win up to \$250.00 in cash—the amount of the Grand First Prize. The runner-up will receive \$100.00! Third to tenth place prizes range from \$80.00 down to \$15.00. Then come 65 prizes of \$5.00 each for players who finish from 11th to 75th!

But that isn't all! Every player who qualifies for the final round, and completes his schedule, will be awarded the emblem of the Golden Knight—a sterling silver, gold-plated and enamelled lapel button, reproduced above.

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The kit also contains 100 Move-Mailing Post Cards for sending moves to your opponents, a Chess Type Stamping Outfit for printing positions on the mailing cards, a Game Score Pad of 100 sheets for submitting scores of games to be adjudicated or published, complete instructions on how to play chess by mail and the Official Rules of Postal Chess.

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Sections 15-29: 15 Soules sinks Sieshuttel, Polson; Lounsbury bests Sieshuttel, bows to Mueller. 17 Stevens stops Bane, Stanke. 18 Skema, Satterlee, Nyman halt Hoglund; Skema trips Trotzok. 20 Tresidder trips Shattuck. 21 Leary licks Gropp. 22 Madison mauls Jacobsen; Landis tops (a) Bradley; Stevens stops Stephens. 23 Huffman tops Steele, ties Ashley; Ashley ties Lambert; tops Stephens. 24 Silver smears Smoleynski. 26 Benedetti bests Kahn; Hedges whips Willis. 27 Carpenter licks Stephens, loses to Seybold. 28 Giordano, Werner, Gage, Karalitis, Lawler mob Rosenberg; Gage, Giordano lick Lawler.

Sections 30-32: 34 Wilson whips Masters. 35 Sharpell, Harrison halt Blake. 36 Ross rips Welch; Mauer mauls Graf. 38 Kretzschmar clips Cleveland. 39 Bronson bests Bennett. 42 Williams withdraws. 43 Johnson jolts Link. 46 Raduazzo, Okola lick Luhrs. 71 Britain replaces Carragher.

Dr. Threlkeld-Edwards of Bethlehem and Prof. Merriman of Lehigh University once subjected Harry Nelson Pillsbury to a test of memory as interesting as it was difficult. In the course of a discussion, Pillsbury had offered to memorize any thirty words that might be read to him once. Dr. Edwards and Prof. Merriman prepared a list of the following thirty words.

Antiphlogistine, periosteum, takadiastase, plasmon, ambrosia, Threlkeld, streptococcus, staphelococcus, micrococcus, plasmodium, Mississippi, Freiheit, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, athletics, no war, Etchenberg, American, Russian, philosophy, Piet Potgelter's Rost, Salamagundi, Oomissilecootsi, Bangmamvate, Schlechter's Nek, Manzinyama, theosophy, catechism, Madjesoomalops.

Anybody who imagines that Mr. Pillsbury had undertaken an easy feat should read over the list of thirty words, given above. Then lay this item aside and try to repeat them. Mr. Pillsbury repeated the words in the order given and then in the reverse order, and had no difficulty in repeating them again the next day.

In the game between Mason and Winawer at London in 1883, the latter played a move so strong that his opponent had to resign a few moves later. Not until the Book of the Tournament appeared was it discovered that the "strong" move had been illegal (. . . N from K2 to QB4).

*Cherner's Curious Chess Facts*

Held as guard hostage by five escaped (later recaptured) inmates from the Norfolk Prison Colony. Walter F. De Adder is reported as saying, "They told me that, if I minded my own business and didn't make a bum move, I'd be all right." Among the escapees warning De Adder against a bad move was William Couture, well-known chess player.

## DO YOU KNOW

that St. Petersburg, Florida, has the largest club devoted exclusively to chess in America?

## The Press on Chess

Among some recent mentions of chess in the New York press is comment by F. J. Welsh in the *Long Island Daily Press* on the cloak-and-dagger appearance of the "coded messages" in correspondence chess. In the course of the article, reference is made to participation by Theodore Loo, and Jerry Orenstein in CHESS REVIEW's postal tournaments.

Louis Sobol's column, "Along Prattle-Tattle Lane," in the *New York Journal* to the hot set—Dizzy Gillespie has become a big chess addict. Man, move that crazy Pawn."

A true chess story is related by Billy Rose in his syndicated feature, "Pitching Horseshoes." During World War II, an Air Force clerk-typist, Dave Abrahams, stationed in southern Arabia, was assigned to the palace of the Sultan of Trucial Oman, Saiyid Said bin Taimur, for the express purpose of providing a chess partner requested by the potentate. "For several months," says Billy Rose, "Dave and the Sultan traded Pawns and small talk, and a warm friendship grew up between the two men. And, as might be expected, relations between the United States and Trucial Oman were never more cordial." On Abrahams' departure a year later, the Sultan decorated his chess opponent with the silver Star of Trucial Oman, the first time that an "infidel" had been so honored. Deeply moved, the soldier wondered how he could reciprocate when the Sultan "pointed to a small metallic object which hung on a chain around Dave's neck. Unhesitatingly, Abrahams handed it to Saiyid Said bin Taimur, who promised to wear it always. "So it is," concludes raconteur Rose, "that today, somewhere on the hate-torn Arabian peninsula, a Mohammedan Sultan is wearing around his neck a cylinder containing sacred quotations from the Hebrew Torah—the mezuzah presented to him by a GI." And all because of a friendship engendered by a mutual interest in chess.

## Continued from page 268.

some falling limb, of a quick hard freeze and a slow thaw, or of some conspiracy of atoms that accounts for the mutability of stone—these synonyms being, as Detraque would have said, "really one and the same."

If, like the Cid who returned from death to smite the Moors for Spain, Michael Peccavi did escape temporarily to Paris to bring back and test some infallible Chess defense that he had learned in another world, I can only regret that I (who anyway will be so soon afloat) was denied the sight of the waiting, curious spirits as they rallied themselves, came forward and gathered whisperingly about the dead man returning with his playthings.



# POSTAL GAMES

from CHESS REVIEW tourneys

Our Postal players are invited to submit their BEST games for this department. The moves of each game must be written on a standard score sheet, or typed on a single sheet of paper, and marked "for publication" —



annotated by JOHN W. COLLINS

## Crime Does Not Pay

White exacts the full penalty for Black's tenth move crime.

### SICILIAN DEFENSE

C. Curtis	J. L. Hikade
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3
3 P-Q4	PxP
4 NxP	N-B3
5 N-QB3	P-Q3
6 B-KN5	....

Right or wrong, it is the Richter Attack.

6 .... P-K3  
7 NxN ....

Or 7 B-N5, B-Q2 B-QR4! as played by Rossolimo at Milwaukee last year.

7 .... PxN  
8 P-K5 PxP

Or 8 ... Q-R4.

9 Q-B3 ....

9 QxQ†, KxQ 10 O-O-O†, K-B2 is in Black's favor.

9 .... B-Q2  
10 O-O-O Q-N3

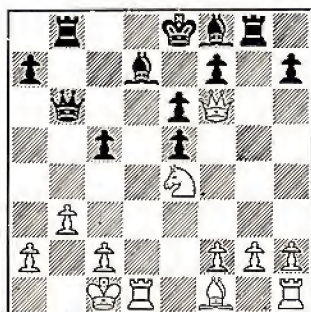
Black's last move loses a Pawn, weakens the King-side and gives White a winning attack. The simple, natural and adequate move is 10 ... B-K2.

11 BxN PxB  
12 QxKBP KR-N1  
13 N-K4 ....

13 RxB, KxR 14 QxBP†, B-K2 15 B-B4, KR-K1 16 R-Q1†, K-B2 17 QxKP, QR-Q1 18 QxKP†, B-Q3 19 Q-B6 also confers a winning advantage for White.

13 .... R-N1  
14 P-QN3 P-B4

Now White wins by force. Necessary is 14 ... Q-B2.



15 RxB! KxR  
16 QxBP† B-K2  
17 B-N5†! ....

Good! White's Rook is brought into the game with tempo.

17 .... QxB 19 QxB† K-N3  
18 R-Q1† K-B2 20 R-Q6† Q-B3

The Queen must go. If 20 ... K-R4, 21 QxP†, K-N5 22 P-R3 mate.

21 RxP ....

White picks up a couple of Pawns before removing the Queen.

21 .... QR-QB1 23 RxQ RxR  
22 QxBP† K-N2 24 N-Q6† K-B2  
25 N-N5† K-Q2

Or 25 ... K-N2 26 QxP†, K-B1 27 Q-R8†, K-Q2 28 QxKR, and White wins.

26 QxP† K-K3  
27 QxP R/1-QB1  
28 N-R7 R/3-B2

On 28 ... RxP† 29 QxR, RxQ† 30 KxR, White also wins easily.

29 Q-R3† K-Q4  
30 NxR K-Q5  
31 Q-Q3† Resigns

Or 31 ... K-B4 32 Q-B4 mate.

## Closed System Works

White uses the Closed System against the Sicilian Defense to build up a King-side attack and a mating position.

### SICILIAN DEFENSE

B. Ross	W. Conger
White	Black

1 P-K4 P-QB4  
2 N-QB3 ....

This, the Closed System, temporarily keeps the center closed while a King-side attack is mounted. The System is gaining in popularity.

2 .... N-QB3 4 B-N2 B-N2  
3 P-KN3 P-KN3 5 P-Q3 P-K3

Probably 5 ... P-N3 and 5 ... P-Q3, securing the Queen Bishop Pawn and freeing the Queen Bishop, are a whit sounder.

6 N-B3 ....

White does better to play 6 B-K3, 6 KN-K2, or 6 P-B4 and then 7 N-B3.

6 .... KN-K2  
7 O-O O-O  
8 B-K3 N-Q5

Black preserves the Queen Bishop Pawn and prevents 9 P-Q4.

9 N-K1 P-Q3  
10 P-B4 P-QR3

Preferable is 10 ... R-N1, getting away from White's King Bishop and playing for 11 ... P-QN4.

11 R-N1 Q-B2  
12 N-K2 B-Q2  
13 P-B3 QN-B3

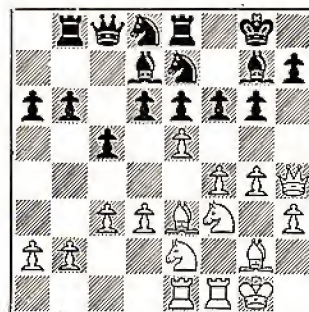
Black's last move loses time and results in a cramped game. Correct is 13 ... NxN†, followed by 14 ... P-B4 or 14 ... R-N1 and 15 ... P-QN4.

14 P-KR3 KR-K1  
15 N-B3 QR-N1  
16 Q-K1 Q-B1

Black is swimming. The most logical is still 16 ... P-QN4.

17 P-KN4 P-N3 19 QR-K1 N-Q1  
18 Q-R4 P-B3 20 P-K5! ....

With this move, which involves only a very momentary sacrifice of a Pawn, White threatens 21 PxBP and 21 PxQP, breaks open the position, and starts the King-side attack.



20 .... N-Q4  
21 B-Q2 QPxP  
22 PxP PxP

Black's last is bad but hardly avoidable, as White threatened 23 P-B4, N-N5 24 PxP.

23 N-N5 P-KR3

If 23 ... N-KB3 (24 QxP mate was menaced), 24 RxN! BxR 25 QxP†, K-B1 26 R-KB1 easily wins for White.

24 N-K4 ....

Now 25 N-Q6, winning the Exchange, and 25 BxP are menaced.

24 .... P-B5

A trap: If 25 N-Q6? Q-B4†, Black wins a piece.

25 PxP QxP  
26 P-N3 Q-B2  
27 BxP N-B2

Now Black allows White to mate or win at least a piece. Relatively best is 27 ... B-QB3, but nothing actually suffices.

28 BxB KxB 30 Q-R7† K-B1  
29 RxN†! KxR 31 R-B1† N-B5  
32 N-N5 Resigns

For, if 32 ... Q-B4† 33 K-R1, Q-K2, 34 Q-R8 mate.

## A Pawn for the Attack

White obtains an immediate, strong and lasting attack when Black accepts a Pawn sacrifice in the opening.

### QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

(By transposition)

Dr. J. MacQueen	C. H. Deighton
White	Black

1 P-Q4 P-Q4  
2 P-K3 ....

White seems to be headed for the Stonewall Variation or the Colle System, but it is the Queen's Gambit Accepted which is eventually reached.

2 .... P-K3 5 BxP P-B4  
3 N-KB3 N-KB3 6 O-O P-QR3  
4 P-B4 PxP 7 Q-K2 N-B3  
8 N-B3 ....

A Pawn for the attack, 8 R-Q1 is good too.

8 .... P-QN4  
9 B-N3 PxP

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



Now White secures the advantage. Black obtains even chances with 9 ... P-B5, 9 ... P-N5 and 9 ... B-N2.

10 PxP . . . .

Threatening 11 P-Q5.

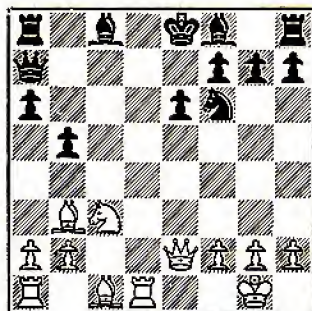
10. . . . NxP

Now it's a time vs. material fight.

11 NxN QxN

12 R-Q1 Q-R2

If 12 ... Q-KN5, 13 Q-K5! maintains the initiative.



N-Q5 . . . .

Or 13 B-K3, B-B4? 14 NxP! PxN 15 QxP† with a winning advantage.

13. . . . B-K2

If 13 ... NxN 14 BxN, B-N2 (14 ... R-QN1 15 B-B6†) 15 BxP! PxN 16 QxKP†, B-K2 17 R-Q7, White wins.

14 NxN† BxN

15 B-Q5! . . . .

Q5 is very useful.

15. . . . B-K2

On 15 ... B-N2, 16 BxP! wins again. And, on 15 ... R-QN1, 16 B-KB4 provides White with a winning plus. So Black cedes the exchange. But 15 ... O-O does it in a much better way.

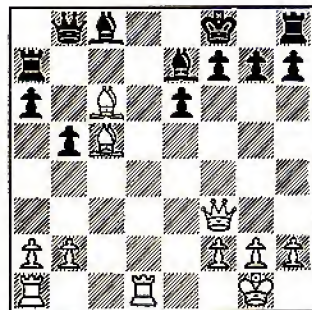
16 B-B6† K-B1

17 B-K3 Q-N1

If 17 ... B-B4, White can win the King Rook with 18 R-Q8† or the Queen Rook with 18 BxB†.

18 Q-B3 R-R2

19 B-B5! . . . .



White threatens 20 R-Q8 mate.

19. . . . Q-B2

If 19 ... BxB, 20 R-Q8†, K-K2 21 RxB wins for White.

20 Q-QR3 . . . .

A variation on the 19 B-B5 theme: the idea being 21 BxB†, QxB 22 R-Q8 mate.

20. . . . P-N3

21 Q-QB3 K-N1

Better is 21 ... R-N1. But, if 21 ... P-B3 22 QxP†, K-N1 23 BxB, QxQB 24

R-Q8†, QxR 25 QxQ†, K-N2 26 Q-Q4†, K-N1 27 QxQR, White is a whole Queen ahead.

22 B-Q4 P-N5

23 Q-B3 P-K4

24 BxR . . . .

At last!

24. . . . QxQB

25 B-K8 B-K3

26 QR-B1 . . . .

Best! If 26 R-Q7!? then 26 ... Q-B4 holds for a while.

26. . . . P-B4

27 Q-B6 K-N2

Or 27 ... B-B2 28 BxB†, KxB 29 R-Q7, and White wins.

28 QxB RxB 30 RxB† RxB

29 R-Q7 Q-N1 31 QxR† K-R3

On 31 ... K-N1, 32 R-B7 likewise wins the Queen or mates.

32 R-B7 P-N6

33 Q-R4 mate

Beginning with 11 NxN, White kept up a steady fire until his opponent dropped.

### Three Little Pawns

White loses a Pawn on his tenth move, two more during the further course of the game and finally surrenders in the ending when his King is beset by just that number of Black Pawns.

### NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

H. Silver J. Freidman

White Black

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 3 N-QB3 B-N5

2 P-QB4 P-K3 4 P-QR3 . . . .

This, the Saemisch Variation of the Nimzo-Indian Defense, puts the question to the Bishop immediately and also provokes complicated middle game play.

4. . . . BxN†

5 PxB P-B4!

Best! The Queen is freed, Q5 struck and the doubled White Queen Bishop Pawns fixed.

6 P-K3 O-O

7 N-B3 . . . .

Here the Knight is out of joint. It belongs at K2, where it defends QB3 and does not block the King Bishop Pawn.

An instructive game with this line is 7 B-Q3, N-B3 8 N-K2, P-QN3 9 P-K4, N-K1! 10 O-O, P-Q3 11 P-K5, QPxP 12 PxKP: Bronstein — Najdorf, Budapest, 1950.

7. . . . P-Q4

More in the spirit of Nimzovich is 7 ... P-Q3†.

7 B-Q3 . . . .

8 BPxP first is most precise.

8. . . . QPxP

9 BxP Q-B2

10 B-Q3 . . . .

White's last move loses a Pawn. White ought to play 10 Q-B2 or 10 B-K2.

10. . . . PxP

11 P-B4 . . . .

Of course not 11 BPxP? Q-B6† and Black snaps off the Queen Rook (12 Q-Q2) or King Bishop (12 B-Q2).

11. . . .

12 BxP

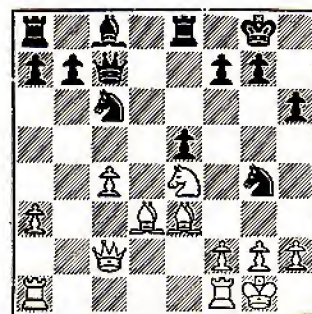
PxP

P-K4

Black's last is a strong move which secures control of Q5 and KB5, frees the Bishop and menaces 13 ... P-K5.

13 Q-B2 R-K1 15 O-O P-KR3

14 N-Q2 N-B3 16 N-K4 N-KN5



Now both 17 ... NxB, winning the minor exchange and disrupting White's Pawns, and 17 ... P-B4 are threatened.

17 P-R3 NxB 19 N-Q2 P-K5

18 PxN P-B4 20 B-K2 Q-N6

21 R-B2 . . . .

And a second Pawn goes by the board. Best is 21 Q-B3.

21. . . .

22 N-N3

23 R-Q1

QxKP

P-B5

P-B6

Black uses his two extra Pawns to breach the opponent's King defenses.

24 PxP

BxP

The main threat is now 25 ... R-K3 and 26 ... R-N3†, winning.

25 B-B1

26 KxB

BxB

PxP

And so Black has three little King-side Pawns to take White to market.

27 Q-Q3

. . . .

Both the middle game and the end-game are losing propositions for White, but he should keep the Queens on and hope for a break in the former rather than exchange them and court attrition in the latter.

27. . . . QxQ 29 R-B3 P-KN4

28 RxQ N-K4 30 N-Q4 P-N5

31 N-B5 QR-Q1!

For, if 32 NxP†, K-R3 33 R-KR2, R-Q8† 34 K-B2, R-Q7† 35 K-N3, RxB 36 KxR, KxN, Black wins.

32 K-N1

33 K-R2

34 N-N3

K-R2

K-N3

P-R4

A Pawn avalanche!

35 N-R1

36 R-Q2

N-Q6

. . . .

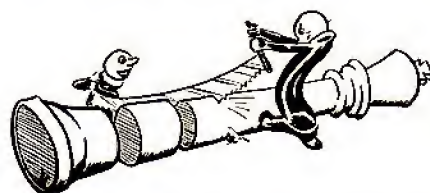
If 36 R-KB1, R-K7† 37 K-N3, R-N7† 38 K-R4, R-R7† 39 K-N3, R-R6 mate.

36. . . .

R-K7†

Resigns

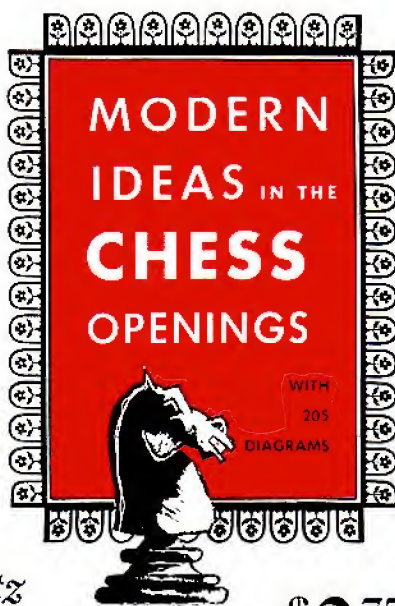
After 37 RxR, PxR, White cannot prevent the King Pawn from queening.





# Take the Initiative ♔ ♔ ♔ Streamline Your Play ♔ ♔ ♔

## Read

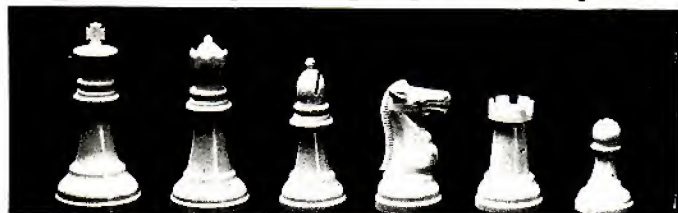


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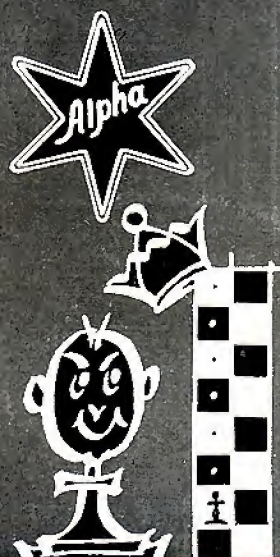
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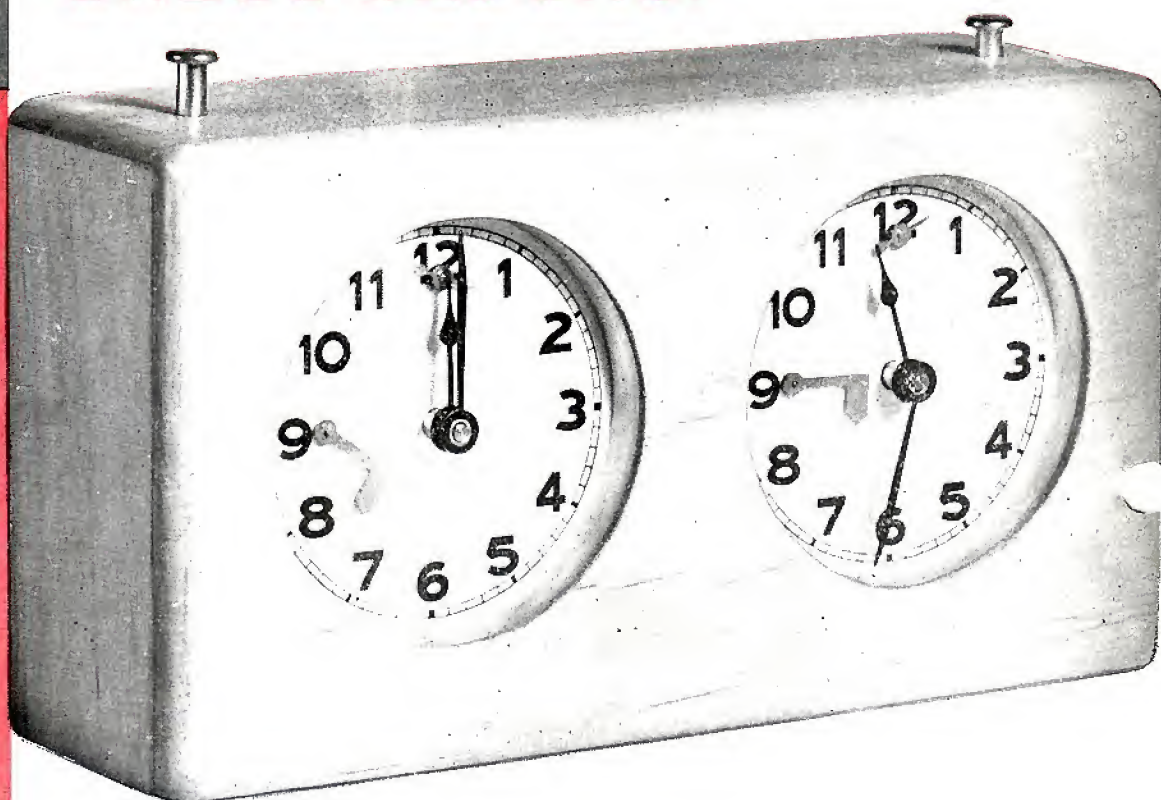




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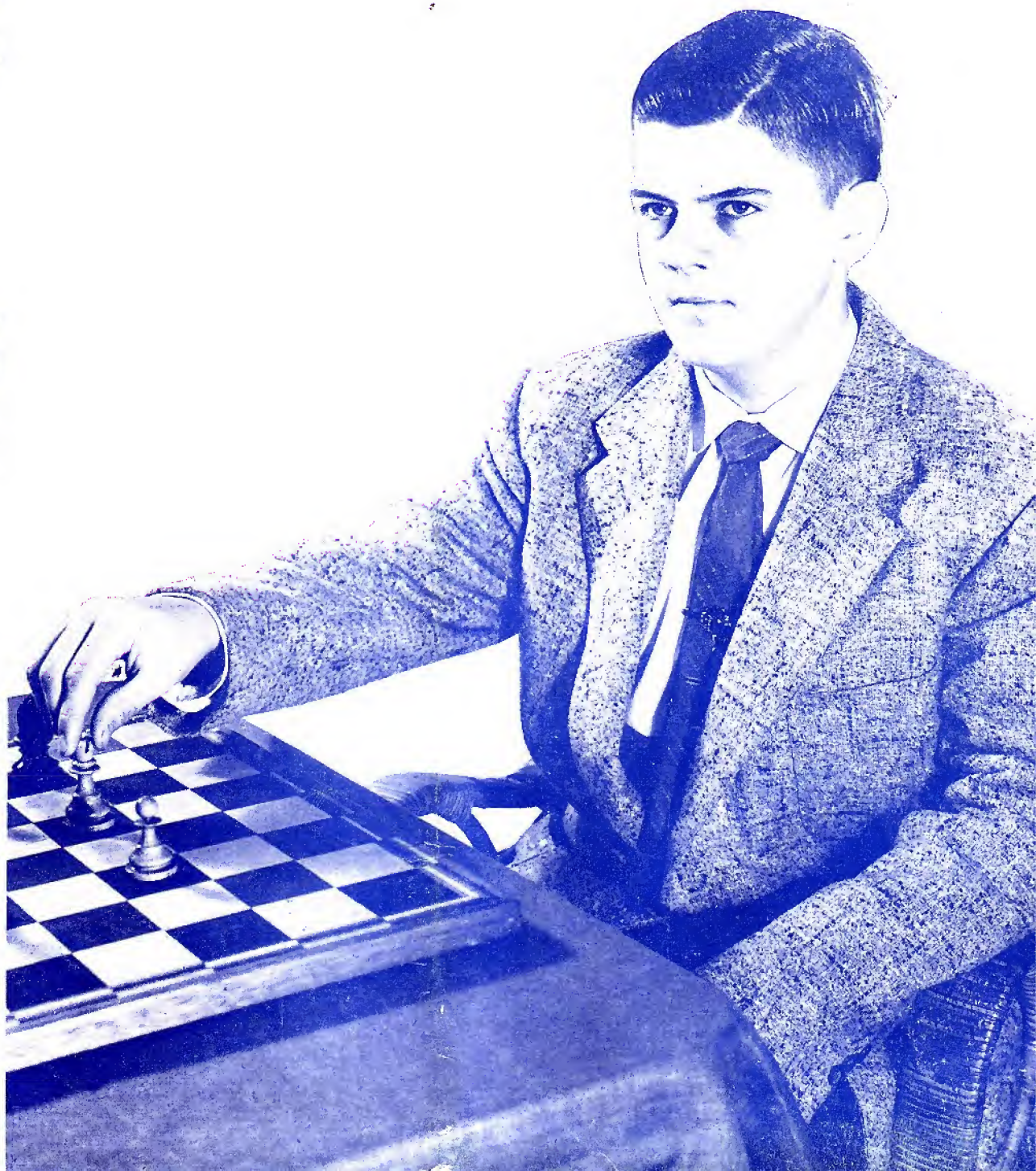
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# Chernev's Chess Corner

TARTAKOVER defined Rubinstein as "The Rook ending of a game of chess begun years ago by the Gods." In less mystic prose, others have paid tribute to Rubinstein's genius as an end-game artist. Especially with the right materials, such as a field with a Rook *rampant*, five or six Pawns *trippant* and the King (gules) *couchant*.

One is apt to forget Rubinstein's wizardry in the middle game, but he could fashion combinations to make the soul ache. Of all his beautiful creations, there is none equal to the splendor of this, known to us now as RUBINSTEIN'S IMMORTAL.

Lodz, 1907

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Rutlevi		Rubinstein	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	5 N-B3	N-B3
2 N-KB3	P-K3	6 QPXP	BXP
3 P-K3	P-QB4	7 P-QR3	P-QR3
4 P-B4	N-QB3	8 P-QN4	B-Q3
		9 B-N2	....

White can win a Pawn with 9 PxP, PxP 10 NxP, NxN 11 QxN, but then comes 11 ... BxP†, and he loses his Queen.

9 ....	O-O	12 BxP	P-QN4
10 Q-Q2	Q-K2!	13 B-Q3	R-Q1
11 B-Q3	PxP	14 Q-K2	....

White gets his Queen away from the pressure of the adverse Rook.

14 ....	B-N2
15 O-O	N-K4!
16 NxN	BxN

Black threatens to win material by 17 ... Q-Q3.

17 P-B4	B-B2
18 P-K4	QR-B1
19 P-K5	....

White's last is an aggressive move which opens another line (for Black) and paves the way (says Fine) for one of the most magnificent combinations of all time.

19 ....	B-N3†
20 K-R1	N-N5
21 B-K4	....



White tries to remove by exchange one of those terrifying Bishops. If, instead, 21 N-K4, Black wins neatly by 21 ... RxB 22 QxR, BxN 23 QxB, Q-R5 (with

mate threat) 24 P-R3, Q-N6 (again with mate threat) 25 PxN, Q-R5 mate!

21 ....	Q-R5!
22 P-N3	....

On 22 P-R3, Black winds up brilliantly with 22 ... RxN 23 BxR (if 23 BxB, RxP† forces mate), BxB 24 QxN (on 24 QxB, Black mates by 24 ... Q-N6 25 PxN, Q-R5), QxQ 25 PxQ, R-Q6, and the threat of 26 ... R-R6 mate leaves White no time to save his Bishop.

22 ....	RxN!!!
---------	--------

It's only the beginning. You ain't seen nothin' yet.

Kmoch gives this move three exclamation marks. We can hardly do less.

23 PxQ	....
--------	------

The alternative 23 BxR runs into 23 ... BxB† and quick mate (e.g., 24 R-B3, BxR† 25 Q-N2, QxP mate!), while 23 BxB is met by 23 ... RxNP after which the threat of 24 ... NxRP is too much to bear.

23 ....	R-Q7!!!
---------	---------

"A wonderful sequel to the sacrifice of the Queen." (Chernev).

24 QxR	....
--------	------

Or 24 BxB, RxQ (with mate threat) 25 B-N2, R-KR6!

Or 24 BxR, RxQ, and Black's threats (25 ... RxP mate and 25 ... BxB†) cannot be parried.

Or, finally, 24 QxN, BxB† 25 R-B3, RxR wins at once.

24 ....	BxB†
25 Q-N2	R-R6!!

And mate will come by ... RxRP.



ANYONE can win with a Queen, two Rooks, two Bishops, two Knights and eight Pawns against a lone King. But the trick here is to force mate in no more than two moves. The problem is by O. Wurzburg. Solution, page 318.

ONE of Morphy's little known brilliancies is the following, remarkable odds-game. Despite the fact that he is a piece down, Morphy does not seek to avoid exchanges if the mobility of his remaining pieces is thereby increased.

Paris, 1863

## KING'S GAMBIT

(Remove White's Queen Knight)

Morphy		St. Leon	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	3 N-B3	P-KN4
2 P-KB4	PxP	4 B-B4	P-N5
		5 P-Q4	....

"Have another piece!"

5 ....	PxN	10 QxB	N-KR3
6 QxP	B-R3	11 R-B3	R-N1
7 O-O	Q-B3	12 R-KN3	Q-B1
8 P-K5	Q-N2	13 RxR	NxR
9 QBxP	BxB	14 R-KB1	N-KR3
		15 P-KN4	....

White aims to dislodge the Knight.

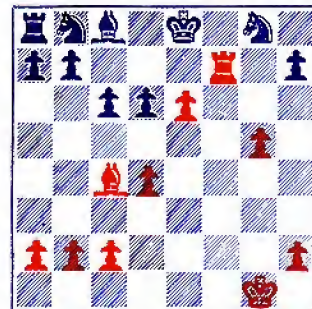
15 ....	P-Q3
16 P-K6	P-KB3

Of course not 16 ... BxP 17 BxB, and Black dares not recapture.

17 P-N5	Q-N2
---------	------

Black pins the Pawn. Is this the end of White's attack?

18 QxP!	QxQ
19 RxQ	N-N1
20 R-B7	P-B3



21 R-N7	N-K2
---------	------

On 21 ... K-B1, White wins by 22 RxN†, KxR 23 P-K7§.

22 RxP	K-Q1
--------	------

Black still cannot play 22 ... P-Q4 on account of 23 R-R8†.

23 R-R8†	K-B2	26 R-K8	PxB
24 R-K8	P-Q4	27 RxB	KxP
25 RxN†	K-Q3	28 P-KR4	K-B4
		29 R-N8	Resigns

The finish could be 29 ... K-N5, 30 P-N6, K-R4 31 K-N2, K-R3 32 K-B3, K-R4 33 K-B4, K-R3 34 K-B5, P-R4 35 K-K6, P-R5 36 K-B7, winning.

## THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

It is not a move, even the best move that you must seek, but a realizable plan.

—Znosko-Borovsky



# CHESS REVIEW

THE PICTURE CHESS MAGAZINE

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EDITED & PUBLISHED BY

I. A. Horowitz

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# Readers' Forum

Readers are invited to use these columns for their comments on matters of interest to chessplayers.

### NEW TOURNAMENT IDEA

I am addressing this letter to you to announce the forthcoming Master's Tournament for the "Lessing J. Rosenwald Trophy."

The organizers of this tournament are Messrs. Alexander Bisno of Beverly Hills, California, Lessing J. Rosenwald of Jenkinstown, Pennsylvania, and Maurice Kasper of New York City, who are all well known in American Chess Circles. I have been appointed by them to effectuate this program.

The Tournament which is a double round robin, will take place in New York City and start on or about December 18th, and continue for fourteen rounds.

Invited to participate are Samuel Reshevsky, Dr. Reuben Fine, Robert Byrne, Donald Byrne, Arthur Bisguier, Larry Evans and George Kramer.

The first half of the Tournament will be held at the Manhattan Chess Club, 100 Central Park South and the Referee will be Mr. Hans Kmoch. The second half will be held at the Marshall Chess Club, 23 W. 10 Street, where Mr. I. A. Horowitz will Referee the matches.

The Tournament will be held under the auspices of the organizing Committee and the Chess Devotees who subscribe to the prize fund.

A movement has been started to collect one dollar from as many chess players as possible. Thus this will probably be the first Tournament of its kind in America to be actually sponsored by Chess players themselves.

The "Lessing J. Rosenwald Trophy" has already been ordered and will soon be on display.

Substantial cash prizes will be offered.

The organizers desire it to be known that the Tournament, which it is hoped will develop into an annual affair, is only the initial step of a series of tournament and match plays to provide a suitable and steady competition for the top ranking players in this country and to develop our younger players to top strength.

The Tournament's Treasurer is Mr. Maurice Kasper of 1370 Broadway, New York City, who will gratefully acknowledge any contributions from patrons of the game. The importance of the task undertaken by the organizers cannot be overestimated.

I hope that you will use this information released to you, to give the tournament adequate publicity.

FOR THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

JOSE M. CALDERON

New York, N. Y.

### FOR CHESS' SAKE!

I am always interested in selections of one book for a desert island, and considered the subject forever closed by the chap who said he would like a book on shipbuilding. The selection of books is determined by the individual and his circumstances. For a chap who has a number of friends with whom he can play chess and who is a good player with the capability to improve his game, I would certainly suggest *Strategy and Tactics in Chess* by Dr. Euwe.

R. E. BURRY  
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

### LIFE'S LITTLE LESSONS

In one of my Prize Tournaments, I have had a point driven home to me, very forcibly. Postal Chess, with its 72 hours to study the position, does not render one immune from blundering, and blundering badly. In this particular game, I had launched one of the longest combinations of my career, to win a Rook for a Bishop. All went well, and I ultimately won the Rook in question. Triumphant, I mailed out the move, "29 . . . QxR." Now I had Queen and Rook against Queen and Bishop. Joy, Bliss and Bravo. Came the Mailman, and the dam broke. And, just to rub salt in open wounds, it cost me two cents to say "Resigns." Such is Life, yea, even unto Chess.

ROBERT S. MAITLAND  
West Orange, N. J.

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# INTERNATIONAL TEAM TOURNAMENT

At Amsterdam, Holland

## CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

for Hamilton-Russell Chess Trophy

<b>Soviet Union</b> ... 34 -10	<b>Israel</b> ..... 22 -22
<b>Argentina</b> ... 27 -17	<b>Holland</b> ..... 21 -23
<b>Yugoslavia</b> ... 26½-17½	<b>Bulgaria</b> ..... 17 -27
<b>Czecho-Slov.</b> ... 24½-19½	<b>Gt. Britain</b> ... 17 -27
<b>West Germany</b> 23 -21	<b>Sweden</b> ..... 15 -29
<b>Hungary</b> ..... 23½-20½	<b>Iceland</b> ..... 13½-30½

THE SOVIET UNION swept almost unimpeded to its second victory in the International Team Championships, held this year at Amsterdam, Holland, after a late switch from the original site, Buenos Aires, Argentina. The outcome had been widely predicted—who could doubt it in view of the Soviet line-up?

With World Champion Mikhail Botvinnik at board one, his recent challenger, Vassily Smyslov, and his previous challenger, David Bronstein (almost three world champions, as these both tied Botvinnik) at the next boards, the team was formidable. But, with a player of such caliber as Paul Keres at board four, the team seemed untouchable. The alternates, Yefim Geller and Alexander Kotov, strong enough for any other first team, were nonetheless a marked step down from these four actual or potential world champions.

The main story, therefore, is not who won, but how conclusively they won. And, indeed, the Soviet team clinched first place with a full round to go and widened its lead in the last round. Yet there were surprises. The first came during the preliminaries when the doughty Dutch team held its awesome opponents to a draw. At that time, the Soviet team had scored clean sweeps against Finland and Greece and 3-1 against Austria (Bronstein and Geller drawing against Beni and Lokvenc respectively.)

Soviet Union	Holland
Botvinnik ..... ½	Dr. M. Euwe --- ½
Smyslov ..... ½	J H. Donner --- ½
Bronstein ..... 1	N. Cortlever --- 0
Kotov ..... 0	L. Prins ..... 1

The set-back hardly hurt, however, and the Soviet team went on to qualify easily, defeating Iceland 3½-1½.

The other surprise came in the Finals. Here the Soviet team turned back Sweden and Great Britain, each 3½-1½ (Keres drew with Nilsson, the sole dent in Keres' scoring throughout the whole competition;

and C. H. O'D. Alexander drew with Botvinnik, marking their mutual respect after their 1-1 score in the 1946 Radio Match). But, in the third round, the Israeli team, tied for second with Yugoslavia at the moment, held the Soviet team to its second draw.

Soviet Union	Israel
Botvinnik ..... ½	Joseph Porath --- ½
Smyslov ..... ½	M. Czerniak --- ½
Keres ..... 1	Dr. M. Oren --- 0
Kotov ..... 0	Iznak Aloni --- 1

This set-back, coming in the Finals, was of some consequence, though perhaps not so much as if match scores counted rather than total game scores. Still the points lost left the Soviet Union tied at 9-3 with Yugoslavia, as the latter defeated Great Britain 3½-1½. These leaders remained tied, as Yugoslavia scored 3-1 against Israel and the Soviet team likewise vs. Hungary.

In the fifth round, Yugoslavia forged ahead, 2½-1½ against Hungary, while the Soviets at 2-1 vs. Bulgaria, waited on an adjournment by Botvinnik vs. A. Minev. But Botvinnik won a dour Queen and Pawn ending, and the Soviets scored 4-0 vs. Iceland to take the lead at last as Yugoslavia trailed Bulgaria 1-2. Thereafter, scoring 3½-½ against Argentina and defeating Yugoslavia, 2½-1½, and West Germany, 3-1, the Soviet team drew away from the field. As stated, it secured first place, with 2½-1½ against Czecho-Slovakia, in the penultimate round, and finished with 3½-½ against Holland to avenge its preliminary round draw with that team.

In the Consolation Tournament, Switzerland took first honors, appropriately enough as the Swiss team barely missed qualifying for the Championship Finals. Canada was ruled second; for, though tied in points with Austria, it had lost but one match to Austria's two.

Representing Canada were Yanofsky, Anderson, Bohatirchuk and Vaitonis.

## CONSOLATION TOURNAMENT

<b>Switzerland</b> ... 37 -15	<b>Finland</b> ..... 26½-25½
<b>Canada</b> ..... 36 -16	<b>France</b> ..... 26 -26
<b>Austria</b> ..... 36 -16	<b>Saar</b> ..... 24 28
<b>Denmark</b> ..... 34½-17½	<b>Norway</b> ..... 22 -30
<b>Italy</b> ..... 28½-23½	<b>Greece</b> ..... 21 -31
<b>Colombia</b> ... 27½-24½	<b>Ireland</b> ..... 11 -41
<b>Belgium</b> ..... 27 -25	<b>Luxembourg</b> ... 7 -45

First reported runner-up, Yugoslavia was shaded by Argentina as adjournment results at very end defied predictions.

## World Team Championships

With no team representing the United States in this year's team championships, the zing has seemed to be missing somehow for us here. We can only hope that, next time, better arrangements will prevail and a USA team will see action.

In the years just preceding World War 2, the USA was well represented. Indeed it won almost every time it participated. Lest we forget, however, there were other times, and the complete list of international team championships will surprise those who think only of 1931-7. The following was compiled by D. M. McDain in the *Montreal Gazette*. Year, place, winner and number of participating teams are listed in order.

1924	Paris	Czecho-Slovakia	18
1926	Budapest	Hungary	4
1927	London	Hungary	16
1928	The Hague	Hungary	17
1930	Hamburg	Poland	18
1931	Prague	United States	19
1933	Folkestone	United States	16
1935	Warsaw	United States	20
1936	Munich	Hungary	21
1937	Stockholm	United States	19
1939	Buenos Aires	Germany	27
1950	Dubrovnik	Yugoslavia	16
1952	Helsinki	Soviet Union	25
1954	Amsterdam	Soviet Union	26

London, 1927, was the first of the team championships officially organized under the then newly-formed FIDE, though Budapest, 1926, had FIDE sanction. 1924, 1926 and The Hague, 1928, and Munich, 1936, were rather more in connection with the Olympic Games than FIDE team championships as now known. The United States first participated at Hamburg, 1930, won its next four tries, did not attend at Munich when Olympic requirements forbade all but strict amateurs, nor at Buenos Aires, nor now at Amsterdam.

## QUALIFYING PRELIMINARIES

Group 1	Group 2
<b>Soviet Union</b> .. 16½- 3½	<b>Argentina</b> ..... 14 - 6
<b>Holland</b> ..... 13 - 7	<b>Bulgaria</b> ..... 13½- 6½
<b>Iceland</b> ..... 11 - 9	<b>Czecho-Slov.</b> .. 13½- 6½
<b>Austria</b> ..... 9½-10½	<b>Canada</b> ..... 10 -10
<b>Finland</b> ..... 5½-14½	<b>Italy</b> ..... 7½-12½
<b>Greece</b> ..... 4½-15½	<b>Ireland</b> ..... 1½-18½

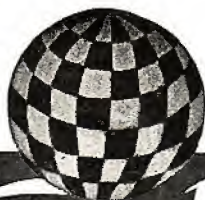
## Group 3

<b>Israel</b> ..... 16 - 8
<b>Sweden</b> ..... 14 -10
<b>Yugoslavia</b> ... 14 -10
<b>Denmark</b> ..... 11½-12½
<b>Norway</b> ..... 11 -13
<b>France</b> ..... 9½-14½
<b>Saar</b> ..... 8 -16

## Group 4

<b>Hungary</b> ..... 18 - 6
<b>W. Germany</b> ... 16½- 7½
<b>Gt. Britain</b> ... 13½-10½
<b>Switzerland</b> ... 13½-10½
<b>Colombia</b> ..... 12½-11½
<b>Belgium</b> ..... 9 -15
<b>Luxembourg</b> .. 1 -23





# The World of Chess

## INTERNATIONAL

### New World-Beater?

If Oscar Panno, Argentine champion and world junior titleholder at the age of 19, continues at his present clip, his meteoric rise portends nothing but trouble for the established hierarchy of grandmasters. His latest feat was to go without loss through the powerful South American Zonal Tournament, in which he defeated Miguel Najdorf and relegated him to second place. Tied for third and fourth were Carlos Guimard and Herman Pilnik, while other redoubtable competitors such as Erich Eliskases and Hector Rossetto found themselves in fifth and sixth places respectively. The first four qualify for the 1955 interzonal event. From now on young Panno's career will be watched rather closely to see whether we are witnessing perchance the advent of a swiftly developing, latter-day Morphy.

### Other Zonal Results

In the Zonal Tournament for Eastern and Northern Europe, success went to L. Pachman of Czecho-Slovakia, followed by runner-up L. Szabo of Hungary. B. Sliwa of Poland took third (his best showing thus far), while M. Filip of Czecho-Slovakia and G. Stahlberg of Sweden tied for fourth. A play-off between the last two is expected to decide fourth qualifying place for the Interzonal.

### Drubbed by Danes

A Russian-type triumph marked the play of the Danish team when they dispatched Norway at Copenhagen by 13½-6½ in a 10-board, double-round encounter.

### Record High for Evergreen State

A handsome victory by 22-8 rewarded the efforts of players from the state of Washington in Section A of their annual match with British Columbia at Mount Vernon. While W. Jursevkis and F. Fillery scored for the Canadian team over Elmars Zemgalis and J. Nourse on boards 1 and 7 respectively, the remainder of the first 20 boards went overwhelmingly into the Washington column. Winners on these boards were O. W. Manney, C. Rosburg, Dan Wade, Dr. Almond, R. Edberg, Max Bader, J. McCormick, Ken Mulford, L. Coubrough, C. Magerkurth, Weissenborn,



*Photo by N. V. De Arbeiderspers, Amsterdam*

The great surprise of the International Team Tournament was Israel's tie with the Soviet Union in the Finals: here Botvinnik and Smyslov (left) face Porath and Czeriniak respectively at the top boards: both games ended in draws (see page 290).

Brandstrom, Bill Hoge, Max Mage and R. Collins. The Washington turnout was the best, biggest and most enthusiastic to date.

## UNITED STATES

### REGIONAL

#### Top Billing

Winner of the Southwestern Open Tournament at Fort Worth was William A. Bills of Houston, conqueror of U. S. champion Arthur Bisguier in the recent USCF "Open" at New Orleans. His game score of 6-1 was equalled by runner-up Blake Stevens, but a superior S.-B. showing gave him top position. Louis Dina and J. B. Myers, 5½-1½ each, placed third and fourth respectively on S.-B. points. Next on S.-B. points with game scores of 5-2 each were J. B. Payne, R. L. Garver, Robert Brieger, Bert Brice-Nash and D. B. Martin in the order named. An attendance of 67 players was chalked up.

#### In the Heart of America

John Ragan of St. Louis edged Elliot Hearst of New York in the second Heart of America Tournament at Kansas City, Missouri, during which 54 players matched wits in 6 Swiss rounds. Just 1 Solkoff point behind Ragan was Hearst, whose game score of 5½-1½ equaled the winner's. Third with 5-1 was Dr. L. C. Young of Madison, Wisconsin, while fourth and fifth on Solkoff points with 4½-1½ each were, respectively, Lee Magee of Omaha and Harold Leaf of Chicago.

Mrs. P. Morrell of Kansas City won the title of 1954 Heart of America Women's Champion, and 19 year old Leo Ratermanis of Iowa City was declared Heart of America Junior Champion. Eleven states plus Canada were represented.

#### Combination Winner

For the first time in many years, a player outside of Omaha was successful in winning the Midwest Open Tournament, the fifth in this series having just been concluded at North Platte, Nebraska. The





Photo by N. V. De Arbeiderspers, Amsterdam

First great surprise of the International Team Tournament was Holland's tie with the Soviet Union in the Preliminaries: here Botvinnik and Smyslov (left) tied with Dr. Euwe and Donner respectively. Unzicker of West Germany (right) looks on.

victorious player who, as a Nebraskan, automatically became champion of his state when he registered a 5-1 top score, was Alexander Liepnieks of Lincoln. Edward Ireland of Omaha was second with  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ .

### North East Champ

The North Shore Invitational Tournament, a 6 man round robin, resulted in a 4-1 success for the former New Hampshire state champion, Orlando A. Lester. The veteran, Harlow Daly, tied Lester in game points but was relegated to second place on the S.-B. count. John Curdo of Lynn was third with  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ . The upset of the meet was Bartlett Gould's last-round victory over the high-ranking "A" player, Charles Sharp.

### Westward Ho!

Once again on the prowl, New Jersey's Log Cabin Chess Club has sent forth a skirmishing party to do battle with Western clubs while enjoying the grandeurs of the most scenic areas of the nation. The Cabineers were soundly trimmed by 1-4 when they tackled the tartars of the Chicago Chess and Checker Club, but snapped back with victories by  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ , 8-0 and 3-2 over Rapid City (S. D.), Butte, (Montana) and Missoula (Montana) respectively. Team members are Forry Laucks (captain), L. Coplin, H. Hesse, R. Houghton and Ted Miller.

### CALIFORNIA

Former U. S. champion Herman Steiner and a batch of other masters were among a record entry list of 81 who tried conclusions for state supremacy. Steiner was victorious with a score of  $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ , including

a critical win over Isaac Kashdan of Tujunga in the final round. Jim Schmitt of San Francisco distinguished himself in this fast company by placing second with 6-1. Third to sixth on S.-B. points with equal game scores of  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  were Valdemars Zemitis, Kashdan, Sven Almgren and Vladimir Pafnutieff in the order mentioned. Next, with 5-2 each, were Dr. Peter Lapien, Irving Rivise, Henry Gross, Eugene Levin, Larry Remlinger, Ray Martin and Jerald Slavich, who finished as listed on S.-B. totals.



Scratching Doesn't Help!

N. Cortlever was sole loser on the Dutch team when it tied its match with the USSR—but then there were few who prevailed against Bronstein's chess-play at that!

### LOUISIANA

Natchitoches was the scene of the Louisiana Chess Association Tournament, won by Fred Cummings of New Orleans with 5-1 and S.-B. weighting superior to that of W. T. Miller of Natchez, Mississippi, who matched Cummings' game score. First prize was a swivel top table mounted by a lucite chessboard together with a ceramic chess set fashioned by Kenner of the Natchitoches Chess Club.

Third place went to A. L. McAuley of New Orleans followed by W. Frank Gladney of Baton Rouge in fourth, each scoring  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  but the first-named forging ahead on tie-breaking points.

Twenty-five players took part.

### NEW JERSEY

With the fine score of  $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ , Walter Shipman of New York annexed first prize in the Swiss championship tourney of the New Jersey Chess Federation. Runner-up was another New Yorker, Peretz Miller, with 6-1, followed in third place by symphony violinist Ivan Romanenko of Plainfield,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ .

### NEW YORK

William Lombardy of New York City took top honors in the New York State Championship, held at Binghamton. At sixteen, he equalled the feats of George Kramer and Larry Evans who also won the state title at that sweet age. Lombardy's winning score was 7-2, representing 5 victories and 4 draws in a Swiss tourney of 32 players.

A tense duel developed in the final round between Lombardy and Florencio Campomanes. Needing but a draw to clinch the title, Lombardy had some anxious moments before he found a way to blunt his rival's attack and secure the coveted half point. Campomanes and E. Mednis played strongly to tie for second at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ , ahead of defending title-holder Jack Collins, former champion Elliot Hearst, A. Suchobek, A. E. Santasiere and Karl Burger, each 6-3. With the exception of Suchobek, who hails from Albany, all the players mentioned above are New Yorkers and Marshall Club members as well.

The experts' tournament was won by Erwin Sobin,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ . C. Hinaman came in second with 6-2.

### OHIO

Solkoff superiority and a 6-1 game score combined to win the state title for Frank Ferryman of Middletown. Also with 6-1 but scarcer Solkoff points, James Harkins of Shaker Heights and Rex Naylor of Columbus finished second and third respectively. William Pratt,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ , was fourth in the 47 player field.

In the Junior State Championship, M. Parvin tallied a 7-0 sweep. Tied for second and third were James Cochrane and Tim Anderson, each  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ .





**WALTER SHIPMAN**  
Winner of the New Jersey Open

### PENNSYLVANIA

Played at the unusually fast pace of 50 moves in two hours, the Swiss tourney for state supremacy, attended by 53 contestants, was captured by Joseph Shaffer of Philadelphia, 6-1. Second to third on weighted scores with  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  each were Charles Kalme, T. C. Gutekunst and Mahlon Cleaver respectively. The next 6 places on S.-B. records with 5-2 each were occupied by Saul Wachs, D. McClellan, V. Romanov, D. B. Hatch, M. S. Zitzman and R. R. Larsen in that order.

### WEST VIRGINIA

Youth was served again when 17 year old Donald Burdick of Huntington tallied  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  to pocket the West Virginia title and end the 6 year reign of defending champion Dr. Siegfried Werthammer, also of Huntington. The latter tied for second at 4-2 with Joseph Foucher and Charles Morgan, both of Charleston. Ten players participated.

In the Open, another 10 man tournament, veteran Rudd T. Neel of Huntington was successful with a score of  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ , followed by David Marples of South Charleston and Harry Sweeney of Charleston, each 4-2.

Howard Cartee of Huntington, of the same age as Burdick, made off with the Junior Championship by winning a round robin with 4 straight. Runner-up was John Randolph of Clarksburg, 3-1.

### LOCAL EVENTS

*California.* Hundreds of San Francisco chess players together with their cousins and their sisters and their aunts flocked to the Valley of the Moon festival at Sonoma. There they found a plethora of prizes offered for all sorts of events, including a junior trophy won by Eric Wick-

lander and a women's championship won by Mrs. M. Morrison. Solid enjoyment was the order of the day.

Premier honors in the title tourney of the Reti Chess Club in San Francisco were gained by Fred M. Leddy, with Dr. L. Kir-off taking second place and Dr. B. N. Daniloff third.

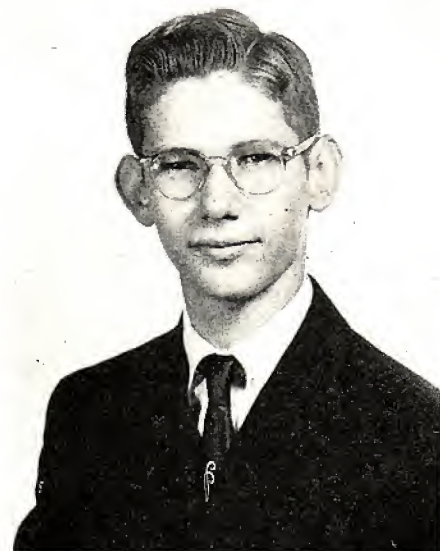
In the San Francisco Recreation and Park Department's third annual competition, 85 boys and girls ranging in years from 6 to 19 took part in a dozen events organized according to sex and age. George Koltanowski was director.

The North American Aviation Chess Club in Los Angeles staged a 30 player Swiss tourney in which M. C. Ek emerged first on S.-B. points, ahead of J. C. Gysbers, J. Wiener and F. Rosen, all  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ .

A knockout tourney was conducted by the San Gabriel Valley Chess Club at the Covina City Park. Lowell Hulbirt of Covina, club president, won the senior division, with Larry Ferguson of West Covina as runner-up.

*Connecticut.* Tallying  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ , James Bolton took possession of the New Haven city title by  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ . He lost only to Edmund E. Hand, who scored 5-2 in second place.

*District of Columbia.* Donald H. Mugridge won the Tenth Annual Championship Tournament of the Washington Chess Di-



**DONALD BURDICK**  
West Virginia Champion

van with an 8-1 score. Considerably out-distanced were R. Chauvenet,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ , and S. Naidel and E. Knapp, each 6-3.

*New York.* Mathew DeLieto, co-champion of the London Terrace Chess Club and member of the Marshall Chess Club's up-

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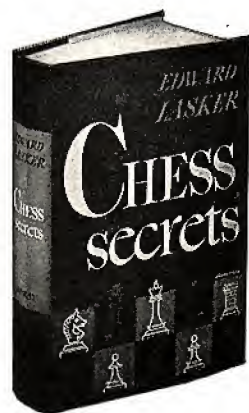
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**Utah.** The sudden death of Hermann A. Dittmann, known in Utah as "Mr. Chess," deprives not only the intermountain states but the entire world of a unique, colorful chess personality. Dittmann was a master wood carver who specialized in fashioning chess sets and trophies of rare woods and superb craftsmanship. Among his masterpieces is the cup ordered by FIDE for world championship play and now held by Botvinnik. Dittmann's chess enthusiasm was by no means confined to his craft but extended to informal chess bouts, organizational work on behalf of Utah chess and love of chess literature as shown by his large library of chess books and complete sets of bound volumes of every chess magazine published in the English language throughout the world. This collection is being presented to the Salt Lake Public Library by his widow, Mrs. Dittmann.

**Vermont.** A 6 player round robin with an international flavor took place at Bennington College, Bennington. David Freundlich of New York scored a 5-0 sweep, followed by E. Leinonen of Finland, 4-1.

**Washington.** Ivars Dalbergs of Portland gained top honors in the 1954 Seattle Seafair Open Tournament, a 20 player Swiss. His game score of  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  was matched by Ted Warner of Seattle but S.B. totals put Dalbergs ahead. Third to eighth on S.B. points with equal game scores of 4-2 were C. Joachim, C. Rosburg, R. Vellias, O. W. Manney, Dan Wade and R. Edberg in the order listed. Of these six, only Edberg, a Yakima man, did not represent Seattle. Conducted concurrently with the Seafair Open was a 4 round knockout for the Seattle city championship which went to Rosburg with  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Pasco and Milton-Freewater tied in a 10 board, double-round encounter. Spencer, Arbogast and Switzer (by forfeiture) scored a brace of points each for Pasco, while Dr. Baumwell, O. Trouurat and O. Saager turned in a dual victory apiece for Milton-Freewater.

## CANADA

### Quebec

In the 1954 Premier Reserves played to determine two qualifiers for next year's Montreal city championship, J. Engel made a perfect 5-0 score, while K. Paulus narrowly succeeded in gaining second place with 3-2 and a slight S.B. superiority.

The Latvian Chess Club championship in Montreal was won by D. Rubenis with a score of 23-3. One point behind in second place was E. Hemmelis.



COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S.  
AND CANADA

Abbreviations—SS Tmt: Swiss System Tournament (in 1st round entries paired by lot or selection; in subsequent rounds players with similar scores paired). RR Tmt: Round Robin Tournament (each man plays every other man). KO Tmt: Knock-out Tournament (losers or low scorers eliminated). \$\$: Cash prizes. EF: Entry fee. CC: Chess Club. CF: Chess Federation. CA: Chess Association. CL: Chess League.

#### New Jersey—November 25-28

Eastern States Open at Log Cabin Chess Club, 30 Collamore Terrace, West Orange, New Jersey: 7rd SS Tmt, Hans Kmoch referee: EF \$5 plus \$5 forfeit fee and USCF membership required: Juniors \$2 & \$5 ff. \$\$ from \$150: write to Log Cabin C. C.

#### Wisconsin—November 26-28

North-Central Open (changed from Wisconsin State Open) at Hotel Wisconsin in Milwaukee: EF \$7 plus \$1 rating fee; \$\$ guaranteed total of \$250, minimum \$100 for 1st. 50 moves in 2 hours. Open to all. Write to Arpad Elo, 3935 North Fiebrantz Drive, Rt. 12, Milwaukee 10, Wisconsin.

#### Missouri—November 26-28

Missouri Open Championship at Downtown YMCA, 1528 Locust St., St. Louis. Open to all USCF members: 6 rd SS Tmt: EF \$7.00; guaranteed prizes: 1st, \$125; 2d, \$60 and 3d, \$30. Entries close 2 P. M. Nov. 26. Write to N. W. Gilbert, 507 North Central Av., University City 5, Missouri.

#### Kansas—November 26-28

Fifth Annual Wichita Open at the Central YMCA, 1st Av. at Emporia, Wichita: 6 rd SS Tmt open to all: \$100 guaranteed for 1st prize, trophies: EF \$5 plus \$1 USCF rating fee: entries close 7 P. M. Nov. 26: write to J. H. McGuire, 717 Lexington Road, Wichita 17, Kansas.

For benefit of our readers, these items are printed if reported by authorized officials at least two months in advance.



Photo by Barney Peterson

Major General William F. Dean (left), Mrs. Lois McVeigh, Secretary of Sonoma Valley Chamber of Commerce, H. A. Whitehead, donator of the trophy, and George Koltanowski inspect the Gen. Dean trophy for the Valley of the Moon chess festival (see p. 293).



# Chess Caviar

## Belgium

Figuring in an item that probably belongs in the category of the pitcher traveling once too often to the well, O'Kelly de Galway's stranglehold on the Belgian championship has finally been broken. The new titleholder, at least for the current year, is Gobert, who owes his success mostly to O'Kelly's unexpected stumble against an unknown. The former kingpin, however, was tied with Dunkelblum for second place.

## Great Britain

L. W. Barden and A. Phillips, each 8½-1½, tied for first in the British championship at the Nottingham Congress. Also scoring 8½-1½, Dr. J. A. Seitz of West Germany won the premier tournament. In the British women's championship, held concurrently with the men's, Mrs. R. M. Bruce was victorious.

The individual championship of the British Universities Chess Association went to D. E. Lloyd of Cambridge University with 7½-2½.

Easily overcoming all opposition, the English team had no trouble retaining the Glorney Cup in the Boys' Team Championship. The team from Ireland came in a good second.

A team of 11 English juniors toured Holland and played a number of matches against their Dutch contemporaries, winning every one.

## Ireland

The new champion is T. Kelly of Leinster, 7-1, superseding E. N. Mulcahy, 6½-2½.

## Pakistan

The resurgence of Sultan Khan, "the mysterious chess genius from the Punjab," is reported by the *Australian Chess World*. He is to compete with the four top players of a tournament now being concluded in Pakistan.

## Scotland

Scoring 8½-2½, P. B. Anderson of Glasgow nosed out N. A. Perkins of London, 8-3, to win the Scottish title.

## Soviet Union

High scorer in Moscow was Soloviev, 9½-4½.

## Tasmania

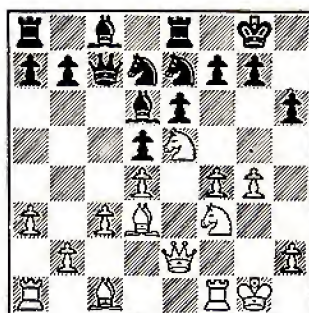
A round robin for the Tasmanian championship was annexed by Otto Weber with a perfect 7-0. Runner-up with a 2 point deficit was K. Reintals.

## MICHIGAN CHAMPIONSHIP, 1950

The Colle System is still a powerful attacking weapon, as this pretty game proves.

### COLLE SYSTEM

L. Stolzenberg		S. Allerton
White		Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	8 P-QR3 P×P?
2 N-KB3	P-K3	9 KPxP Q-B2
3 P-K3	P-Q4	10 Q-K2 R-K1
4 B-Q3	B-K2	11 N-K5 B-Q3
5 QN-Q2	P-B4	12 P-KB4 N-K2
6 P-B3	O-O	13 N/2-B3
7 O-O	N-B3	P-KR3?
		14 P-KN4! N-Q2



15 N×P!!	K×N	18 Q×P†	K-R1
16 N-N5†!!	P×N	19 Q-B7	B×P†
17 P×P§	K-N1	20 K-R1	Resigns

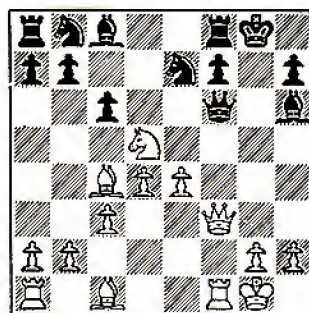
If 20 . . . R-B1, 21 Q-R5† forces mate.

## VIENNA, 1903

A paradoxical win by Marshall—he triumphs in a Muzio by exchanging Queens!

### MUZIO GAMBIT

F. J. Marshall		G. Maroczy
1 P-K4	P-K4	7 N×P P-QB3?
2 P-KB4	P×P	8 N×P Q-B3
3 N-KB3	P-KN4	9 P-B3 B-R3
4 B-B4	P-N5	10 P-Q4 N-K2
5 N-B3	P×N	11 O-O O-O
6 Q×P	P-Q4	12 N-Q5! . . .



12 . . .	N×N	14 B×B	QN-Q2
13 Q×Q	N×Q	15 B×R	K×B
		16 P-K5	Resigns

For, after 16 . . . N-Q4, 17 P-K6 is too strong.

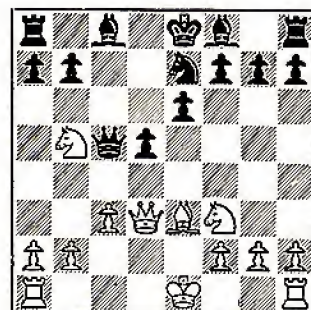
† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

## ILFORD, 1951

White's dashing Knight play is too much for Black.

### FRENCH DEFENSE

P. S. Milner Barry		A. H. Trott
1 P-K4	P-K3	6 B-Q3 KN-K2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	7 P×P Q-B2
3 P-K5	P-QB4	8 N-R3 N×P
4 P-QB3	N-QB3	9 N-QN5 N×B†
5 N-B3	Q-N3	10 Q×N Q×BP
		11 B-K3 . . .



Now Black realizes that, on 11 . . . Q-B3, 12 N-K5 wins the Queen!

11 . . .	P-Q5	14 N-Q6†	K-Q1
12 B×P	Q-B3	15 B-N6†!	
13 N-K5!	Q×P		Resigns

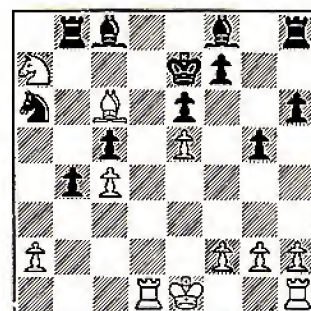
After 15 . . . P×B, White has a two-move mate.

## VIENNA, 1922

A grandmaster snatches the Queen Knight Pawn!

### BLUMENFELD COUNTER GAMBIT

E. Gruenfeld		E. Bogolyubov
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	9 P-K4 Q×P?
2 N-KB3	P-K3	10 B-Q3 Q-B3
3 P-B4	P-B4	11 P-K5 Q-Q1
4 P-Q5	P-QN4	12 P×P QP×P
5 B-N5	P-KR3	13 B-K4! Q×Q†
6 B×N	Q×B	14 R×Q QR-N1
7 N-B3	P-N5	15 B-B6†! K-K2
8 N-QN5	N-R3	16 N×P P-N4



White's next move leaves Black defenseless.

17 B-N5!	B-KN2
18 N-B6†	K-B1
19 R-B8 mate	

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# END-GAME OF THE MONTH

by DR. MAX EUWE

Former World Champion

## THE THEMES

THE MAJOR THEME of this remarkably thorough end-game study is White's winning chances against that drawing bugaboo, Bishops of opposite colors. As for the themes subsidiary to this one, Dr. Euwe's own summations, particularly those after the first, second and fifth diagrams, are so apt and develop so logically with the progress of the game that we feel we do best to refer the reader to them.—Ed.

## END-GAME 8

Championship of the Netherlands

Amsterdam, 1954

### FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME

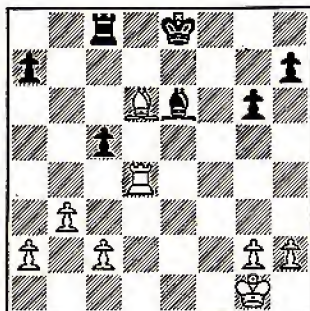
N. Cortiever

J. Barendregt

White

Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	12 PxP	PxP
2 N-KB3	N-KB3	13 Q-K2	P-N3
3 N-B3	N-B3	14 QxP	QxQ
4 P-Q4	PxP	15 RxQ†	K-Q1
5 NxP	NxP	16 B-B4	B-QB4
6 QNxN	Q-K2	17 R-Q1	R-K1
7 P-KB3	P-Q4	18 RxR†	KxR
8 B-QN5	B-Q2	19 BxP	B-K3
9 BxN	PxB	20 P-QN3	R-B1
10 O-O	PxN	21 B-Q6	BxN†
11 R-K1	P-KB4	22 RxB	P-B4



Bishops of opposite color, but at least the Rooks are still on the board, and so the winning chances for the stronger side are considerably enhanced. Expressed in numbers, the winning-drawing proportion is 3 to 7; but with the Rooks, the ratio is exactly reversed.

Other characteristics which favor the stronger side are:

1) Freedom of movement for the attacking King, possibilities for invading the hostile position, which applies to the end-game in general;

2) Complications on both wings, especially applicable if not essential when the Bishops of opposite color only are present;

3) Vulnerability of one or more of the enemy Pawns, which especially is the case in the present end-game.

In view of the last point, it is clear that White must prevent the further advance of Black's Bishop Pawn. After 23 R-Q1, P-B5, for instance, a draw soon becomes an accomplished fact. White

must therefore force through P-B4 himself. Yet he cannot do this simply by 23 R-KR4, P-KR4 24 P-B4 because of the surprising 24 ... B-N5! (threatening 25 ... P-N4) 25 B-B4, R-Q1 26 P-KR3, R-Q8† 27 K-R2, B-B4 with all sorts of chances for Black.

Hence, there is nothing left but the continuation in the game.

23 R-QR4!

White gains time for blocking Black's Bishop Pawn by the threat on his Queen Rook Pawn.

23 ...

R-B3

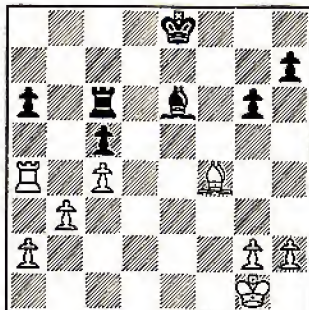
Thanks to this tempo, Black can save that Rook Pawn.

24 B-B4

P-QR3

25 P-B4

...



White has realized his first objective. The remarkable thing about his process, however, is that he has done so by incurring what seems to be a most serious handicap: the shut-in condition of his Rook. True, Black can make no serious attempt to capture that Rook. But White, on the other hand, can free it only by the expedient of eliminating Black's Bishop Pawn.

That is the problem which White now faces, and it does not look as though he can solve it in a satisfactory manner. For P-QN4, at one time or another, must cost White his Bishop Pawn, and even the isolation of that Pawn in itself scuttles White's chances of winning. Hence, the only possibility lies in the capture of Black's Bishop Pawn.

To capture that Pawn, White must attack it more often than it can be defended. He can bring about the following setups: White: R on QR5, B on K3; Black: K on Q3, R on QB3; or White: R on QR5, B on KB3; Black: K on QN3, R on

QB3. But, in either case, the Black defense is adequate. So White's King must somehow play a role. But how?

Let us therefore permit the players first to have their say.

25 ... K-Q2 27 B-K3 K-Q3  
26 R-R5 B-B4 28 K-B2 P-R4

Since, in some variations to arise later, the unguarded state of Black's KN3 becomes a pertinent factor, it is important to note here that (28) ... P-R4 is unavoidable, in the long run. As soon, in fact, as White's King arrives at KN5, the capture of Black's King Rook Pawn (at R2) is threatened, by K-KR6 in conjunction with B-N5. For Black's King and Rook, both committed to the defense of his Bishop and Queen Rook Pawns, will be unable to aid the defense of the King Rook Pawn. (A vivid demonstration of the import of Characteristic 3 listed after the first diagram.)

29 P-N3

B-N8

30 K-K2

B-B4

31 K-Q2

B-N5

For the time being, both engage in a rather pointless bit of wood-shifting: probing the terrain. But possibly also diversional maneuvering.

32 K-B3

B-K3

But this Black move thoroughly deters White from any future intent of forcing his Queen Knight Pawn through: his Bishop Pawn falls after 33 P-QN4? PxP†.

33 K-Q3

B-B4†

35 K-B2

B-B4

34 K-K2

B-N5†

36 B-B4†

K-Q2

37 B-K5? ...

White lifts the pressure on QB5 and by so doing enables Black to undertake a counter-attack which causes his chances for drawing to rise significantly.

37 ...

K-B1

38 B-B4

...

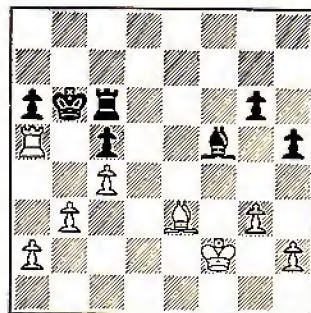
White's Bishop hurriedly resumes its former post but is already too late.

38 ...

K-N2

39 B-K3

K-N3



Now 40 RxBP, RxR 41 P-QN4 does not work because of 41 ... B-K3. Black then wins the Bishop Pawn and secures a matter-of-fact draw. 40 P-QN4, moreover, is impractical in view of 40 ... B-Q6,

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



likewise compensating Bishop Pawn for Bishop Pawn. So the White Rook is forced to retreat.

40 R-R3 K-B2?

Time pressure! It is clear, true enough, that 40 . . . P-R4? fails against 41 B-Q2. But Black's text move definitely is not necessary.

He probably feared (41) P-QN4, but he can, for the present, prevent that advance with 40 . . . B-Q6. If White thereupon prepares to approach with his King, Black's Rook goes into action: 41 K-K1, R-K3 42 K-Q2, B-B8, and soon there remains nothing for White but P-QN4, again swapping Pawn for Pawn and bringing the draw much closer.

The text move soon reinstates the former situation: Black's King tied down at Q3; White's free as a bird.

41 P-R4 . . . .

Better is 41 K-K2, to forestall . . . B-Q6, plus . . . K-QN3.

41 . . . . B-K5

42 K-K2 . . . .

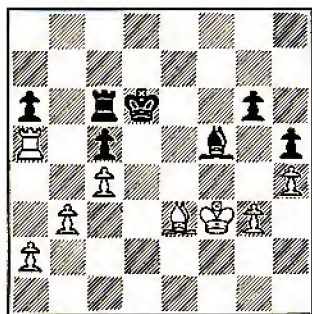
Now . . . B-Q6 is ruled out, and so, too, . . . K-QN3 (as then White has the resource of P-QN4).

42 . . . . B-B4

43 R-R5 K-Q3

43 . . . K-N3 fails against 44 P-QN4, as 44 . . . B-K3 is met by 45 K-Q3.

44 K-B3 . . . .



White could also have reached this position by his 36th move. So it is evident that the Queen-side intermezzo was entirely superfluous. Meanwhile it is not at all clear as yet, just what White aims at with the King's march which follows.

44 . . . . B-B7

45 K-B4 B-N8

Black must stall. He can play the Bishop only.

46 P-KN4! . . . .

Ultimately, the exchange thus initiated serves to extend the KN3-Q6 diagonal, whereby White's Bishop can deliver checks at more than one square.

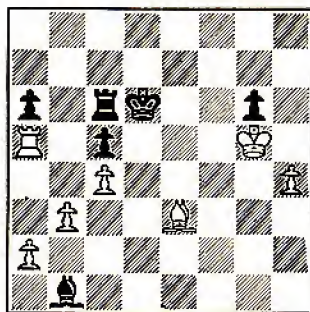
46 . . . . PxP

Upon 46 . . . B-Q6, there follows 47 K-N5, and Black virtually must submit to 47 . . . B-K7 48 KxP, BxNP (not 48 . . . PxP 49 P-R5! etc.) 49 K-B6 after which the position is much like that after move 51 in the actual game. The sole differences are in the positions of the Bishops, and the reader can readily verify that White can also win in this position after seeing our subsequent comments.

47 KxP B-B4†

48 K-N5

B-N8



The crucial position. White's plans assume more substantial patterns: to gain K5 for his King, whereby Black's King will no longer be able to protect its Bishop Pawn.

In its simplest form, White's plan is K-B6, B-B4†, K-K5 and B-K3, winning the Bishop Pawn. For the moment, however, a tactical rejoinder exists: 49 K-B6, K-Q2§ 50 K-K5, R-K3† 51 K-B4, R-K5†.

From this, it is seen that White's Bishop is not posted to advantage as of now. Also, we now sense the reason for White's 46th move—as well as for his next one.

49 B-B2

B-Q6

Now the effectuation of White's plans meets with other objections: 50 K-B6, K-B2§ 51 K-K5, and White's Bishop Pawn falls if 52 P-N4.

50 B-N1! . . . .

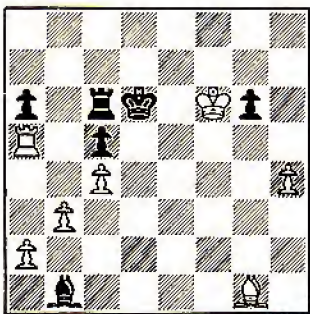
Nothing more than a tempo move. Black's Bishop stands at a crossing: on the one hand, it is important to keep White's Bishop Pawn under attack as just indicated; on the other, the Bishop must guard its Knight Pawn (compare the comments to Black's 28th move).

50 . . . .

B-N8

Black suffers from a species of zugzwang. He cannot give up the Knight Pawn. So he foregoes the attack on White's Bishop Pawn.

51 K-B6! . . . .



It is all over. Black now has his choice between two losing variations:

- 1) 51 . . . K-B2§ 52 K-K5, K-N3 53 P-N4! B-Q6 54 BxP† and 55 K-Q4;
- 2) 51 . . . B-Q6 as in the game.

51 . . . .

B-Q6

52 B-R2† . . . .

Here at last the original plan.

52 . . . .

K-Q2§

53 K-K5

K-B2

Black realizes that to allow 54 B-N1 plus 55 BxP is altogether hopeless.

54 K-Q5§ . . . .

A series of discovered checks with the Kings. At this point, 54 B-N1, K-N3 55 P-N4 fails as before since White's Bishop Pawn falls. On the other hand, the continuation chosen would also have been fruitless if Black's Bishop now stood at N8.

54 . . . .

K-N3

55 RxRP†! . . . .

The final finesse.

55 . . . .

KxR

57 KxP

BxP

56 KxR

B-N8

58 P-N4 . . . .

White has won and preserved a two-Pawn lead and secures the game with ease.

58 . . . .

K-N2

62 P-B6†

K-R1

59 P-N5

B-N8

63 K-B5

B-N7

60 K-N4

B-K5

64 P-N6

BxP

61 P-B5

B-B6

65 KxB

P-N4

66 P-N7† Resigns

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# FROM MY CHESS MEMOIRS

By Dr. Savielly G. Tartakover

OUR ESTEEMED ASSOCIATE now in his sixty-eighth year has set down some recollections of a long chess career. Of such writing, he has noted jestingly: "I do not know whether my memoirs will outlive me or whether I will outlive these memoirs."

Both reflect a high degree of originality and of keen joy of living. May they both be with us for many years.—Ed.

## 9 END-GAME STUDIES

### Part I

The well known French chess master and author, Andre Cheron, begins his Manual of Chess, which is very popular in France, with the study of the end-game. Thereafter, he proceeds to take up openings and middle game. This paradoxical order has certain arguments in its favor.

1) Logically, one moves from the simple to the complex. No one will deny that the end-game field with reduced forces appears simpler than the other phases.

2) End-games often can be played with geometric precision. Hence it is easy to formulate general principles possible for the student to grasp.

3) The knowledge which the student gains from the standard endings, mating with King and Rook against King, the opposition in King and Pawn against King, for example, down to mating with King, Bishop and Knight against King, give the beginner confidence and precision in handling the pieces. Otherwise, even in simple endings which he has reached, he might move blindly and without purpose. And he would lack, moreover, that thorough comprehension of the powers of the pieces throughout the game which end-game study best imparts.

A keen contemporary of Dr. Emanuel Lasker once said: "For him, the game begins on the 70th move." This witticism is of course a mere figure of speech. More aptly, it might be stated that, for Lasker, the end-game begins on the 5th move!

Such was his conduct of the game vs. Dr. Tarrasch in their first match in Munich, 1908: 1 P-K4, P-K4 2 N-KB3, N-QB3 3 B-N5, P-QR3 4 BxN, QPxB 5 P-Q4, PxP 6 QxP, QxQ 7 NxQ. His goal is already clear: to make effective his Pawn majority on the King-side, as his opponent's on the Queen-side is impaired by the doubled Pawn. In the final ending of Kings and Pawns, he accomplished his purpose, though it required 60 moves to do so.

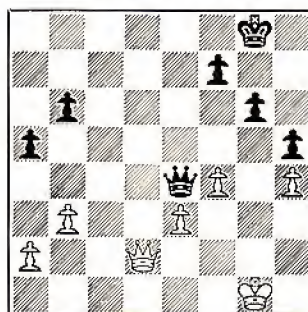
Once I heard a discussion by several chess masters of the question: Who is the greatest end-game player of modern times?

"Rubinstein!" said one, and he illustrated his point by bringing forth a number of wonderful Rook endings of that great master. "Maroczy!" asserted another, pointing out several artistic Queen

endings, which rank higher, as a hostile Queen can offer much keener opposition.

As a result of this talk, I was reminded of the two endings which follow—each instructive—from my own tournament games.

### The Radiant Queen



Boris Kostich

White

Tartakover

Black

Here, after White's 39th move in a tournament at Bartfeld, 1926, Black has a clear advantage because of the central post of his Queen. Can this static advantage be converted into a dynamic win?

39 . . . . Q-K2

Protecting his Queen square and threatening the Pawn at R4.

40 Q-K1 P-QN4!

The advance of the Pawn mass. 41 QxP, QxP† is clearly bad for White.

41 K-R2 P-R5

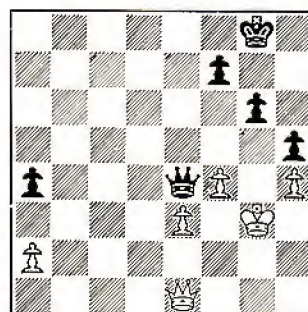
Suddenly, the battle rages at the extreme Queen's wing.

42 PxP PxP

43 K-N3 . . . .

Apparently, White has now safely consolidated his position.

43 . . . . Q-K5



DR. SAVIELLY G. TARTAKOVER

By comparison with the original position, however, Black has increased the number of vulnerable points in the hostile camp.

44 P-R3 . . . .

Here this little Pawn hopes to be less exposed (e.g., if 44 Q-B3, Q-K3!).

44 . . . . Q-K3

45 Q-K2 . . . .

If 45 K-B3, Black wins a Pawn by 45 . . . Q-K2: e.g., 46 Q-B3, QxKRP 47 Q-B8†, K-N2! 48 Q-Q7 (48 Q-B3†, Q-B3), Q-KR8† 49 K-B2, Q-K5, etc.

45 . . . . Q-N6

The end is near.

46 P-B5 . . . .

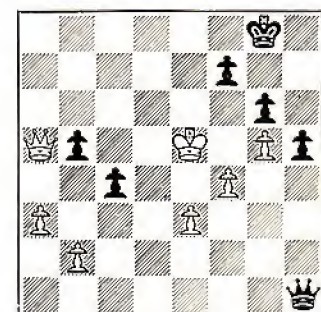
Desperation.

46 . . . . QxP

47 PxP Q-Q3†

Resigns

### The Last Act



Ernst Gruenfeld

White

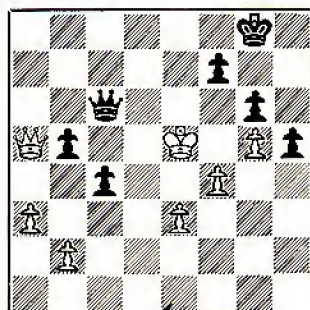
Tartakover

Black

Here, after White's 36th move, he has the threat of perpetual check with 37 Q-Q8†, K-N2 (37 . . . K-R2? 38 Q-Q7!) 38 Q-B6†, K-N1 39 Q-Q8†, etc.



From this post, Black's Queen dominates the entire scene, particularly (for defense) KB3 and (for offense) the long diagonal, QR1-KR8.



37 Q-R7

White cannot remain passive: e.g., 37 Q-K1, Q-B4† 38 K-K4, Q-B4† 39 K-Q4 (39 K-B3, Q-R6† \*), Q-B7, and White must give up material.

37 Q-Q8† is equally unsatisfactory: 37 . . . K-N2 38 Q-B6†, QxQ† 39 PxQ†, K-R3! 40 K-K4, P-N4! 41 PxP†, KxP and Black wins easily.

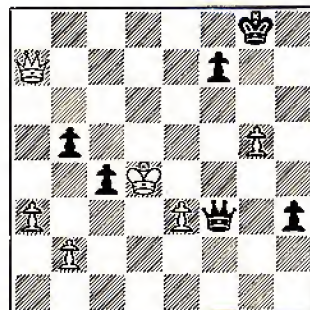
37 . . . . . P-R5  
38 P-B5 . . . . .

I call White's last move, "The last Hope," in my book, *My Best Games of Chess*. White has not time to prepare for this move by 38 P-K4 as Black can then counter with 38 . . . Q-K3† 39 K-Q4, P-R6, etc.

38 . . . . . PxP  
Necessary.

39 KxP Q-B6†  
40 K-K5 P-R6  
41 K-Q4 . . . . .

White releases his Queen from defending his King Pawn and apparently also stops the advance of Black's passed Pawn (41 . . . P-R7 42 Q-N8† and 43 QxRP).



41 . . . . . Q-N5†

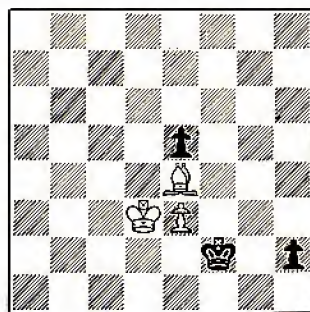
The winning resource.

42 K-B3 QxP  
Resigns

This decision indicates that Gruenfeld, who resigns either out of courtesy or collapse, should have remembered my own maxim: One never saves a game by resigning. There still remains: 43 Q-N8†, K-R2 44 K-Q4, Q-R5† (44 . . . Q-B3† 45 K-B5, QxP 46 Q-B4 still is troublesome) 45 K-B3, P-R7 46 Q-N7, P-R8(Q) 47 QxP†, and a series of checks which nonetheless would have availed nothing.

\* Black wins the Queen Knight Pawn, or the ending if White permits swap of Queens.

## A Piece without Victory



Victor Kahn

White

Tartakover

Black

Another sort of instructive story follows from this end-game, played at Paris, 1932: Black to move.

1 . . . . . K-B8

Black must give the White King no move. Actually, if 1 . . . K-N6? White wins easily with 2 K-K2.

Another instructive way to lose is 1 . . . K-N8? 2 K-K2, P-R8(Q) 3 BxQ, KxB 4 K-B3, K-N8 (White wins after 4 . . . K-R7 5 K-K4 and 6 KxP) 5 P-K4! (not 5 K-K4, K-B7 nor even 5 K-N4, K-B7 6 P-K4, K-K6 7 K-B5, K-Q5!). K-B8 6 K-N4, K-K7 7 K-B5 and 8 KxP.

2 B-B3 . . . . .

White gains nothing by 2 B-R1 or 2 B-Q5 as the advance of his Pawn remains barred.

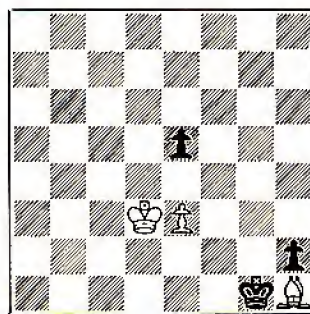
2 . . . . . K-B7  
3 K-K4 K-N6

Black's King cannot remain close to the hostile Pawn, but it can keep in contact with the opposing Bishop. 3 . . . K-N8, however, is a mistake because of 4 KxP, K-B7 5 K-B4 with smooth sailing for White.

4 B-R1 K-B7

Now Black's King grips the White Pawn, holding back White's King.

5 K-Q3 K-N8!



Drawn

Even the quiet 5 . . . K-B8 suffices; for if 6 P-K4, Black has 6 . . . K-N8 7 B-B3, K-B7! 8 B-R1, K-N8, drawing by repetition of moves or, after 9 K-K2, KxB 10 K-B2, by stalemate.

The value of learning end-games can not be overstressed. To the good doctor's points, we may add that, even though one may be able to win a given end-game after it is reached, he often needs to know in middle game that play to reach that ending secures a win.—Ed.

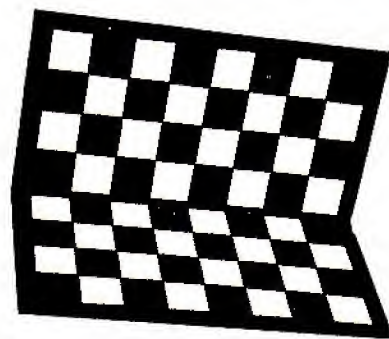
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# Spotlight on Openings

## THE ULTRA MODERN IN OPENINGS

**T**HE PERIOD of chess-playing up to the start of World War I, we may now consider its Victorian Era. Its strategy was dominated by the precept that advantage is achieved by physical occupation of the important (specifically, the center) squares. The rather dogmatic openings of the time fell in with this outlook. The set-up was rigid; the attack, heroic.

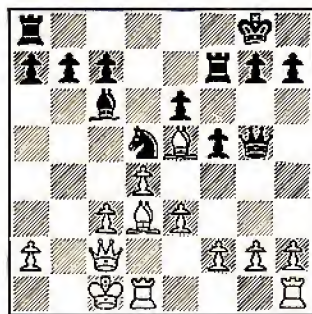
The "Hypermoderns" of period between 1918 and 1939 changed the familiar script. From occupation of squares, they changed to spheres of influence, with the fianchetto as the principal pattern. From rigidity of position, they changed to mobility and elasticity.

The Ultra Moderns of 1945 onwards have transformed the lessons of the past into superb technique. From the onset, they keep the position maneuverable and fluid. Therefore, they do not commit themselves too early to a plan easily discernible to the opponent. And they take the initiative only—but resolutely!—when it becomes purposeful. In this shifting battle for space, the distinction between White and Black recedes; the initial half-tempo loses importance. Consequently, White often plays a "passive" Black stratagem, a "defense in reverse" or "*with a move in hand.*"

In line with such thinking, the Ultra Moderns are ever ready to change their strategy, to *transpose* from opening to opening, and very abruptly. But by no means does their game suffer in aggressive possibilities. Their uninhibited style requires strenuous attention and constant reappraisal of the position; for any and every move may suddenly change the whole aspect. As an outcome of this approach, the game has gained in forcefulness.

These characteristics require some illustration. So starting in random order with this last rule, here are recent examples of Forceful Chess.

**OUR FIRST POSITION** is one typical of creative perception. It is from the game, Teichmann—Tchigorin, Cambridge Springs, 1904.



Here Black's move is, to say the least, unconventional!

PCO references are to location of like openings in *Practical Chess Openings*; MCO, in *Modern Chess Openings*, 8th edition.

15 . . .

P-QN4

Since apprenticeship, we learned not to break up our Pawn chains. Black's move leaves his Queen Bishop Pawn hopelessly backward and exposed to attack by White's Bishop on K5. It puts his Queen Knight Pawn on a white square obstructing his own Bishop and into the firing line of White's King Bishop. Surely, no advanced student of chess would think of flouting all the maxims in the textbook!

Tchigorin, however, was no apprentice! After his unprejudiced 15 . . . P-QN4! there followed 16 KR-N1, Q-K2 17 QR-B1, Q-R6† 18 K-Q2, P-N5 19 P-QB4, B-R5, and, miraculously, all Black's men are posed for the kill.

**AN EXAMPLE**, more recent and not so removed from the opening phase, is the following, taken from the second match game, Botvinnik—Smyslov, 1954.

## NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Botvinnik

White

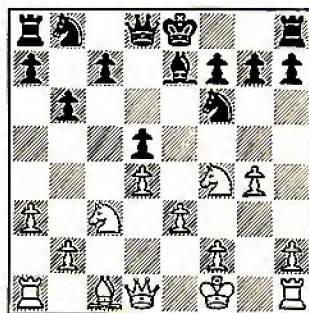
1 P-Q4 N-KB3  
2 P-QB4 P-K3  
3 N-QB3 B-N5  
4 P-K3 P-QN3  
5 KN-K2 B-R3

6 P-QR3  
7 N-B4  
8 P×P  
9 K×B  
10 P-KN4!

Smyslov

Black

B-K2  
P-Q4  
B×B  
P×P  
....



White's extraordinary tenth move exemplifies present-day chess-action. It combines precaution (namely, a loophole for the King) with vigorous attack and allows White's King Rook a variety of scope. There is no need for White to "develop" early and aimlessly. He seizes the initiative with the minimum of material and without losing the option of posting his pieces to best advantage later.

Black replied with 10 . . . P-B3 and drifted into an inferior game. 10 . . . P-KN4 11 N-Q3, P-KR4 is a better matching in energy and pattern.

**AGAIN**, here is a powerful surprise, sprung in the early stages of a game in the USCF "Open," New Orleans, 1954.

## QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Pomar

White

1 P-Q4 N-KB3  
2 P-QB4 P-K3  
3 N-KB3 P-QN3

Rossolimo

Black

4 P-KN3 B-N2  
5 B-N2 B-K2  
6 O-O O-O

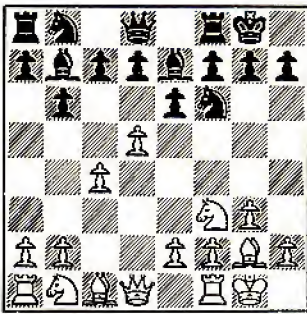
This is a well known "book" line in an opening which is often judged to be somewhat tame. Among the prominent choices so far considered, MCO (pp 118-119) points to 7 N-B3, 7 Q-B2 or 7 P-N3.

7 P-Q5!

After decades of such usage, Pomar dares what seems like a Pawn sacrifice. It constitutes an innovation.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.





The only consequent way to "throttle" White's energy and possibly to digest the offered Pawn is 7... Pxp, with the forced reply 8 N-Q4.

Rossolimo did play so and returned the Pawn with 8... N-B3 9 Pxp, NxN 10 QxN, B-B4. He developed counter-chances, after 11 Q-Q3, with... P-QR4 and... B-R3. After 11 Q-Q2! however, White has good prospects: e.g., 11... R-K1 12 N-B3, followed by P-K4 and fianchettoing the Queen Bishop.

Another plan is 8... P-B4 9 N-B5, R-K1 10 N-B3! and again White stands well. (10 Pxp, P-Q3 11 N-B3, P-QR3 allows Black to develop a Queen-side attack.)

Also suspicious looks 8... N-K5 9 N-QB3, NxN 10 PxN, B-KB3 11 B-B4 (11 Pxp, N-R3!), N-R3 12 N-N5.

Finally, if Black evades the issue by 7... Q-B1, then 8 N-B3 and 9 P-K4 is White's logical course. And, likewise, if 7... N-R3, then 8 N-B3, N-B4 9 N-Q4.

Probably best for Black is 7... P-Q3. A likely follow-up is 8 N-B3, P-K4 9 P-K4, P-QR4 10 N-KR4, P-N3 11 P-B4, N-B4 with a good game.

ANOTHER INSTANCE follows, which is related to the same category but which also shows the importance of choosing the correct timing. It thus takes us nearer to the next rule with which we shall deal: the art of transposition.

The setting here is familiar.

#### TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

1 P-K4 P-K4 3 B-B4 N-B3  
2 N-KB3 N-QB3 4 N-N5 P-Q4  
5 Pxp P-QN4?!



FOR the Kevitz System, Mr. Korn has submitted a correction for Part I, Variation 3C (b), page 241, August issue.

Instead of "or... 5 B-B4, B-N5† 6 P-B3, B-B4," the line should run: 6... B-Q3 7 P-K5, Q-K2 8 Q-K2 (8 N-K2? BxP!), B-B4 with a good game for Black.

6... B-B4 is actually unfavorable for Black, and the correct line is an important resource.

Black's last, courageous, outflanking move was introduced by Olaf Ulvestad more than a decade ago and is given in MCO (p. 301). A safe reply is 6 B-N3, N-Q5 7 O-O. A wild scramble ensues after something like 7 P-Q6, NxB 8 Pxp, Q-Q4.

6 B-B1

....

A. S. Pinkus' "ultra modern" reply returns the Bishop to its original square! (MCO: p. 306). Black has sufficient resources, however, after either 6... NxP or 6... B-KN5. He also retains a good attack after the text.

6....

N-Q5

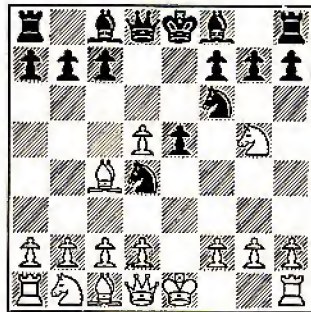
7 P-QB3

....

It may continue: 7... P-KR3 8 PxN, PxN 9 Pxp, NxP 10 Bxp†, B-Q2 11 BxB†, QxB 12 P-Q4, B-N5† 13 B-Q2, BxB† 14 NxB, R-R5! 15 O-O, O-O-O.

This last sequence is identical with Fritz' variation, arising after 1 P-K4, P-K4 2 N-KB3, N-QB3 3 B-B4, N-B3 4 N-N5, P-Q4 5 Pxp, N-Q5.

Now, however, we may observe a practical value of transposition.



Here 6 P-QB3, P-N4 7 B-B1 reverts to the sequence discussed. We can now repeat again 7... P-KR3 or we may branch off with 7... NxP 8 N-K4, N-K3! 9 Bxp†, B-Q2 10 Q-R4, N/3-B5 with equality.

In the Fritz' sequence of moves, however, White can play aggressively (instead of 6 P-QB3).

6 P-Q6

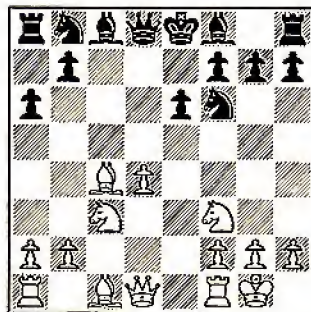
QxP

7 Bxp†

....

The continuation favors White (MCO: p. 301, note e), and therefore Black better transposes by first playing 5... P-QN4, hoping for 6 B-B1, and then adopting Fritz' defense with the jump, 6... N-Q5.

TRANSPOSING, not merely of key moves in a variation but of whole variations, can be a massive technique. Let us examine a representative cross-section.



This position arises from the Caro-Kann (MCO: p. 13, col. 29) after 1 P-K4, P-QB3 2 P-Q4, P-Q4 3 Pxp, Pxp 4 P-QB4, N-KB3 5 N-QB3, Pxp 6 Bxp, P-K3 7 N-B3, P-QR3 8 O-O.

It also comes up from the Queen's Gambit Accepted (MCO: p. 151, col. 9) after 1 P-Q4, P-Q4 2 P-QB4, Pxp 3 N-KB3, N-KB3 4 P-K3, P-K3 5 Bxp, P-B4 6 O-O, Pxp 7 Pxp, P-QR3 8 N-B3.

ANOTHER amazing example of the affinity between seemingly dissimilar openings occurs in these sequences of the Caro-Kann and of the Center Counter Game (we don't advocate either line for Black!):

1 P-K4, P-QB3 2 P-Q4, P-Q4, 3 Pxp, Pxp 4 P-QB4, N-KB3 5 N-QB3, P-KN3 6 Q-N3, B-N2 7 Pxp, O-O 8 B-K2 (Caro-Kann, MCO: p. 13);

1 P-K4, P-Q4 2 Pxp, N-B3 3 P-QB4, P-B3 4 P-Q4, Pxp 5 N-QB3, P-KN3 (Center Counter, MCO: p. 130, note f) 6 Q-N3, B-N2 7 Pxp, O-O 8 B-K2.

The Caro-Kann and the French also have such a connection. 1 P-K4, P-QB3 2 P-Q4, P-Q4 3 P-KB3, P-K3 4 N-B3, N-B3 5 P-K5, KN-Q2 6 P-B4, P-QB4 (MCO: p. 15, note g) starts as a Caro but arrives at the Steinitz variation of the French with 7 N-B3, N-B3.

NOT SO OBVIOUS is the connection between the Caro-Kann, the King's Indian and the Semi-Slav, as these openings are of such different characters.

This we achieve, however, with (A) 1 P-K4, P-QB3 2 P-QB4, P-K4 3 P-Q4, P-Q3 4 N-QB3, P-KN3 and (B) 1 P-Q4, P-Q3 2 P-QB3, P-KN3 3 N-QB3, P-QB3 4 P-K4, P-K4.

And, for the Caro and the Semi-Slav, (A) 1 P-K4, P-QB3 2 P-QB4, P-K3 3 P-Q4, P-Q4 3 N-QB3 and (B) 1 P-Q4, P-Q4 2 P-QB4, P-K3 3 N-QB4, P-QB3 4 P-K4.

EVEN MORE of the surprise is the transposition from an English Opening into a Sicilian Defense — especially when we consider that the English itself is actually a Sicilian in reverse.

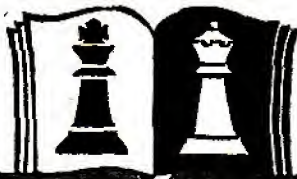
Here is a case in point: (A) 1 P-QB4, N-KB3 2 N-QB3, P-K3 3 P-K3, P-B4 4 N-B3, N-B3 5 P-Q4, Pxp 6 NxP, B-N5 and (B) 1 P-K4, P-QB4 2 N-KB3, N-QB3 3 P-Q4, Pxp 4 NxP, P-K3, 5 P-QB4, N-B3 6 N-QB3, B-N5 (continuing as in MCO: p. 281, col. 81).

APROPOS the Sicilian in Reverse, the English Opening is indeed, in some foreign nomenclatures, called the "Sicilian" Attack, a term which discloses yet another quite recent trend in the treatment of opening play.

White, in an attempt to wait and see, plays a Black stratagem, a defensive opening. Having the initial move, he thus appears to be playing a defense with an additional "move in hand," or rather, a half-tempo more on the board.

We will call this style of openings the "Inverted Openings," and illustrate them in our next installment.





# Readers' Games

## SHADES OF MAX LANGE

OF LATE, there is a movement afoot to revitalize old, discarded lines which have been buried deep in the hoary *Handbuch*. There is a feeling that somewhere, somehow, there exists a treasure trove of opening gems which were lightly cast aside for want of the proper refining technique or the assiduous appraisal of good judgment. Yet, withal, this great effort to make something out of nothing has not been very productive. For it seems that the matadors of yore knew a thing, or two, or three, when they relegated a line to limbo. Their stamp of disapproval has generally withstood the test of time. The "NG" of yesteryear is still "NG" today.

Be that as it may, and well may it be as it is, the search (and re-search) goes on. And, from a practical point of view, with fair results. For occasionally a complex variation is discerned, not good, of course, but good enough to provoke a problem even among the so-called cognoscenti.

Such is the course of the following game. White selects a little known line in the aged Max Lange. It is not a new discovery. It isn't even particularly good. But it is baffling.

Black solves his problem by closing his eyes and imagining that he is playing the same old line that is usually played. And he makes the same old moves that are usually good enough. But the same old result does not obtain.

### MAX LANGE ATTACK

H. D. Evans	Chas. C. Stine
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3
3 B-B4	B-B4

The majority of masters nowadays continue with 3... N-B3 to avoid the perils of the Evans Gambit, the Moeller Attack and the Max Lange, which may ensue after the text move.

While 3... N-B3 is also risky insofar as White may play 4 N-N5 with the gain of a Pawn in view, it is double-edged, since Black seizes the initiative. And, while all the dangerous assignments following 3... B-B4 may be theoretically refuted or contained, according to the "book," practically, they demand a keen defense, allowing little margin for error.

4 P-Q4 . . . .

Prelude to a number of sharp variations. The Evans (4 P-QN4) and the prospective Moeller (4 P-QB3) are also not to be despised.

4 . . . . P x P

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

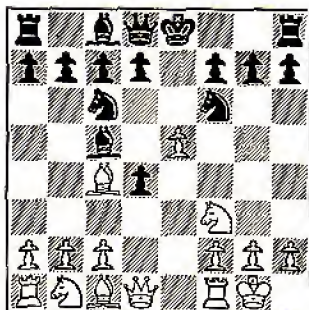
4... N x P is easily met by 5 N x P. 4... B x P, on the other hand, is troublesome. According to the "book," White enjoys a sharper onslaught against this latter move than against the text, ... P x P.

5 O-O N-B3

On the surface, 5... P-Q3 seems to give a nice, quiet game. But White can shoot the works with 6 P-QN4, followed, if 6... B x P or 6... N x P, by 7 P-B3 and 8 Q-N3, transposing into one of the feared variations of the Evans.

6 P-K5 . . . .

The Max Lange proper.



6 . . . . P-Q4!

Key move to Black's proper defense. Other moves fail for one reason or another. 6... N-K5, for instance, can be met successfully by either 7 B-Q5 or 7 R-K1. And 6... N-KN5 can be met by 7 P-KR3, KN x P 8 N x N, N x N 9 R-K1, after which the pin on the Knight is fatal.

7 P x N . . . .

7 B-QN5, N-K5 8 N x P has been tried and found wanting. Black plays 8... B-Q2 and has no problems.

7 . . . . P x B

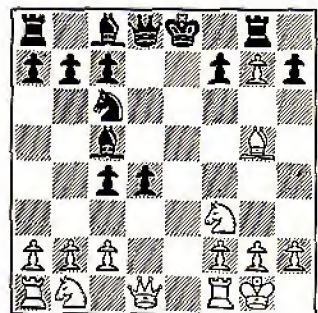
Now, on account of the exposed position of his King, Black skates on thin ice.

8 P x P . . . .

Usual here is 8 R-K1†, leading to a maze of complications about which literally tomes have been written. Despite this, opinion differs on the ultimate conclusion.

The text move has one thing in its favor. It has not been fully exploited.

8 . . . . R-KN1  
9 B-N5 . . . .



9 . . . . Q-Q4

This move is a "natural" insofar as it follows in the footsteps of the main variation, beginning with 8 R-K1†. But it is out of place here. "Book" is 9... P-B3, after which wild complications set in: 10 R-K1†, K-B2 11 N-K5†, N x N 12 R x N, B-K2 13 Q-R5†, K x P 14 Q-R6†, K-B2 15 Q x P†, R-N2 16 Q-R5†, K-B1, and the game is given up as drawn. It is to be noted here, however, that both the attack and defense are sharp. After 14 Q-R6†, K-R1 (instead of ... K-B2), Black loses: 15 R x B! and it is over. Or later on, if 16... K-N1 (instead of ... K-B1), Black loses to 17 B x P: e.g., 17... B x B 18 R-K8†, winning the Queen.



While the above line is given as a draw, it is easy to see that there is ample room for refinement. The attack or defense may be bolstered or demolished in due time.

The text move gives White the edge.

10 N-B3	Q-B4
11 R-K1†	B-K3
12 N-K4	....

The threats are many, among which is 13 N-R4, winning Black's Queen.

12 ....	B-K2
---------	------

This is Black's best.

13 N-R4	....
---------	------

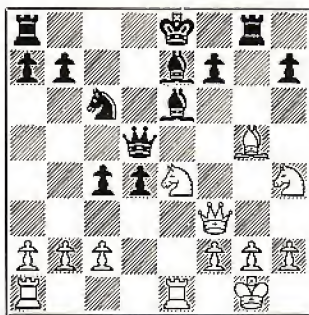
Here White goes all out for victory. He might be satisfied with 13 BxB, KxB! 14 NxP, as he recovers his Pawn and remains with the superior position. But he labors under the idea that this is oversimplification of the position and he may not be able to eke out a win. While the text move is trappy, however, it is not very good.

13 ....	Q-Q4
---------	------

Not 13 ... Q-N5 14 N-B6†, BxN 15 QxQ.

14 Q-B3	....
---------	------

Threatening 15 N-B6†, followed by the capture of the Queen. This is as far as White looked ahead.



14 ....	O-O-O
---------	-------

If Black attempts to gain material by giving up his Queen, he is mistaken, thus: 14 ... BxB 15 N-B6†, BxN 16 QxQ, BxN 17 RxB†, PxR 19 Q-R5†, and Black's Bishop is en prise.

But the text move turns the tables.

15 BxB	NxB
16 Q-B6	....

From here in, White's advantage has been dissipated and all that remains is his passed Pawn. When that falls —

16 ....	N-B4
17 NxN	BxN

Black's last is an inexactitude. After 17 ... QxKN, there is no way for White to hold the Pawn.

18 N-N5	B-N3
19 QR-B1	....

When such moves are necessary, it is clear that White's game is in the last throes.

19 ....	R-Q3
---------	------

Another error. 19 ... P-KR3, driving the Knight, followed by ... Q-KB4, compels White to relinquish the passed Pawn.

Morton Epstein says: *You can get in Dutch with 1 P-Q4, P-KB4.*



The author conducting one of his frequent simultaneous exhibitions, this one at the chess-progressive Canterbury School, Connecticut.

20 Q-K7	P-N3
---------	------

20 ... R/3-Q1 is still good enough.

21 R-K5	R-Q2
---------	------

Black completes an orgy of blunders.

21 ... Q-B3 is correct.

22 Q-B8†	Resigns
----------	---------

At least a Rook must fall.

TRAPS, SWINDLES and PITFALLS to many are the spice of chess, and sometimes, too, they win games (see page 304). A New Version of An Old Trap crops up here.

#### IRREGULAR DEFENSE

R. Feeney	M. Hearst
White	Black

1 N-KB3	N-QB3
---------	-------

This is a hypermodern defense, or something.

2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 P-B4	N-B3

3 ... P-K4 is the Albin Counter Gambit, whereas the text move is undoubtedly the Hearst Special, which is really super-hypermodern.

4 PxP	KNxP
5 P-K4	N-N3

Black has succeeded in provoking the advance of White's center Pawns—all according to the approved tenets of hypermodern theory.

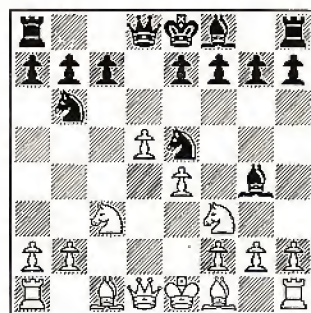
6 N-B3	....
--------	------

6 ... P-Q5, compelling the abject retreat of Black's Queen Knight is good. But it is evidently what Black desires. Why play into the hands of your opponent?

6 ....	B-N5
7 P-Q5	....

This sequel explains the delayed thrust. Now Black has a choice of two reasonable looking moves. Maybe, he'll make the wrong one!

7 ....	N-K4??
--------	--------



He does.

8 NxN!	....
--------	------

The same old wolf in Knight's clothing.

8 ....	BxQ
9 B-N5†	....

White must regain his Queen and more.

9 ....	P-B3
10 PxP	P-QR3

There is no adequate defense. If 10 ... Q-B2, 11 PxP\$, K-Q1 12 NxP mate.

11 P-B7\$	PxB
12 PxQ(Q)†	RxQ
13 NxB	Resigns

White is a Knight to the good.

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# CHESS TRAPS

## PITFALLS and SWINDLES

by I. A. Horowitz and Fred Reinfeld

THERE is little doubt that we all have a spot of larceny in our hearts.

It seems to manifest itself most clearly in our games. Take Chess, for example: to snatch victory from the jaws of defeat commands our admiration; but, if the snatching involves a little highclass flimflam, who will deny it gives us an extra thrill.

*Chess Traps, Pitfalls, and Swindles* is a rich storehouse of Chess "crimes." Sometimes the villain is thwarted; more often he gets away with his nefarious deeds. But, in either event, the tales, and their telling, will prove to be instructive and vastly entertaining.

By the very nature of its subject, the combinations you will find within the pages of this book are not all sound. But who cares? After all, there never has been The Perfect Crime. The great Steinitz once wrote: "A win by an unsound combination, however showy, fills me with artistic horror." So, if you are a grandmaster, like Steinitz, perhaps this book is not for you. But, on the contrary, if you agree with Tartakover, who once remarked, "The mistakes are all there, waiting to be made," then this definitely is your dish. In Chess, as in life, we can't all live dangerously; but fortunately we all can enjoy a vicarious thrill.

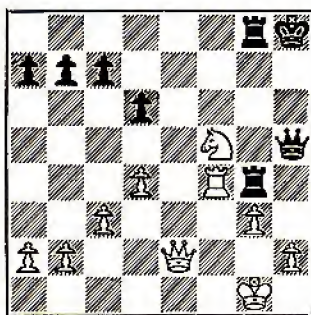
### Chapter 12

#### The Trapper Trapped

Because Alexander Alekhine was probably the greatest tactician in the history of chess, it is always interesting to read the comments of his opponents on his style. One significant observation is that, whereas in most tactical sequences it is the first move that is the most startling, in Alekhine's case it was the final move that was amazing.

It would have seemed less amazing if these commentators had realized the important place gimmicks play in the game of chess. It is characteristic of the gimmick that the last move is the startling one—naturally so, for it is not in the nature of a gimmick that its trappy point be revealed at the start.

But the most startling effects are achieved when one player springs his surprise and finds it topped by a reply even more surprising. . . .



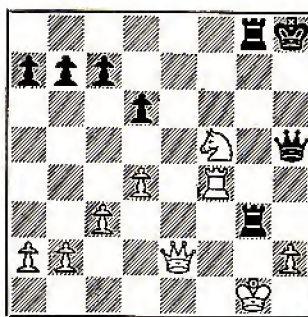
Black to Play

White has two Pawns for the Exchange, so that material is approximately even. If Black is to seek a win, it must be on some combinative basis. Yet the position of his Rook on KN5 is an awkward one, for it is pinned by White's Queen, with the result that Black's choice of moves is rather limited.

And yet this very pin, which at first sight cripples Black's mobility, may be the winning factor for him. If the pin exists, perhaps it can be broken—violently. For example, is 1 . . . RxP† possible? Obviously White cannot reply 2 PxR, for then he loses his Queen. But, on 2 NxR, Black can play 2 . . . QxQ winning the Queen as White's Knight is pinned. As it happens, both of these statements are wrong! Nevertheless, on further examination of the position, Black concludes that he can play—

1 . . . RxP†??!

This loses — but for reasons that are far from easy to discover.



White to Play

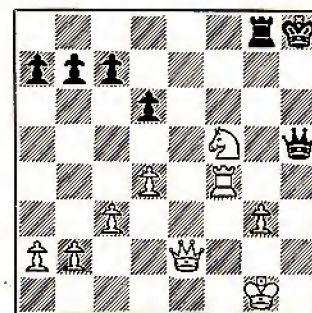
White might be tempted to set a pitfall here that would be ingenious but futile: 2 NxR??? with a view to 2 . . . QxQ??? 3 R-R4†!! forcing the Black King to the Knight file so that the Knight is unpinned: 3 . . . K-N2 4 NxQ and wins!

But Black, with a little foresight, can escape from this pitfall and score a resounding victory after 2 NxR??? RxN†!! There follows 3 K-B1, R-N8† 4 K-B2, R-N7†, winning the Queen without having to fear any counterplay from White.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Nevertheless, if you think about it carefully, you will find the clue to White's proper play in these variations.

2 PxR!!! . . . .

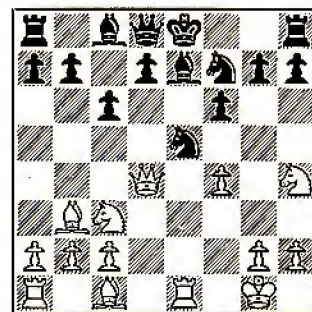


This is the kind of move that stands out in a player's memory after a lifetime of chessplaying!

2 . . . . QxQ  
3 R-R4† Q-R4  
4 RxQ mate

In his eagerness to pursue the attack, Black quite missed the fact that his own King was vulnerable. It was Black's aggressive policy that led to his King's downfall! Many a gimmick fails because of weaknesses in the home camp, many others fail because of unjustified reliance on a tactical notion that is almost, but not always, foolproof.

PINS are often so powerful that it becomes a matter of habit to think of them as invincible. They aren't. That is the sad discovery that Black makes in the following example.



Black to Play

Black's position is anything but inviting. His King is uncastled, his pieces poorly developed and his Knight at K4 has to retreat.

Instead of giving way, Black tries a desperate swindle which threatens to pin and win White's Queen.

1 . . . . P-QN3?

With a view to . . . B-B4, winning the Queen.

Black will find, however, that there is a flaw in his plan. The pin, powerful as it is, is not a cure-all for all the ills that afflict a position as inferior as Black's.

2 PxN!! . . . .

White disregards the threat—and he knows exactly what he is about.

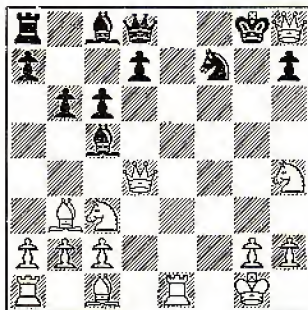
2 . . . . B-B4

A pitfall is a pitfall. Black shrugs. With a piece down, he has no practical alternative to going on with the pitfall.

3 PxP§ K-B1



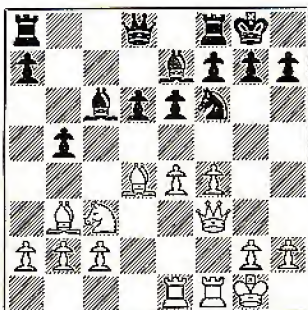
4 PxP† K-N1  
5 PxR(Q) mate!!!



Who said there is no humor in chess! Black's pin is worthless — the White Queen at Q4 is there for the taking, but Black never gets around to it. On the other hand, White's newly promoted Queen "works" because Black's Knight is pinned — and most effectively — by White's Bishop at QN3.

White's pin was powerful because his development was powerful; Black's pin was worthless because his development was worthless.

BLACK is defeated in the following by his failure to foresee White's violent breaking out of a pin.



Black to Play

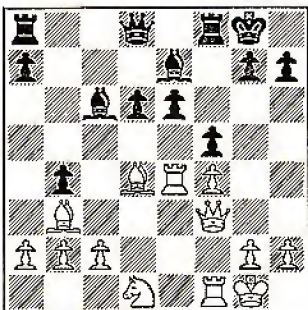
Black has his eye on White's seemingly vulnerable King Pawn.

1 . . . . P-N5  
2 N-Q1 NxP??!

He has this line in view: 3 RxN, P-B4 4 BxP†, K-R1 5 BxBP, RxB, followed by . . . BxR, and Black has won the Exchange for a Pawn. All very plausible and ingenious, yet it has a fatal flaw based on an unobtrusive weakness in Black's game.

3 RxN P-B4

So far the play has gone according to Black's expectations. But White's next move is an ugly surprise.



4 RxP!!! . . . .

Dramatic proof that Black's pin was worthless. As in the previous example, Black must go through with the trap.

4 . . . . BxQ  
5 RxB§ . . . .

This is what is wrong with Black's trap. He can shut out one White Bishop, but the remaining one is even more formidable.

5 . . . . P-Q4

Shudderingly avoiding 5 . . . K-R1??? 6 BxNP mate. And, if 5 . . . R-B2, 6 RxR leaves White well ahead in material.

6 RxNP† K-R1  
7 R-N6§ . . . .

Who can blame Black for failing to foresee how powerful White's attack would be without the Queen?

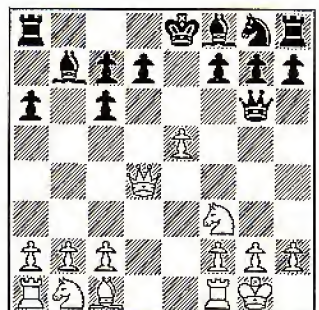
7 . . . . R-B3  
8 RxR . . . .

Threatening R-B8 mate.

8 . . . . K-N1  
9 RxB Resigns

For R-N3† will be too much for him.

NOW one more example—this time a Knight fork—which fails because of a hidden flaw.



White to Play

White is ahead in development and thinks he has an effective way of turning this lead in development to good use.

1 P-K6?! . . . .

Very tricky. 1 . . . QxKP??? is not a good defense against the mating threat, for then 2 R-K1 pins and wins the Queen.

But 1 . . . O-O-O will not do either: 2 PxQP†, RxP? 3 QxR†! KxQ 4 N-K5†, followed by 5 NxQ, and White has won the Exchange.

1 . . . . BPxP!!

A refined reply which prepares a diabolical refutation of White's pitfall.

2 N-K5 . . . .

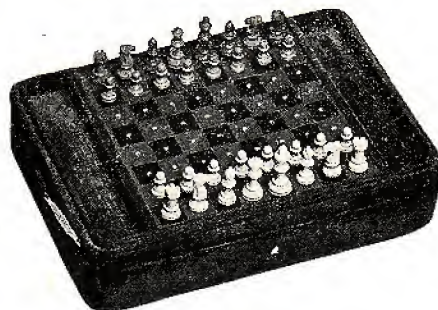
Playing as planned. White threatens mate and attacks the Queen. Black's position is ripe for resignation—or so it would seem.

2 . . . . QxP†!!!

The proverbial bolt from the blue.

3 KxQ P-B4§!

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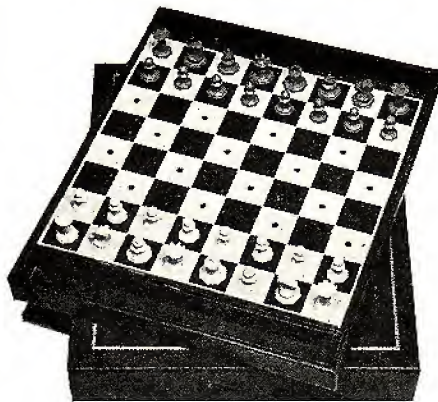
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A Preview of book just published by Simon and Schuster, New York, at \$3.50. The excerpts from Chapter 12 have been shortened in some instances here.



# ODDS and EVANS

by LARRY EVANS  
Former U. S. Chess Champion

## POKER PLAYERS

UNTIL THE LAST ROUND when Bisguier (8½) met Pomar (9) and Evans (8½) met Sherwin (8½), the USCF "Open" was in doubt. Rossolimo (7½), having succumbed to the tension, was already out of contention. Each, reaching for the \$1,000 pot of gold, was transformed into a poker player. For second prize was a steep drop to \$400(!), while \$250 for third barely permitted one to cover expenses.

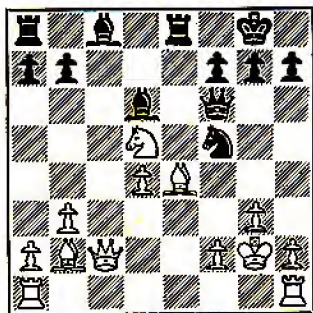
What good are a myriad of insubstantial prizes, subdivided twenty ways for ties? It is true that the Open is traditionally the Tournament of the Unheralded, the Amateur. But it must make concessions to the masters, even in matters of simple courtesy, if quality-chess instead of quantity-chess is desired in this country. It was bad enough, also, that the prizes were not announced before the tournament, but to wait till the event was half-way over was the height of absurdity. I am well aware that there is a large school of opinion which is opposed to commercialism in chess. But professionalism, contrary to belief, is healthy. It guarantees not only competition but quality. A chessmaster has a full-time job. So long as the current attitude prevails that it is shameful for one to make a buck, then the United States can continue to cry all it wants about the lack of "new blood," but it will never produce an international team to rival the Soviets, or anyone else for that matter. You reap what you sow.

Once more, too, the Swiss proved itself inadequate to determine more than the one winner, if that. Steinmeyer finished third after having escaped playing Bisguier, Evans, Pomar, Rossolimo and Sherwin. The same held true for Harrow who, had he won his last-round game with Santasiere, might actually have tied for second. All this — while the leaders were nicking each other for points and half-points!

Since no prize was substantial but first, the masters played to win or lose at all cost, regardless of art, position or perfection. "Banko solo," as Rossolimo remarked. Translation: dog eat dog.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE USCF "OPEN," 1954

Pomar



Bisguier

Pomar's play was extremely risky. Here, in the last round, needing a win to secure first prize and a draw to secure at least a tie for first, he sacrificed a Pawn in the opening against Bisguier and arrived at the position above. Discretion being the better part of valor, he took the draw by perpetual check.

1 . . . . N-R5+

With 1 . . . . Q-N3, Black's winning chances are uncertain after either 2 KR-K1, N-R5+ 3 K-R1, P-B4 4 B-Q3, B-Q2! or 4 B-N2, R-xR+ 5 R-xR, NxB 6 KxN.

2 K-N1 . . . .

Not 2 P-xN, Q-xRP with at least a draw after 3 P-B4, B-R6+, and possibly a win.

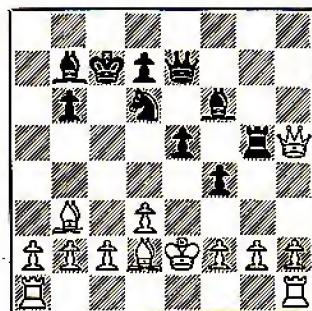
2 . . . . N-B6+

3 K-N2 N-R5+

Drawn



Pomar

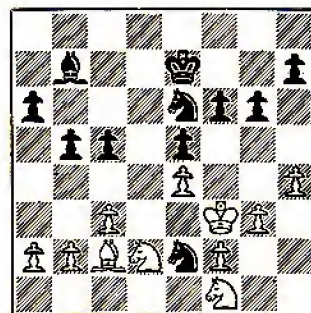


McCormick

White's Queen is lost! On 1 Q-R4, 1 . . . N-B4 2 Q-R3, BxP settles his hash.

This game only illustrates Pomar's daring brand of chess. He did not fear to play into Weaver Adams' pet line of analysis in the Vienna: 1 P-K4, P-K4 2 N-QB3, N-KB3 3 B-B4, N-xP! 4 Q-R5, N-Q3 5 B-N3, N-QB3 6 N-N5, P-KN3 7 Q-B3, P-B4 8 Q-Q5, Q-K2 9 N-xP+, K-Q1 10 N-xR, P-QN3, etc., which is claimed as a win for White.

Bisguier



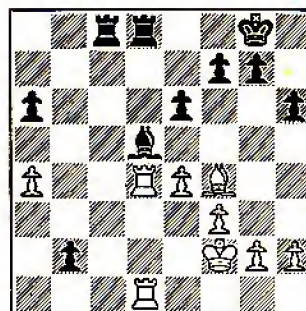
Krumins

Here occurred a curious blunder on the part of the USCF Champion.

1 . . . . N-B8?

1 . . . N/7-Q5+! wins a Pawn. Bisguier saw his mistake right after he had played the move and, with the help of the gods, prayers and good play, went on to win, anyway.

Bisguier



Donovan



Bisguier here scored a pretty finish.

1 . . . . P-K4!!

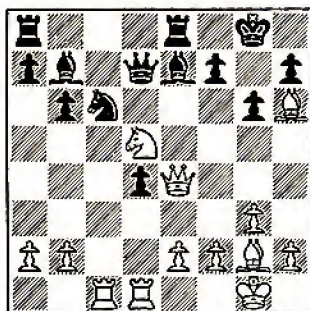
After 1 . . . B-N6 2 RxR†, RxR 3 R-QN1 (not 3 RxR†? K-R2 as then Black's Pawn cannot be stopped). White can hold the draw in the ending with Bishops of opposite colors.

2 RxB                      RxR  
3 PxR                      PxB  
4 R-QN1                    . . . .

Or 4 P-Q6, R-B8!

4 . . . .                    R-B7†  
5 K-K1                    R-B8†  
Resigns

Saidy



Evans

White to move and win

1 QxB! . . . .

Other moves win, but this is the simplest.

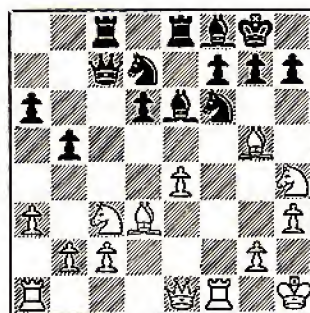
1 . . . . QxQ

If 1 . . . RxQ, White wins a piece by 2 N-B6†, K-R1 3 NxQ, RxN 4 BxN.

2 NxQ†                      RxN  
3 BxN

And White wins.

Evans



Popovych

This one may surprise you!

1 P-K5!!? . . . .

Against 1 Q-N3, P-Q4 was intended. But White's position seems too strong to cast away on this premature advance as played. He ought to build up first and prepare it.

1 . . . . PxP    4 Q-K4    B-N2  
2 BxN    NxR    5 QxP†    K-B1  
3 RxN!    PxR    6 R-KB1    P-K5!?  
             7 NxP    Q-K4

And the game, incredibly, ended in a draw!

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

# Solitaire Chess

## THE TWO-EDGED TWO KNIGHTS

DOUBLE-EDGED VARIATIONS are dangerous for both players. At Beverwijk, 1946, Dutch master Van Steenis (White) essays the double-edged attack against the Two Knights, cuts his countryman, Koomen, to shreds with his fell 22nd move. The game starts: 1 P-K4, P-K4 2 B-B4, N-KB3 3 N-KB3, N-B3 4 N-N5, P-Q4 5 PxP, N-QR4 6 B-N5†, P-B3 7 PxP.

Cover scoring table at line indicated. Set up position and make Black's 7th move (exposing table just enough to read it). Guess White's next move, then expose next line. Score par if your move agrees; if not, score zero. Make move given, opponent's reply. Guess White's next, and so on to end.

COVER WHITE MOVES IN TABLE BELOW.

EXPOSE ONE LINE AT A TIME

White Played	Par Score	Black Played	Your Selection for White's move	Your Score
		7 . . . . PxP	-----	-----
8 Q-B3 (a) -----	4	8 . . . . Q-B2 (b) -----	-----	-----
9 B-Q3 -----	3	9 . . . . B-K2 -----	-----	-----
10 P-QN3 -----	2	10 . . . . O-O -----	-----	-----
11 B-R3 -----	2	11 . . . . BxB -----	-----	-----
12 NxR -----	2	12 . . . . P-KR3 -----	-----	-----
13 P-KR4 (c) -----	3	13 . . . . R-K1 (d) -----	-----	-----
14 N-K4 -----	3	14 . . . . NxN -----	-----	-----
15 BxN -----	2	15 . . . . B-K3 -----	-----	-----
16 P-QN4 -----	4	16 . . . . N-N2 -----	-----	-----
17 P-N5 -----	4	17 . . . . N-R4 -----	-----	-----
18 P-N4 -----	5	18 . . . . QR-N1 -----	-----	-----
19 P-N5 -----	5	19 . . . . RPxP -----	-----	-----
20 RPxP -----	2	20 . . . . K-B1 -----	-----	-----
21 K-K2! -----	5	21 . . . . PxP * -----	-----	-----
22 Q-B6 -----	10	22 . . . . B-N5† -----	-----	-----
23 P-B3 -----	2	23 . . . . PxQ -----	-----	-----
24 PxP -----	6	24 . . . . K-N1 -----	-----	-----
25 QR-KN1 -----	4	25 . . . . Q-Q2 -----	-----	-----
26 B-R7† -----	5	26 . . . . K-B1 -----	-----	-----
27 RxR (e) -----	4	27 . . . . QxR -----	-----	-----
28 PxQ -----	3	28 . . . . R-N3 -----	-----	-----
29 P-N5 -----	4	29 . . . . P-R3 -----	-----	-----
30 B-K4 -----	5	30 . . . . K-N1 -----	-----	-----
31 R-R7 -----	4	31 . . . . P-N5? (f) -----	-----	-----
32 R-N7† -----	3	32 . . . . K-B1? -----	-----	-----
33 B-R7 -----	4	Resigns -----	-----	-----
Total Score -----	100	Your Percentage -----	-----	-----

SCALE: 75-100—Excellent; 55-74—Superior; 40-54—Good; 25-39—Fair

## NOTES TO THE GAME

a) The hoariest and trickiest continuation.  
b) 8 . . . PxP is speculative: 8 . . . R-QN1 is relatively sound.

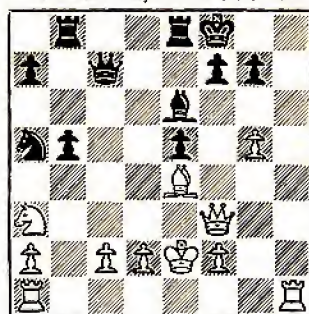
c) Little force but much psychological confusion.

d) Black is confused: 13 . . . PxN 14 PxP, P-K5 15 Q-K3, Q-K4 wins for Black.

e) 27 B-B5 is tempting but fails against 27 . . . BxP†.

f) 31 . . . R-KB1 is better.

\*Position after 21 . . . PxP





# Games from Recent Events

## INTERNATIONAL

ENGLAND, 1954

U.K. vs. U.S.S.R. Match

### Lack of Reason

The young English star loses this game because of his unmotivated thrust in the center. That action actually weakens that very sector.

#### SLAV DEFENSE

Yuri Averbach Soviet Union		Jonathan Penrose United Kingdom	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	6 P-K3	P-K3
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	7 BxP	B-QN5
3 N-KB3	N-B3	8 O-O	O-O
4 N-B3	PxP	9 Q-K2	QN-Q2
5 P-QR4	B-B4	10 P-K4	B-N3
		11 B-Q3	P-B4

The unmotivated advance by which Black undermines his own center. Correct is 11 . . . P-KR3! e.g., 12 R-Q1, Q-K2 13 P-K5, N-Q4 14 NxN, BPxN 15 BxB, PxP with equality (Reshevsky—Smyslov, USA vs. USSR, 1954, Round 2.)

12 P-K5! PxP

Black faces trouble whatever he plays. His natural move, 12 . . . N-Q4, is no longer satisfactory because of 13 NxN after which he is unable to recapture with his Bishop Pawn. Still worse is 12 . . . BxB 13 QxB, N-Q4 because of 14 N-KN5, P-KN3 15 Q-R3, P-KR4 16 NxKP.

13 PxN	PxN	15 BPxP	KxP
14 BxB	RPxB	16 R-Q1	Q-K2
		17 PxP	B-B4

Not 17 . . . BxP because of 18 B-R3. Black, instead, offers a little trap: 18 RxN? QxR 19 Q-K5†, P-B3 20 QxB, Q-Q8† with mate to follow.

18 P-B4	QR-Q1	20 Q-K4	KR-K1
19 B-N2†	P-B3	21 P-R4!	....

White's chances are on the King-side. 21 QxNP, instead, is poor because of 21 . . . R-QN1 22 QxN, RxB 23 QxQ†, RxQ 24 R-Q2, R/7-N2 after which Black has a good game despite his Pawn minus.

21 . . . P-K4  
22 P-KR5! ....

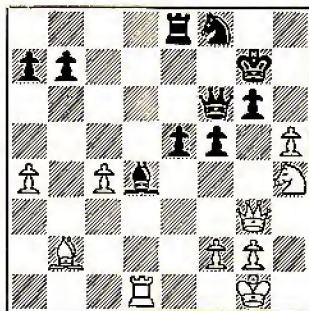
White aims to gain the dominating KB5 for his Knight (22 . . . PxP 23 N-R4).

22 . . . N-B1  
23 N-R4 RxB†

Black prepares for . . . P-B4 which at this moment fails against 24 QxP†.

24 RxR P-B4  
25 Q-B4 Q-B3  
26 Q-N3 B-Q5

Black's position is untenable in any case but the text leads to a neat finish.



27 RxB! ....

With the idea of 27 . . . PxR 28 BxP, QxB 29 NxP† and 30 NxQ. The game is over.

27 . . . P-B5  
28 RxP Resigns

ENGLAND, 1954

U.K. vs. U.S.S.R. Match

### Wrong Guinea Pig

The Chatard-Alekhine Gambit is considered too strong generally for acceptance. But Wade has been challenging this opinion for some time with some success. In the following game, however, he repeats his experiment against the wrong guinea pig.

#### FRENCH DEFENSE

Paul Keres Soviet Union		R. G. Wade United Kingdom	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	4 B-KN5	B-K2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	5 P-K5	KN-Q2
3 N-QB3	N-KB3	6 P-KR4	BxB
Here comes the experiment. Black is going to accept the Pawn sacrifice.			
7 PxP	QxP	9 N-B4	P-QR3
8 N-R3	Q-K2	10 Q-N4	K-B1
		11 Q-B3	....

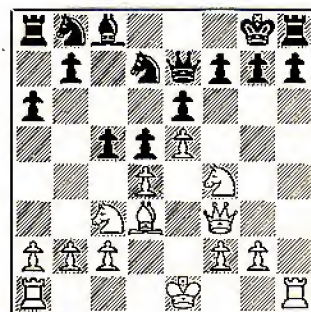
White threatens 12 N-N6†.

11 . . . K-N1  
12 B-Q3 ....

White has a strong threat. Even more so, however, is 12 QNxP, PxN 13 NxP, Q-Q1 14 B-B4, according to Keres.

12 . . . P-QB4

Black overlooks the threat. He must play 12 . . . P-R3 or 12 . . . P-KN3. But his game is very bad, anyhow.



13 BxP†! ....

A very common sacrifice, but under unusual circumstances here. The Bishop must be taken (13 . . . K-B1 14 N-N6†).

13 . . . RxB  
14 RxR KxR  
15 O-O-O P-B4

There is no way to escape disaster.

16 R-R1† K-N1  
17 R-R8†! Resigns

SWEDEN, 1954

Sweden vs. U.S.S.R. Match

### "Isolationist" Scores

The advantages and disadvantages of the isolated Queen Pawn being debatable to some degree, there are players who challenge the prevailing reluctance of permitting one's own Queen Pawn to be isolated. Lundin is one of these "isolationists."

His skill in handling such positions leads Bronstein astray in the following game. The chances are about equal; but, when White snatches a Pawn instead of strengthening his position, his trouble starts.

#### NIMZOVICH SYSTEM

David Bronstein Soviet Union		Erik Lundin Sweden	
White		Black	
1 N-KB3	P-Q4	4 P-QN3	P-B4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	5 B-N2	B-Q3
3 P-K3	N-KB3	6 PxP	PxP
		7 P-Q4	....

There is something to say for postponing White's last move until after he has castled (e.g., 7 B-K2, O-O 8 O-O, N-B3 9 P-Q4). Black lacks the slightly disturbing . . . B-N5† then which he now has.

7 . . . PxP 9 B-K2 B-N5†  
8 NxP O-O 10 QB-B3 ....

That Bishop is on an awkward square, but interposing the Knight is worse because of 10 . . . N-K5.



10 . . . . B-K2 12 O-O B-Q2  
11 N-Q2 N-B3 13 NxN PxN

Recapturing this way gives Black's pieces more mobility than by . . . BxN.

14 P-QN4 B-KB4 16 B-K1 Q-N3  
15 N-N3 N-K5 17 P-N5! . . .

Here is the point of White's preceding moves: in splitting Black's center, he regains full activity for his pieces.

17 . . . . PxP

Necessary. Note that 17 . . . R-Q1 fails against 18 B-R5.

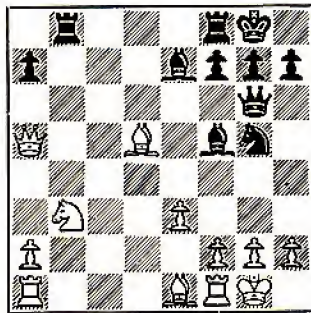
18 QxP Q-N3!  
19 QxP . . .

White's last causes trouble. Instead, 19 N-Q4 offers him a fully satisfactory game: e.g., 19 . . . B-KR6 20 B-KB3, N-N4 20 QxR!

19 . . . . QR-N1 21 B-KB3 N-N4  
20 Q-R5 B-KR6 22 B-Q5 B-KB4!

Black's last is strong and tricky. The consequences are extremely involved.

He threatens 23 . . . B-Q6, winning the Exchange or the tempo for 24 . . . R-N4. And the latter move may lead to the collapse of White's King position: e.g., 23 B-QB3, B-Q6 24 KR any, R-N4 25 QxP, RxB 26 QxB, N-R6† 27 K-R1, NxP†, and Black wins.



23 P-B4 . . .

A fair try, but insufficient.

No good is 23 B-B4, because of 23 . . . B-K5: e.g., (1) 24 P-B3, BxP 25 PxP, NxP† 26 K-R1, NxN 27 QxN, Q-K5† 28 K-N1, R-N3, and Black wins; (2) (as before) 25 B-N3, BxP 26 KxB, Q-K5† 27 K-B2, Q-B6† 28 K-K1, B-N5† 29 QxB, QxP†, and Black wins; (3) 24 K-R1, Q-QB3! 25 P-B3, QxB 26 N-Q2, Q-Q4 27 QxP, Q-N2, and Black wins by holding the extra piece.

A move which probably holds is 23 N-B1. But Black can at least force a draw with 23 . . . B-B3 24 B-QB3, R-N4 25 QxR, BxB 26 N-N3 (or 26 N-K2, B-Q6 27 N-B4, N-R6†!), BxR 27 RxB, N-R6† 28 K-R1 (28 K-B1?, B-Q6†), NxP† 29 K-N1, N-R6†.

23 . . . . B-Q6  
24 PxN BxR  
25 QxP . . .

White acquiesces to playing with the Exchange down.

25 KxB, Q-Q6† 26 K-B2 (or 26 K-N1, R-N4 27 QxP, BxP, and Black wins owing to his additional threat of 28 . . . BxP†), R-N4 27 QxP looks best. But Black then has a winning combination in 27 . . . B-B4!! 28 NxN, R-N7† 29 K-N1, QxB 30 P-K4, Q-Q5† 31 K-R1, R-QB7.

25 . . . . KBxP  
26 B-B2 . . .

Or 26 KxB, Q-Q6† 27 K-B2, QxB.

26 . . . . B-K7 28 P-K4 B-B5  
27 R-K1 B-N5 29 N-Q4 R-N7  
30 Q-R3 . . .

White faces an irresistible attack in any case.

30 . . . . BxP† 33 K-N1 Q-Q7  
31 KxB RxB 34 BxP† R/7xB  
32 N-B6 Q-R3† Resigns

## WEST GERMANY, 1954

### Western Europe Zonal Tournament

#### The Majority That Failed

White's attempt to establish advantageously a Pawn majority on the Queen-side is vigorously held by tournament winner Unzicker. When White errs subsequently, he loses quickly.

#### NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Andrija Fuderer	Wolfgang Unzicker
Yugoslavia	West Germany
White	Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3	5 N-B3 O-O
2 P-QB4 P-K3	6 B-K2 P-QN3
3 N-QB3 B-N5	7 O-O B-N2
4 P-K3 P-B4	8 N-QR4 . . .

White starts his ill-fated, though not faulty, action. Threatening 9 P-QR3, he enforces the following exchange.

8 . . . . PxP 10 P-QR3 N-K5!  
9 PxP B-K2 11 B-K3 . . .

11 P-Q5, P-QN4! favors Black.

11 . . . . P-Q4  
12 P-B5 . . .

This is what White has been striving for. No sooner, however, does he reach his objective than he gets into trouble.

12 . . . . B-QB3!

Threatening 13 . . . BxN 14 QxB, PxP.

13 R-B1 . . .

Or 13 P-QN4, Q-K1! 14 N-N2, N-B6 15 Q-Q2, NxN† 16 QxN, B-QN4 17 N-Q3, N-B3, also with a superior game for Black.

13 . . . . Q-K1  
14 N-B3 . . .

14 PxP, BxN 15 P-N7 fails against 15 . . . BxQ 16 PxR(Q), BxB.

14 . . . . PxP



The crucial point of the game.

White can just hold his own with 15 PxP, it seems: e.g.,

1) 15 . . . NxQBP 16 NxP (16 BxN? BxB 17 NxP, BxP†!), BxN 17 BxN, BxB 18 RxB, N-Q2 with about even chances;  
2) 15 . . . NxN 16 RxB, B-B3 17 R-B2? or 17 R-N3? B-QR5!

3) From (2): 17 B-Q4, P-K4 18 R-K3, N-Q2 19 NxP! BxN 20 BxB (20 P-B4? BxB!), NxN 21 P-B4, P-B3 22 PxN, PxP 23 RxR†, QxR! (or 23 . . . KxR 24 Q-B1†, K-N1 25 Q-B5!) 24 RxP, QxP† 25 K-R1;

4) 17 N-Q4, P-K4 (17 . . . BxN 18 BxB, P-K4 leads to variant 3) 18 NxN, QxN 19 R-B1, P-Q5 20 B-Q2, P-K5 21 P-QN4, P-Q6 22 B-KN4 with rather an advantage for White.

15 NxN . . .

So White fails to take his best chance. He now loses a Pawn after which his game rapidly deteriorates.

15 . . . . PxN  
16 N-K5 PxP  
17 NxN PxP!

Black's last choice is better than 17 . . . NxN 18 B-QN5, R-B1 19 BxP which offers White fair counter-chances.

18 NxN† . . .

Comparatively better is 18 B-N5, but Black must still win: e.g., 18 . . . PxP† 19 RxP, B-N4 20 R-QB3, NxN (20 . . . P-B4? 21 N-Q4, Q-K2 22 NxKP!) 21 BxN, Q-Q1 22 Q-K2 (or 22 QxQ, QRxQ 23 BxP, B-B3! and Black wins the Exchange), P-K6 23 R-KB1, R-B1.

18 . . . . QxN  
19 PxP Q-N2!  
20 Q-Q6 . . .

Recognizing that he must expect to lose otherwise, White tries for complications with 21 R-B7 and 22 R/7xBP.

20 . . . . QxP  
21 R-B7 . . .

White hopes for 21 . . . QxB 22 R/7xBP (22 R/1xP?? Q-K8†), N-Q2 23 QxN, Q-N5 (or 23 . . . QxKP†? 24 K-R1, Q-N4 25 RxR†, RxB 26 QxKP† and mate in two) 24 RxR†, RxB 25 RxR†, KxR 26 QxRP after which White has the edge.

21 . . . . N-Q2!

Thwarting White's plan by a sequence which cancels out R/7xBP.

22 B-N4 . . .

After 22 RxN, QxB, White can no longer play 23 R/7xBP. Nor is 22 QxN, QxB 23 RxBP feasible as Black mates after 23 . . . Q-K8†.

22 . . . . N-B3

With two Pawns to the good in a perfectly safe position, Black must win.

23 BxP . . .

Desperation. White can try a last trap with 23 B-R3, instead. He thus invites 23 . . . N-K1?? which fails against 24 QxR†! and mate in two.

23 . . . . PxP 25 Q-K7 R-KN1  
24 QxP† K-R1 Resigns

## CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, 1954

### Eastern Europe Zonal Tournament

#### The Improvement That Failed

Tournament winner Pachman, a leading expert on openings, seems to like the new Anti-Meran line which Taimanov tried out against Botvinnik (USSR Championship Play-off, CHESS REVIEW, page 89, March, 1953).

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



This game is remarkable for Black's failure to improve on Botvinnik's not quite convincing counter-play.

SLAV DEFENSE			
Ludek Pachman		Erik Lundin	
Czecho-Slovakia		Sweden	
White		Black	
1 P-QB4	P-K3	5 N-B3	QN-Q2
2 N-QB3	P-Q4	6 Q-B2	B-Q3
3 P-Q4	P-QB3	7 B-Q2	O-O
4 P-K3	N-B3	8 O-O-O	Q-K2

Talmanov's game continued 8... P-B4 9 PxQP, KPXP 10 K-N1, and he stated later that he ought to have played 10 B-K1, with a fierce struggle after 10... P-B5 11 P-KN4.

It seems that here White wants to test Talmanov's suggestion. But Black deviates first, not to his advantage.

9 K-N1	PxP	11 PxP	NxP
10 BxP	P-K4	12 NxN	BxN
		13 P-B4	B-B2

After Black's last, White's King-side majority becomes a powerful asset. 13... BxN 14 BxB, however, favors White also, as Pachman points out, thus:

- 14... N-N5? 15 KR-K1, NxKP 16 B-Q3! B-N5 17 Q-Q2, BxR 18 RxN, Q-B4 19 B-Q4!
- 14... N-K5 15 B-K5, B-B4 16 B-Q3, P-B3 17 BxN, BxB 18 QxB, PxP 19 P-B5!
- 14... N-Q4 15 BxN, PxP 16 Q-Q2, B-B4! 17 K-R1, KR-Q1 18 P-KN4, B-K5 19 KR-N1.

Black is in bad shape. 14... B-K3, however, offers slightly better chances. After 15 B-Q3, N-N5, Black threatens not only to win the Exchange but also to swap off White's King Bishop.

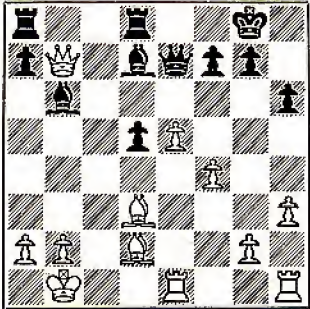
15 QR-K1		R-Q1	
Again, Black ought rather to try 15 ... B-K3.			
16 P-KR3	N-B3	18 NxN	PxN
17 P-K5	N-Q4	19 B-Q3	P-KR3
		20 Q-N3!	....

With Black's isolated Pawn and poor development, White now has a winning advantage.

20... B-Q2  
Black plays for complications — the only thing he can do.

21 QxNP!  
Exactly calculated. 21 QxQP loses to 21... B-B4 22 QxR, RxQ 23 BxB, RxB.

21... B-N3  
His Queen Pawn still immune, Black threatens to obtain counter-play with 22... QR-N1 23 Q-R6, B-Q5.



22 P-K6!  
This combination thwarts Black's intentions.

22... PxP  
22... QR-N1 fails against 23 PxP, QxR! 24 RxQ, RxQ 25 R-K8! etc.

23 QxQP!  
The end-game after 23... PxQ 24 RxQ offers Black no chance. Nor is there, according to Pachman, any possibility of taking advantage of White's loose Bishops:

- 1) 23... B-K1 24 Q-K4, Q-Q3 25 B-B4! QxB 26 QxP, K-R2 27 Q-N8!, K-N3 28 R-K6! and White wins;
- 2) 23... B-R5 24 Q-K4, Q-Q3 25 Q-R7!, K-B1 26 B-N6! QxB 27 Q-R8!, K-K2 28 QxP, K-Q3 29 Q-K5! and White wins.

24 Q-K4  
25 Q-R7!  
26 P-B5!  
White threatens to win with 27 PxP, while 26... PxP is met by 27 B-B4!

26... QR-N1  
27 P-QN3  
28 B-QB1  
Now White threatens 29 B-B4!, followed by 30 B-R3!

28... KR-QB1  
Here the middle game is no longer particularly good for White; but the end-game is.

29 QN-6!	QxQ	32 B-N2	B-B6
30 PxQ!	K-N1	33 BxB	RxB
31 KR-B1	P-QR4	34 B-B5	BxB
		35 RxB	R-N6

Black must lose, anyhow, but 35... R-N3 offers more resistance. White's best then is 36 QxR, RxP 37 R-B2 (Pachman).

36 KRXP  
37 P-KN4!  
Here the difference between 35... R-N6 and 35 R-N3 shows: on the latter, Black could reply with... RxRP.

37... P-R5	39 RxR!	K-B2
38 R-K8!	RxR	40 R-K3
		41 PxP
		Resigns

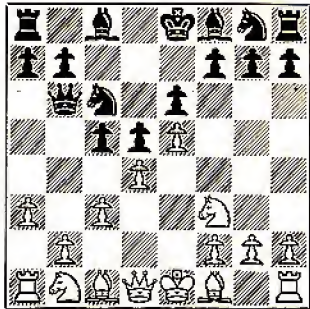
## UNITED STATES

### LOUISIANA, 1954 USCF "Open" Championship Spielmann's Heritage

A system of attack which Spielmann used successfully in his later years against the French Defense is adopted by White in a varied form in the following game. It works perfectly here against Black's nervous counter-play. White soon obtains a great advantage which he employs wittily.

#### FRENCH DEFENSE

A. B. Bisguier		N. T. Whitaker	
New York City		Shadyside, Md.	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	4 P-QB3	N-QB3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	5 N-B3	Q-N3
3 P-K5	P-QB4	6 P-QR3	....



This is the system which Spielmann made popular though, indeed, in a different line: 1 P-K4, P-K3 2 P-Q4, P-Q4 3 N-QB3, N-KB3 4 P-K5, KN-Q2 5 QN-K2, P-QB4 6 P-QB3, N-QB3 7 P-KB1, Q-N3 and now 8 P-QR3. The basic idea is nonetheless the same: White protects himself against a possible... B-QN5! which can be disturbing in positions of this type. And he also intends to clear up the situation on the Queen-side by means of P-QN4.

6... B-Q2  
Not the best. Black ought to play 6... P-B4, striving either for open lines on the King-side (7 PxP e.p. NxBP) or for a steady position there (7 P-QN4, PxQP 8 PxP, KN-K2 9 B-Q3, N-N3 10 O-O, B-K2).

As for 6... KN-K2, let us insert this gamelet: 7 P-QN4, PxQP 8 PxP, N-B4 9 B-N2, B-Q2 10 P-N4, N-R3 11 R-N1, P-B4 12 P-KN5, N-B2 13 P-KR4, O-O-O 14 N-B3, N-R4 (so far Rellstab—Unzicker, Pyrmont, 1950) 15 N-R4, BxN 16 QxB, N-B3 17 B-B3, Q-B2 18 B-Q2, NxQP (in a bad position, a bad combination) 19 NxN, QxP 20 B-K3, P-B5 21 R-B1! B-B4 22 RxP K-N1 23 R-N5! R-Q3 24 QxP! Resigns (H. Kramer—Burststein, Munich, 1954, West Europe Zonal Tour.).

7 P-QN4	PxQP
8 PxP	P-QR4

Black's last is a grave positional error. He still ought to proceed with 8... P-B4, though his having developed the Queen Bishop may prove to be a loss of time after 9 PxP e.p. Also 8... KN-K2, 8... R-B1 or 8... P-QR3 is preferable to the text move.

9 P-N5	N-R2
10 N-B3	R-B1
11 B-N2	N-R3

White's Knight Pawn is immune: e.g., after 11... NxP 12 NxN, BxN 13 Q-N3, White wins a piece. Likewise, 11... RxN 12 BxR, NxP offers no chances because of 13 Q-N3.

Black has a losing position. His comparatively best try is still 11... P-B4.

12 B-Q3	N-B4
13 N-QR4	....

Not 13 BxN, PxP 14 NxP because of 14... QxNP.

13... Q-Q1	15 NxN	QxN
14 Q-N3	N-R5	16 N-N6
		R-N1

Worse is 16... R-Q1 17 NxB, RxN 18 P-N6, N-B3 because of 19 B-N5 after which Black lacks an adequate defense to the threat of 20 BxN, PxP 21 P-N7.

17 NxB	KxN
18 O-O	P-QN3
19 P-B4	P-N3





20 P-B5!!

.....

But White still plays it! With this breakthrough, he obtains an irresistible attack.

20 ..... NPxP  
21 BxP! .....

White's threat is 22 QxP†.

21 ..... K-K1

21 ... PxB loses to 22 QxP†, K-K1 23 RxP after which Black has no protection for his Bishop Pawn.

22 QR-B1 Q-K2

22 ... PxB loses to 23 R-B7.

23 B-N4 P-R4

The only defense to 24 B-R5.

24 Q-R3! P-R5

Or 24 ... B-R3 25 BxRP, BxR 26 BxP†, K-Q2 27 BxP†! K-B2 (27 ... QxB, 28 R-B7†!) 28 RxP†, K-N2 29 BxP†, and White wins.

25 QR-B2 NxP  
26 R/2-B2 N-B2  
27 RxP! .....

Giving up two Rooks for the Queen? No, there is more to it.

27 ..... QxR  
28 RxQ KxR  
29 BxP†! NxR

Or 29 ... K-K2 30 Q-B5! etc.

30 Q-B5† K-K2  
31 Q-B6† K-Q2  
32 QxR .....

The rest is a technical affair. With 41 Q-R5†! White wins a piece against any counter-play.

32 ..... R-B1 37 PxP PxP  
33 QxP B-K2 38 P-R6 R-B1  
34 Q-R7 R-B5 39 Q-Q3 R-KR1  
35 P-KR4 P-N4 40 Q-N5† K-B2  
36 P-R5 P-N5 41 Q-R5†! K-B3  
42 Q-R4† Resigns

## NEW YORK, 1954

### State Championship

#### Profound Understanding

Tournament winner William Lombardy, a youngster of sixteen, displays profound understanding in the following game. His clever and unorthodox way of handling the opening is particularly remarkable.

Loser Hearst, who normally displays excessive courage, treats this game in a mood of passivity. When already endangered, he misses his only chance to hit back.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

## GRUENFELD DEFENSE

(by transposition)

William Lombardy Elliot Hearst  
White Black  
1 P-Q4 P-Q4 3 N-KB3 N-KB3  
2 P-QB4 PxP 4 P-K3 P-KN3

Switching from the Queen's Gambit Accepted to the Gruenfeld Defense. This transposition is a specialty of Smyslov (though Alekhine tried it earlier, in the last game of his championship 1935 match with Euwe).

In delaying the fianchetto, Black eliminates those variations of the Gruenfeld in which White plays P-K4 in one step or develops his Queen Bishop before moving his King Pawn.

5 N-B3 B-N2  
6 Q-R4† .....

Another transposition is possible here to the Schlechter Variation of the Slav Defense, with 6 BxP, P-B3. The text move gives the opening a touch of irregularity inasmuch as it is usually played only in combination with P-K4.

6 ..... P-B3  
7 QxP/4 B-N5

Black ought to proceed with 7 ... O-O followed by ... KN-Q2 a la Smyslov. With White's Queen Pawn firmly protected by the King Pawn, Black's text move is ineffective, whereas it has effect when White has played P-K4.

8 B-Q2 O-O  
9 P-KR3 BxN

9 ... B-K3 is preferable.

10 PxR QN-Q2  
11 P-B4! .....

White prevents 11 ... P-K4.

11 ..... R-B1  
12 P-N4! .....

Now he prevents 12 ... P-B4, too.

White has the edge. His center is unassailable, thanks to the position of his King Pawn (a fact which Black probably disregarded when he exchanged his Bishop).

12 ..... P-QR4 15 R-B1 N-Q3  
13 P-R3 PxP 16 Q-K2 P-K3  
14 PxP N-K1 17 B-N2 N-KB4  
18 O-O .....

White has completed his development in a clever, unorthodox way.

18 ..... N-R5

A good move under the circumstances. For Black needs active counter-play, can get it only by means of ... P-KN4. Then, if he eliminates White's foremost Bishop Pawn, he may get in ... P-K4, too. The whole plan is not likely to work out satisfactorily against perfect counter-play; yet it offers chances rather than passivity. He cannot, however, play 18 ... P-N4 right away, needing first to win a tempo, because of 19 PxP, QxP? 20 P-K4!

19 B-R1 .....

White must retain this Bishop.

19 ..... R-B2

But here Black misses his chance. He ought to play 19 ... P-KN4: e.g., 20 PxP, QxP (with check!) 21 K-R2, Q-K2, with possibilities for active counter-play.

20 N-K4! P-QN4

Black's last is a serious weakening. He aims for ... N-N3-B5 but expects too much from getting his Knight there.

21 N-B5 N-N3  
22 N-N3 N-B5  
23 N-R5! NxN

Or else Black loses a Pawn.

24 PxN .....

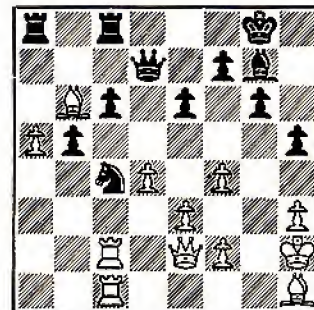
Now White has a great advantage: his passed Pawn, the two Bishops and a welcome target on the Queen Bishop file.

24 ..... Q-Q2  
25 B-N4 R-R1  
26 B-B5 P-R4

Not 26 ... RxP? 27 B-N6.

27 K-R2 N-B4 29 R-B2 N-Q3  
28 B-N6 R/2-B1 30 KR-B1 N-B5

Now the second Knight takes this post but with no better result than before.



31 RxN! .....

Decisive. White gets two Pawns for the Exchange in an overwhelming position.

31 ..... PxR 34 Q-B3 B-B1  
32 QxBP Q-K2 35 QxQ BxQ  
33 BxP Q-R6 36 BxR! RxR

Black's game is hopeless, but equally so after 36 ... RxR (or 36 ... BxR) 37 B-N7, as White's Rook Pawn queens.

37 R-QR1 B-N7 42 R-B7† K-K1  
38 R-R2 B-B6 43 R-N7 B-Q3  
39 P-R6 K-B1 44 B-B5 B-B2  
40 P-R7 K-K2 45 RxR K-Q1  
41 R-B2 B-N5 46 RxP Resigns

## NEW JERSEY, 1954

### Open State Championship

#### Lovely Style

The defense which White encounters in the following game may not be perfect, but it is fair enough to be broken down only by perfect means. Shipman does the job in lovely style.

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

Walter Shipman Stanley Winters  
White Black  
1 P-K4 P-QB4 5 N-QB3 P-KN3  
2 N-KB3 P-Q3 6 B-K3 B-N2  
3 P-Q4 PxP 7 P-B3 N-B3  
4 NxP N-KB3 8 Q-Q2 P-KR4

Black's last is a committing move. For the time being, it has the advantage, indeed, of anticipating White's impending action on the King-side. Its lasting drawback, however, is that it deprives Black's King of the comparatively safest spot, which is still the King-side.

A better line is 8 ... O-O 9 O-O-O, NxN 10 BxN, B-K3 11 K-N1, P-QR3 12



9 O-O-O P-QR3  
Black offers a reasonably promising Pawn sacrifice.  
10 K-N1 . . . .  
White rightly avoids the complications arising from 10 NxN, PxN 11 P-K5, N-Q4 12 NxN, PxN 13 PxP (13 QxP, B-K3! 14 Q-B6†, B-Q2 and 15 . . . BxP), P-K3. He uses the tempo instead on a security measure which he must take sooner or later, anyhow.

10 . . . . Q-B2  
11 N-Q5 KNxN  
12 PxN N-K4  
12 . . . NxN 13 BxN, BxB 14 QxB, R-KN1 also favors White but is better than the line chosen as Black then faces less direct danger with fewer minor pieces left on the board.

13 B-K2 . . . .  
Waiting for 13 . . . N-B5? which fails against 14 Q-B3, P-QN4 15 NxP!  
13 . . . . B-Q2  
14 KR-K1 O-O-O

Black's King is no longer safe in the center: e.g., 14 . . . N-B5 15 BxN, QxB 16 B-N5, P-B3 17 Q-K3. Neither the text move nor 14 . . . O-O 15 B-R6, however, improves the situation for Black; it only changes it.

15 Q-N4! . . . .  
Threatening 16 N-N3 and 17 B-N6.  
15 . . . . B-K1  
The only playable move. 16 . . . K-N1 fails against 17 BxP, and 16 . . . Q-B4 loses to 17 Q-N3, Q-B2 (or . . . Q-R4) 18 N-B6, NxN 19 B-N6.

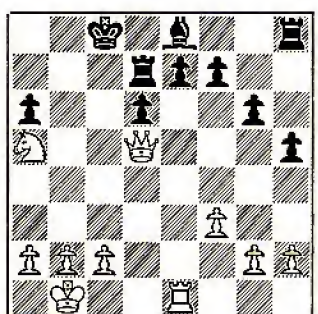
16 N-N3 N-Q2  
17 B-Q4! . . . .  
White prepares for R-Q3-B3.  
17 . . . . BxB  
18 QxB N-B3

Black's last move has serious consequences as it deprives his Queen of protection on QN3. Instead, Black must try 18 . . . R-N1.  
19 R-Q3 K-N1  
20 R-B3 Q-Q2  
21 BxP! . . . .

Conclusive as 21 . . . PxB loses to 22 Q-N6†, K-R1 23 R-B7.

21 . . . . NxP  
In despair, a faulty combination.  
22 QxN R-QB1  
Now Black sees that 22 . . . PxB loses to 23 Q-Q4!

23 RxR† KxR  
24 N-R5! PxB



Eventually, the Bishop must be taken. Now, however, White mates in nine.  
25 Q-R8† K-B2 27 Q-N8† Q-B1  
26 Q-N7† K-Q1 28 N-N7† K-Q2  
29 RxP†! Resigns

IOWA, 1954  
Trans-Mississippi "Open"

A Pawn like a Gallstone  
Black provokes the advance of White's King Pawn, probably hoping he will eventually capture it. He cannot do so quickly, however, and meanwhile the Pawn sits there like a gallstone, hampering Black's movements. When it finally falls, the patient falls, too.

KING'S INDIAN REVERSED  
Hugh Myers Albert N. Sandrin  
Decatur, Ill. Chicago, Ill.  
White Black  
1 N-KB3 N-KB3 4 O-O N-B3  
2 P-KN3 P-Q4 5 P-Q3 P-KN3  
3 B-N2 P-B4 6 QN-Q2 B-N2  
7 P-K4 . . . .

Myers has specialized on this system. He applies it also against the Sicilian as for instance against M. Turiansky in the same tourney: 1 P-K4, P-QB4 2 P-Q3, N-QB3 3 P-KN3, P-KN3 4 B-N2, B-N2 5 N-KB3, N-B3 6 O-O, O-O 7 QN-Q2.

7 . . . . O-O  
8 P-B3 P-N3  
9 R-K1 PxP  
Black avoids the main line (9 . . . P-K4), choosing instead a more modest continuation which, however, offers him a satisfactory game.

10 PxP B-N2  
Here, however, he fails to pay appropriate attention to the possible advance of White's King Pawn. He also develops that Bishop before knowing where it will stand best.

He ought to play 10 . . . N-KN5, with the potential threat of . . . KN-K4-Q6. White cannot meet this plan to any advantage, mainly since 11 P-K5 fails against 11 . . . R-N1! after which his King Pawn must soon fall.

11 Q-K2 Q-B2  
Now 11 . . . N-KN5 is met by 12 P-K5! after which Black cannot take the Pawn (e.g., 12 . . . BxP? 13 P-KR3!). Thus, the plan of . . . KN-K4 is thwarted, while 12 . . . Q-B2 leads into the actual game.

12 P-K5 N-KN5  
13 P-K6! . . . .

White's strong, last move shows that Black's Queen Bishop is misplaced. It obviously would serve better at QB1.

13 . . . . P-B4  
14 N-B4 P-KR3

Black's last is a measure against N-N5-B7, as he wants his Q1 for his Rooks. He ought rather, however, to strive for active counter-play with 14 . . . P-QN4: e.g., 15 N-K3, NxN 16 BxN, P-N5 or 15 B-B4, Q-B1 16 N-K3, NxN 17 QxN, N-R4.

15 B-B4 Q-B1  
16 P-KR4 . . . .

The position seems to require 16 P-QR4 to prevent 16 . . . P-QN4. But White can afford the text move, as 16 . . . P-QN4 17 N-K3, NxN 18 QxN, N-R4 no longer works (19 BxP).

16 . . . . K-R2  
17 QR-Q1 . . . .  
White threatens 19 R-Q7 and 19 R-B7.  
17 . . . . N-B3  
18 KN-K5 . . . .

White has a superior position. His King Pawn hampers Black and is immune; e.g., 18 . . . QxP? 19 NxN! or 18 . . . P-QN4 19 NxN, BxN 20 BxB, QxB 21 N-K5, QxP? 22 NxP! QxQ 23 NxR†.

18 . . . . NxN  
19 BxB! . . . .

19 NxN fails against 19 . . . BxB 20 KxB, QxP (21 NxP? Q-B3†).

19 . . . . QxB 21 N-B7 RxR  
20 NxN KR-Q1 22 RxR Q-B3  
23 N-Q8! Q-R5

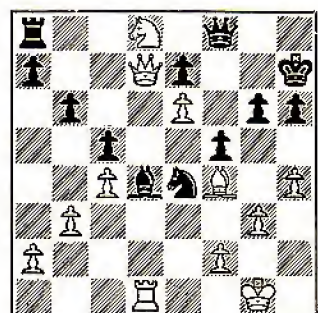
Black aims to induce P-N3 and P-QB4 to get control of his Q5 for his Bishop. This counter-action, however, is not strong enough to bring about any essential change in the situation.

24 P-N3 Q-K1  
25 Q-Q2! N-K5  
26 Q-Q7 Q-B1

26 . . . QxQ 27 RxQ, NxQBP loses to 28 B-Q6! N-K5 (28 . . . PxB! 29 P-K7!) 29 BxP, as White's passed Pawn is then too strong.

27 P-B4 B-Q5

Black threatens White's Knight and his King Bishop Pawn simultaneously. It looks as if White is in trouble.



28 N-B6 . . . .  
This counter-attack, however, settles the matter in favor of White.

28 . . . . BxP†  
Else Black must lose, mainly because of the weakness of his King Pawn: e.g., 28 . . . B-B3 29 Q-N7, with the threat of 30 R-Q7.

29 K-N2 R-K1 31 R-Q7 QxKP  
30 Q-N7 Q-B3 32 NxKP . . . .

Both King Pawns have fallen; but White has a winning attack.

32 . . . . N-B3  
33 R-B7 Q-K7

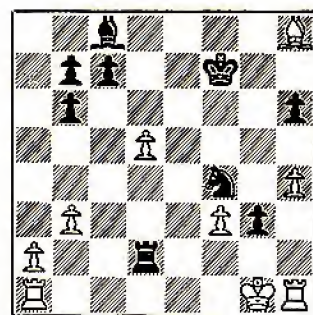
33 . . . Q-K5† also fails not only against 34 KxB, N-N5† 35 K-B1 but also against 34 QxQ, NxQ 35 B-K5! For, after the latter, White threatens 36 NxBP§ with mate to follow, and so Black must submit to loss of material.

34 NxBP§ K-R1  
35 R-R7† Resigns



# "White's Game Is In The Last Throes"

by Fred Reinfeld



If now 24 R-K1, Black has a lovely finish with 24... B-R6! 25 B-K5, R-N7† 26 K-B1, R-B7†! 27 K-N1, R-B8†! 28 RxR, N-K7 mate!

24 B-K5 R-N7† 26 K-K1 N-Q6†  
25 K-B1 R-B7† Resigns

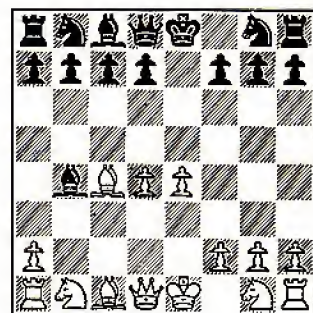
A fascinating game, especially because of the way that Black seized the attack from his opponent.

WHITE plays a gambit somewhat akin to the Evans. His handling of the attack, however, is not very inspired and Black soon seizes the initiative.

London, 1861

## BISHOP'S OPENING

G. A. MacDonnell S. Boden  
White Black  
1 P-K4 P-K4 4 P-QB3 B-B4  
2 B-B4 B-B4 5 P-Q4 PxP  
3 P-QN4!? BxP 6 PxP B-N5†

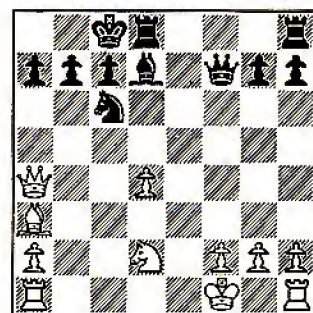


Black offers White the sad choice between exchanging pieces or moving his King.

7 K-B1!? B-R4 9 BxP Q-K2  
8 Q-R5 P-Q4! 10 B-R3 N-KB3!

The long-foreseen resource. White's best is 11 BxQ, NxQ 12 B-R3—but who wants that after playing a gambit?

11 BxP? QxB 14 N-KB3 B-Q2  
12 QxB N-B3 15 QN-Q2 NxN†  
13 Q-R4 NxKP 16 NxN O-O-O



White's gambit has failed miserably. Black has a splendid development, and

GAMBITS are often a headache. These are the openings in which White quickly offers some material "on spec" in the hope of bewildering or terrifying his opponent.

This tricky attempt to trip Black up often works. Often it doesn't. As far as published games are concerned, we get a wrong impression, because we see far more White wins than losses from gambits.

Why? Because White wins from gambits are likely to be colorful, whereas Black's victories are just as likely to be prosaic. Nevertheless, this should not blind us to the very real fact that Black often gets in some shrewd blows against gambits.

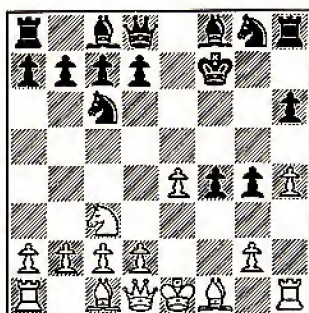
In the following games, you can see how lustily Black defends himself against gambits—if he knows how!

HERE is a game which has to be studied in terms of personalities. White is an experienced mature player. Black is a twelve year old youngster who always admitted — or boasted — even when he grew up to become World Champion, that he was allergic to chess books.

Match, 1902

## HAMPPE-ALLGAIER GAMBIT

J. Corzo J. R. Capablanca  
White Black  
1 P-K4 P-K4 5 P-KR4 P-N5  
2 N-QB3 N-QB3 6 N-KN5?!  
3 P-B4 PxP P-KR3  
4 N-B3 P-KN4 7 NxP KxN



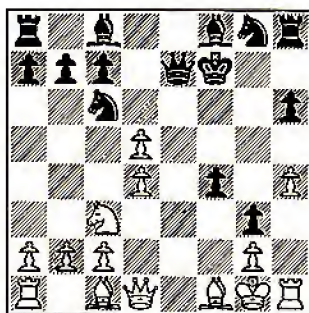
White's intentions are clear. He has chosen a tricky, complicated opening and sacrificed a piece for speculative reasons. Black's King will be out in the open and exposed to attack. White hopes to have a sizable lead in development, and, by picking up a few Pawns, he may more or less restore the material balance of power.

In the face of these dangers, Black is quite calm. Doubtless he is ignorant of his ignorance.

8 P-Q4 P-Q4 10 K-B2 P-N6†  
9 PxP Q-K2†! 11 K-N1 . . .

White is in seventh heaven. He already has two Pawns for the sacrificed piece; and, after Black's attacked Knight

moves, he will pick up a third and fourth by BxP followed by the capture of Black's rickety King Knight Pawn. And note White's lead in development!



11 . . . NxP!!

A magnificent resource.

12 QxN Q-B4!!

The point: if 13 QxQ?? BxQ† and mate next move!

13 N-K2 Q-N3!

14 QxQ RPxQ

Black still threatens mate!

15 N-Q4 B-QB4

16 P-B3 R-R5!

Black plays with fiendish ingenuity. He threatens 17... RxN! 18 PxR, BxP† and mate follows.

If White tries 17 P-N4, then 17... RxNP! smashes his defense.

17 B-K2 BxN† 19 P-N3 N-B3  
18 PxR RxQP 20 B-N2 R-Q7!

Of course not 20... RxP?? because of 21 B-B4.

After the text move, White can avoid loss of a piece with 21 BxN, KxB 22 B-B3. But then, with a Pawn down, he is quite lost in the end-game.

21 B-R5† NxB!

22 BxR P-B6!

23 PxP N-B5!

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



his King is safe. White's forces are disorganized, and he cannot castle.

17 QR-N1 Q-Q4! 19 R-Q1 KR-K1  
18 N-B3 B-B4 20 B-B5 QxN!!

Beautiful. Black's initiative is so powerful that he can allow himself a Queen sacrifice.

21 PxQ B-R6†  
22 K-N1 R-K3  
23 Q-B2 RxP!

Another way is 23 ... N-K4!

24 BxR NxB

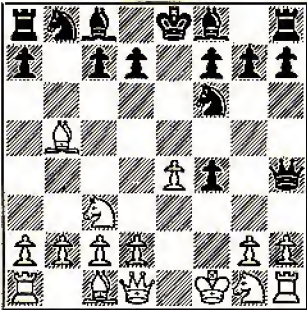
White resigns because, after 25 Q-Q3, Black mates by 25 ... R-N3† etc. or 25 ... N-K7† etc.

IN THE NEXT GAME, White plays a gambit, but instead of trying to sacrifice material he merely provokes Black into sacrificing it. By the time White realizes what it is all about, he is in a mating net.

London, 1846  
BISHOP'S GAMBIT

W. Schulten	L. Kieseritzky
White	Black
1 P-K4 P-K4	4 K-B1 P-QN4!?
2 P-KB4 PxP	5 BxP N-KB3
3 B-B4 Q-R5†	6 N-QB3 ....

White might have saved himself quite a bit of trouble by 6 N-KB3, attacking the Queen and gaining time for further development. Black has already indicated by his impudent fourth move that he intends to play for the attack, but White ignores the storm signals.



Emboldened by White's lack of judgment, Black embarks on an attack which should not win through. But White continues to display bad judgment.

6 .... N-N5  
7 N-R3 ....

White's last move prevents ... Q-B7 mate, to be sure, but the most effective way to shake off the pressure is 7 Q-K1. If Black exchanges Queens, White has the better Pawn position for the ending. If Black retreats his Queen, then he has lost time.

7 .... N-QB3  
8 N-Q5? ....

White is certainly asking for what is coming! Again Q-K1 is indicated. Instead, he goes off on a wild goose chase, completely neglecting the all-important King-side.

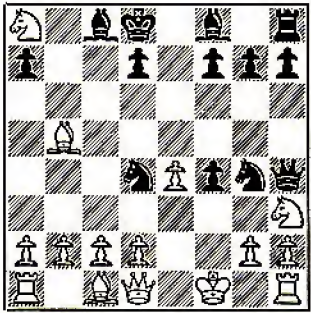
8 .... N-Q5!

Good. Black attacks White's Bishop, prepares for P-B6, which will smash up White's King-side.

Furthermore, it is now too late for 9 Q-K1. For then 9 ... QxQ† 10 KxQ, NxB.

Perhaps 9 B-K2 might be a playable line. As White plays it, disaster is not far off.

9 NxP? K-Q1  
10 NxR ....



Even on a material basis, White is badly off, as Black can continue 10 ... NxB, with a winning game. But Black means to win the game by attack, and no one can stop him!

10 .... P-B6!  
11 P-Q3 P-B3

A necessary precaution, as White was threatening to win the Queen with B-N5†.

12 B-QB4 P-Q4!  
13 BxP B-Q3

With his previous move, Black gained time to open the diagonal for his Queen Bishop. Now he brings his other Bishop to a post from where he can wind up with a mating attack.

14 Q-K1 PxP† 17 K-R4 N-B6†  
15 KxP QxN†! 18 K-R5 B-N5  
16 KxQ N-K6§ mate!

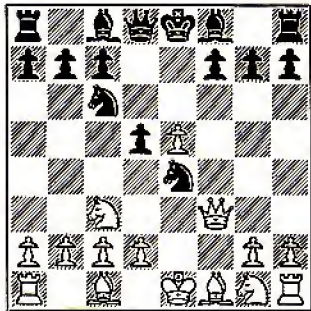
Note that, after 14 P-B3, there is a mate by 14 ... PxP† 15 KxP, QxN†! 16 KxQ, N-K6§ 17 K-R4, N-N7† 18 K-R5, P-N3† 19 K-R6, B-B1 mate.

HERE, artless greed proves White's undoing.

Budapest, 1933  
VIENNA GAME

S. Boros	A. Lilienthal
White	Black
1 P-K4 P-K4	3 P-B4 P-Q4
2 N-QB3 N-KB3	4 BPxP NxP
	5 Q-B3 N-QB3!

This counter-attack is best answered by 6 B-N5, a developing move that pins Black's Queen Knight.



But White misses the full import of Black's last move, apparently reckoning

only on 6 NxN? NxP? 7 Q-KN3! Q-K2 8 N-QB3! after which Black is a piece down without a good double check to his name.

6 NxN? N-Q5!  
7 Q-B4 ....

In the game Englund-Cohn, Barmen, 1905, Black triumphed neatly after 7 Q-Q3, PxN 8 Q-B4 (Black's King Pawn is poisoned), B-KB4 9 Q-R4†, P-B3 10 N-K2, B-B4 11 P-B3, P-QN4! 12 Q-Q1, Q-R5†! For, if 13 P-N3, N-B6 mate; and, if 13 N-N3, Black wins the Queen with 13 ... B-KN5.

7 .... PxN  
8 B-B4 B-KB4  
9 P-B3 ....

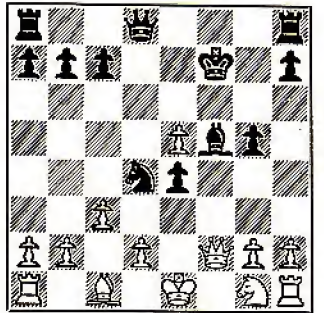
White expects 9 ... N-B7† 10 K-Q1, NxB 11 QxB, and White threatens mate, with plenty of time to pick up the wandering Knight afterwards.

9 .... P-KN4!

This powerful thrust maintains the initiative, for, if 10 Q-B1, N-B7† and now 11 K-Q1?? allows the family check, 11 ... N-K6†.

10 BxP† KxB  
11 Q-B2 ....

Most players would now continue 11 ... N-B7† 12 K-Q1, NxB 13 QxB†, K-N2. But then White wins the Knight later on and remains with a very fair game.



Black rightly prefers to keep the attack firmly in hand.

11 .... P-K6!!

A move with some cute points. The first: 12 QxP?? N-B7†!

12 Q-B1 PxP†!

If now 13 BxP, N-B7† decides. For 14 K-Q1 loses the Queen; 14 K-K2 allows mate; and 14 K-B2 allows 14 ... QxB†.

13 K-Q1 PxP/Q†  
14 KxQ P-N5!

So that, if 15 PxN, B-R3† 16 K-Q1, QxP†, mate follows.

15 P-N4 Q-N4†  
16 K-Q1 R-Q1!  
Resigns

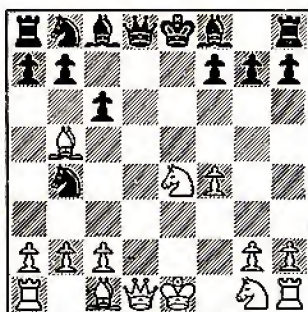
HEREIN White's gambit-playing policy grinds to a quick halt not because of greediness but rather because of the early petering out of his initiative.

Hilversum, 1947  
FALKBEER COUNTER GAMBIT

V. Castaldi	V. Trifunovich
White	Black
1 P-K4 P-K4	3 KPxP P-K5
2 P-KB4 P-Q4	4 P-Q3 N-KB3



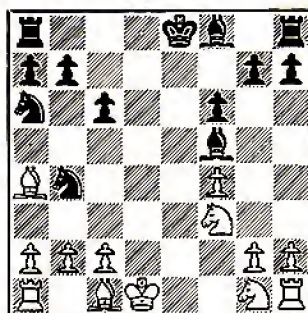
5 N-Q2 PXP 7 N-K4 N-N5!  
6 BxP NXP 8 B-N5† P-B3!



White's game is already in need of vitamins. Certainly there is no chance for the dashing kind of play that White seeks when he plays a gambit.

9 QxQ† KxQ 12 K-Q1 P-B3  
10 B-R4 B-KB4 13 N/5-B3  
11 N-N5 K-K1 N/1-R3!

Black's last move prepares for . . . N-B4 and also . . . R-Q1†.



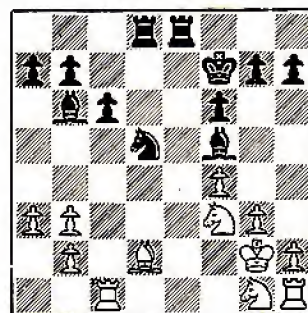
White's original lead in development has evaporated and his pieces are awkwardly placed.

14 P-QR3 R-Q1† 16 K-K2 N-B4  
15 B-Q2 N-Q4 17 B-N3 NxB  
18 PxN B-Q3

Black keeps hammering away at White's game. Now that Black has the two Bishops, he uses them to press down all the harder on White's position.

19 P-N3 K-B2 21 K-B2 B-N3†  
20 R-QB1 B-B2 22 K-N2 KR-K1

Black has all his pieces in magnificent play and continues to pile on the pressure relentlessly. White, on the other hand, is still unable to develop his King Knight and King Rook at this late date.



Now Black continues in the same forceful style to wind up with a crushing finish.

23 P-R3 N-K6† 26 B-B3 N-Q8  
24 K-R2 R-Q6 27 P-N4 B-K5  
25 P-QN4 R/1-Q1 28 N-K1 R-Q7†  
Resigns

# Past Masterpieces

Annotated by FRED REINFELD

CARLOS TORRE was one of the strangest figures in the history of international tournament chess. He established himself as a first-rate player before he was twenty, took part in master competition for about four years and then went back for good to his native Mexican village.

Torre's style reminds us very much of that of Capablanca, the other Latin-American who was Torre's idol and model. Like Capablanca, Torre often astounds us with the simplicity of his methods and makes us say plaintively, "Now why couldn't I think of that?"

Marientbad, 1925

## QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

C. Torre

D. Przepiorka

White

Black

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 4 QN-Q2 P-K3  
2 N-KB3 P-QN3 5 P-K3 B-K2  
3 B-B4 B-N2 6 B-Q3 . . .

This is a formation of which Torre was quite fond. It is little used nowadays.

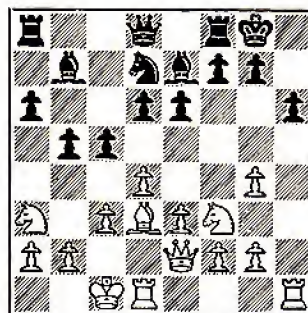
6 . . . N-R4

Black wants to get two Bishops for a Bishop and Knight. Still, the exchange will give White an open King Rook file that might yield substantial attacking chances.

7 B-N3 P-Q3  
8 Q-K2 N-Q2  
9 P-B3 O-O

Maybe Black ought to have thought twice about this, as White's pressure on the open King Rook file will be formidable. A safer course is 9 . . . P-QB4 and, if 10 O-O-O, Q-B2, followed by . . . O-O-O.

10 O-O-O P-QB4 12 RPxN P-KR3  
11 N-B4 NxB 13 P-KN4 P-QN4  
14 N-R3 P-R3



This looks like one of those exciting positions which feature attacks on opposite wings. Actually White has the makings of a powerful attack, while Black has no counter-attack to speak of.

15 B-B2 P-B5

15 . . . P-N5 is slightly more hopeful.

16 R-R3 P-K4  
17 QR-R1 B-KB3

In the event of 17 . . . P-K5 18 N-Q2, P-Q4 19 QN-N1, followed by 20 P-B3, White's attack assumes nasty proportions.

18 B-B5 R-K1  
19 P-N5! . . .

Ingeniously freshening up the attack: for, if 19 . . . BxP, then 20 NxB wins.

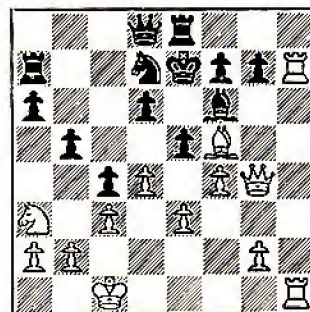
19 . . . BxN  
20 QxB BxP  
21 Q-N4! . . .

The point of the Pawn sacrifice: Black cannot play 21 . . . N-B3? or 21 . . . R-K2? because of 22 QxB! Torre must therefore regain his Pawn.

21 . . . R-R2  
22 P-B4 B-B3

If 22 . . . PxBP 23 PxP, N-B3, then 24 Q-B3! wins—but not 24 QxB? R-KS†! 25 K-Q2, RxR etc.

23 RxP K-B1  
24 R-R7 K-K2



Black's King heads for the great open spaces, but Torre calmly switches to another open file to force a quick decision.

25 QPxP PxP 27 PxP BxP  
26 R-Q1 Q-B1 28 K-K4 . . .

Black has no adequate defense. BxN is threatened.

28 . . . K-Q1  
29 N-B2 Q-B2

Or 29 . . . R-K2 30 R-R8†, R-K1 31 RxR†, KxR 32 BxN†, and White wins; while, if 29 . . . B-B3 30 QxR†, etc.

30 RxN† QxR  
31 BxQ RxB  
32 N-N4 Resigns

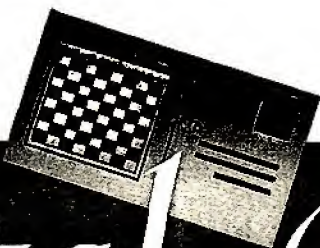
Torre scored many a notable brilliancy; against E. Z. Adams, New Orleans, 1925, against N. D. Banks, Detroit, 1924, and, above all, against Emanuel Lasker, Moscow, 1925 — and, as Chernev relates:

Gruenfeld lost to him in 14 moves at Baden-Baden, 1925, promised drastic revenge in their next encounter. But, at Marientbad, a few weeks later, Torre flouted the grim prophecy by winning in brilliant style.

We may, just possibly, hope to see Torre yet return to the chess arena. He lost a short match to Reuben Fine not too many years ago.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.





# Postal Chess

## POSTAL SCRIPTS TOURNAMENT NOTES

### Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

#### 4th Annual Championship—1949

As stated before, all play in the Finals of this tournament terminates in December, and games not finished by then must be submitted for adjudication.

Meanwhile, Finals section, 49-Nf 5, has completed play, and the contestants therein score the following, weighted point totals:\*

Dr. R. C. Slater 36.7; J. A. Sweets 36.1; R. N. Herwitz 34.95; J. Fischer 30.45; J. Lieberman 28.55; W. Sollfrey 23.9; and P. M. Lozano 18.75.

The leading prospective cash prize winners as of now are:\*

#### PRESENT LEADERS

J T Sherwin ...46.2	W F Taber ....32.3
C Brasket .....45.1	D J Define ....32.25
L C Norderer ...45.1	B W Holmes ...31.3
I Sigmond ....43.95	E D Wallace ...31.15
V Krugloff ....42.9	A H Leonard ...30.8
C Kugelmass ...41.75	W Knox .....30.7
H H Hyde .....41.45	J Fischer ....30.45
R C Eastwood ...40.2	M Sokoler ....30.0
C Merkis .....40.2	O G Birsten ...29.55
A Suchobeck ...37.25	G C Gross .....29.5
O W Strahan ...39.8	J T Lynch .....29.5
B B Wisegarver 39.75	Dr H Y Sigler ...29.5
L Stolzenberg ...39.45	W J Harris ....29.05
D Eisen .....39.05	S L Thompson ...29.05
J F Heckman ...37.35	E H Peterson ...29.0
A Suchobeck ...37.25	G C Gross .....28.9
J A Ilyin .....37.2	J Lieberman ...28.55
H B Daly .....36.7	M Semb .....28.5
Dr R C Slater ...36.7	J Shaw .....27.9
H Zander .....36.35	O E Frazier ...27.35
W Sollfrey ...36.25	G A Lyle .....27.25
J A Sweets ...36.1	C Magerkurth ...25.65
Dr I Farber ...35.65	M Eucher .....25.15
Dr B Rozsa ...35.15	L E Wood .....24.55
B Kozma .....35.0	J B Payne .....24.4
Dr J Platz ...35.0	F E Condon ...24.05
C N Fuglie ...34.95	W L Prosser ...24.0
R N Herwitz ...34.95	R F Richter ...24.0
W Muir .....34.95	R E Schooler ...23.7
N A Preo .....34.95	G Buckendorf ...22.7
G Katz .....34.5	E F Johnson ...22.25
R L Richardson 34.45	L Hanson .....21.75
H Wallgren ...33.9	W A Norin ...21.65
C Merritt ...33.5	A Farewell ...21.55
J E Evans ...33.45	E J Werner ...20.55
R C Simpson ...32.85	J Staffer .....20.4
F Power .....20.0	

There are of course 75 prizes in all; but, with more prize winners to come from as yet uncompleted Finals, that number will be more than filled out and some listed here will then be displaced.

#### 5th Annual Championship—1950

As a result of current Postal Mortems, Finals section, 50-Nf 9, has completed play, and the contestants therein score the following, weighted point totals:\*

H. Harrison 39.8; E. E. Hansen 37.35; H. T. Reeve 31.8; R. Walch 31.7; C. E. Braun 22.8; E. Luprecht 19.55; and E. M. Westbrook withdrew.

#### 6th Annual Championship—1951

As a result of current Postal Mortems, Finals section, 51-Nf 1, has completed play, and the contestants therein score the following, weighted point totals:\*

M. Gonzalez 43.5; G. E. Hartleb 30.5; O. Jungwirth 30.45; S. Yarmak 29.5; Dr. L. H. Sarett 28.4; E. Dayton 27.1; and Mrs. F. K. Hazlitt 23.35.

Also, W. W. Fenner has qualified for assignment to the Finals.

#### 7th Annual Championship—1952-3

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following now qualify for assignment to the Finals: C. A. Van Brunt, E. R. Ernst, J. F. Heckman and W. R. Bundick.

Also P. Roth qualifies for assignment to the Semi-Finals.

#### 8th Annual Championship—1954

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following now qualify for assignment to the semi finals: F. D. Lynch, G. Katz, A. Miskin and A. D. Rich.

## MASTERS TOURNAMENT

On a suggestion by R. W. Banner, we are proposing a special tournament restricted to highest rated players.

Such an idea has many drawbacks from our point of view. Any special tournament puts Postal Chess further in the red because of its special small details. But we're game to try, once.

Those top-raters who take ratings seriously, perhaps too seriously, complain they get few shots at their peers. This tournament, therefore, may appeal to enough Postal Masters. And, if it becomes a fixture, it may be an incentive to the near-masters and prospective masters. So be it.

We cannot take time to appeal again, however, to a mere 100th of our postalites. Report now, if you're interested. We cannot answer personally but will report developments in print.

We aim for one or more 7 man tourneys, restricted to 1700 or higher in actual, earned ratings (active or returned postalites): EF \$5, 2 prizes, \$20 and \$10, to start in January.

\* Weighted point totals are based on the following scale 1.0 point per win in the prelims; 2.2 in semi-finals; and 4.5 in finals. Draws count half of these values.

## GAME REPORTS

As may be observed under Postal Mortems, the game reports covered in this issue run only for those received from August 2d to August 18th. When that many had been scored, we had to close out the records in order to be able to go to press on time for the magazine.

Of necessity, that closing out had to include all data which stems from the game reports: Prize and Certificate Winners, Tournament Notes, ratings, etc. The game reports, and pertinent data, will be brought up to date by our covering a few days over a month's receipt of reports each month.

Sorry, but years of practice seem not to suffice for making up time lost during our annual vacation.

## POSTALMIGHTIES!

### Prize Winners

The following postalites have won prizes in 1951, 1952 and 1953 Prize Tournaments.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
51-P	6 F S Reynolds .....	1st	5 -1
	31 R C Cooke .....	1-2	4 -2
	E V Trull .....	1-2	4 -2
52-P	169 B Fox .....	1-2	4½-1½
	L S Wisheff .....	1-2	4½-1½
53-P	7 F Harris .....	1-2	4½-1½
	G Small .....	1-2	4½-1½
	52 Miss H Morley .....	1st	5 -1
	58 A Jany .....	1st	5 -1
	59 F W Hammett .....	1st	5 -1
	73 H E Goodman .....	1st	5½- ½
	93 F H Ashley .....	1st	6 -0
	123 F H Ashley .....	1-2	5 -1
	D B Smith .....	1-2	5 -1
	143 A S Neal .....	1st	6 -0

### Certificate Winners

The following postalites have qualified for Victory Certificates from 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954 Class Tournaments.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
51-C	36 C H King .....	1-2	5 -1
	Mrs F H Wasson .....	1-2	5 -1
	53 F Ley .....	2nd	4 -2
	M A Rauch .....	2nd	4 -2
	57 Dr J M Chmerda .....	1st	4½-1½
	78 D E Howard .....	1st	4½-1½
	L R Sterling .....	2nd	4 -2
52-C	359 G A Smith .....	1st	6 -0
53-C	86 B Anderson .....	1st	6 -0
	91 Miss T Ostermann .....	1st	5 -1
	108 W C Schroeder .....	1st	5 -1
	137 M Heinrich .....	1st	5½- ½
	152 C S Ayres .....	1-3	4 -2
	V Laurie .....	1-3	4 -2
	D Quane .....	1-3	4 -2
	156 Miss R E Kisch .....	1-2	5 -1
	R McCoubrey .....	1-2	5 -1
	239 J Sirota .....	1st	5½- ½
	242 P D McWilliams .....	1st	6 -0
	257 H Rogers .....	1st	6 -0
	299 J F Hart .....	1st	5½- ½
54-C	49 D Gibson .....	1st	6 -0



# POSTAL MORTEMES

Game reports received

August 2 to 18

To report your results, all you need give is section number, full names of both players and the outcome of the game—but, for Class and Prize Tournaments in 4 man sections, state also if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent.

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording:

54-C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek 0 (1st)  
54-P 401: A. Halprin 1 H. N. Pillsbury 1 (2)  
54-Nf 13: F. J. Marshall 1 H. E. Atkins 0.  
In these, the year (54), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tourneys, the first or second game is indicated in the final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so. A postcard is ideal for size, easy to send.

Please note: Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (e.g., 54-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1954) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication: df marks a double-forfeit.

## CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Tourneys graded by rating classes

### Started in 1951 (Key: 51-C)

Notice: After repeated calls for missing game reports, we are scoring double forfeits on games unreported in tourneys started August and September, 1951.

Tourneys 1-173: 103 Hagan, Mayer df. 104 Hallett, Wyller df. 111 Kerrick, Milam df. 112 Epstein, Wyller df. 121 Milam, Sperling df.

### Started in 1952 (Key: 52-C)

Notice: With two years of play, results in these Class Tournaments become over-due. For Tourneys 52-C 269 to 302, started in September, 1952, this factor is of immediate importance. (Tourneys 303 to 319, started in October, come next.)

Players who were starters in August must report results now (within one month) or apply for settlement by adjudication. For the latter, send (1) record of moves made (2) diagrams of position reached and (3) statement of how you propose to win or to draw (being a piece ahead, or demonstrating forced mate or forced win of a piece, is sufficient for item 3; otherwise state in detail). If you cannot hope to win or to draw, kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work.

If you are not sure all your results have been reported, give a full list of wins, draws and losses with full names of opponents as a final report.

After repeated calls for missing game reports, we are scoring double forfeits on games unreported in tourneys started April through June, 1952.

Tourneys 1-200: 147 Mills, Soneson 2 df. 148 Armstrong, Streit df. 158 Howen, Kehle-meier 2 df. 161 Benz, Simmons df. 164 Groesbeck, Ramos df. 165 Coubrough, Kimball df. 167 Brown, Diamantopolos 2 df. Diamantopolos, Kleinschmidt 2 df. 169 Aronson, Josephson df. 170 McClure, Klein df. McClure, Robinson 2 df. 171 Albert, Hirsch 2 df. Baildon, Hirsch, 2 df. Gillow, Hirsch df. 172 Fry, Lapsley df. 174 Bannon, Henderson df. Henderson, Saint df. 175 Goddard withdrawn. 176

Johnson, Klein df. Klein, Prather 2 df. 183 Boyer, Goodman 2 df. 185 Ayres, Kidwell 2 df. 186 Cooley, Wisnom df. Klausner, Wisnom 2 df. 188 Shonick, Quane df. Muecke, Shonick 2 df. 194 Castle, J. Kangas 2 df. 199 Healey, Gross df. Gross, Yeaw df. 200 Hartigan, Menuet df.

Tourneys 200-362: 205 Brodeur, Wittmann 2 df. 209 Carl, Gross df. Gross, Howe df. 212 Conrad, Hanshaw 2 df. 213 Bengt, Ghetzler df. 216 Caroe, Goodman 2 df. Caroe, Hill df. 222 Soucy, Witteck 2 df. 223 Calhammer, Daniels df. 224 Brown, Marek df. 231 Helfman withdrawn. 232 Headrick, Stevenson withdrawn. 233 Bock, Russell df. 234 Dulical, Durham 2 df. 236 O'Connell, Indrieri df. Goe, Indrieri df. 248 Larsen, Zaas df. 251 Nelson, Wood df. 253 Ashley, Chresoulis 2 df. Ashley, Gilliland df. 254 Moisan, Rubinstein 2 df. 359 Smith defeats Summers-Gill.

### Started in 1953 (Key: 53-C)

Notice: With more than a year in play, most 53-C Tourney games should be over and reported. Check over results and get in reports! Report tardy opponents.

Tourneys 1-150: 12 Lindley withdrawn. 22 LeWorthy halts Hodson. 37 McBride tops Hewes (2), Houston. 46 LaBelle, White tie. 50 No reports at all! 60 Wenzlaff halts Hoglund. 79 & 80 No reports at all! 86 Anderson tops (f) Rippel; Hurd withdraws. 91 Ostermann overcomes Swezey. 96 Bennett, Lang tie. 105 Manchester downs Dishaw. 106 Garrison, Lucas tie. 108 Kinnaman halts Hedrick. 110 Banroft bests Del Bourgo. 121 Baptist tops (1a) Okraszewski. 137 Heinrich tops, then ties Dotterer. 149 Joyce jolts Soule. 150 Hooley withdrawn.

Tourneys 151-240: 152 Laurie quells Quane; Nicolau withdrawn. 156 McCoubrey conks Kisch. 157 Williams tops (1a) Bezancon. 170 Vines withdraws. 172 Carlyle, Rubin tie. 174 Mailhot defeats Kent. 177 Gifford smites Smith. 184 Schmitt tops Rabin. 186 Edwards whips Sherman. 187 Wild ties Bur-chett, loses two each to Roehl, Wheeler. 192 Kneip, Fowler best Bancroft. 202 Schoerner whips Wyller. 206 McClure tops Bock. (2f) Rothenberg. 209 Bokma bests Hammerman; Cleveland clips Yates. 214 Wittmann downs Grindel. 217 Gaylor, Gregory tie. 219 Wyller tops Cooley twice. 222 Fry masters Martin. 224 Fardon clips Clark. 234 Ogilvie, Summers-Gill tie. 237 Jacobs bests Opp, bows to Cunningham. 238 Hikade withdrawn. 239 Si-rotta beats Bauman. 240 D. McConkie conks Corvill.

Tourneys 241-303: 242 McWilliams bests Williams. 243 Smith tops (1a) Hikade. 244 Marcus, Schoerner tie. 246 Jacobson, Marcus, tie. 247 Waring tops (2f) Friedland. 251 Bass withdraws, loses (1a) to Zbar. 253 Miller withdraws. 255 Bechdolt, Hallam top Tasei-one. 257 Rogers tops Harrish. 259 Oglesby whips Wilkinson. 262 Faber fells Truby. (2) Willett. 266 Hale, Lang tie. 267 Weiss whips Kerr. 268 Garrison tops (1a) Chresoulis. 274 Lounsberry bests Hurley. 277 Smead smears Stevenson, Mertz. 278 Hall licks Sumner, loses to McDaniel. 282 Davy downs Joiner. 289 Levy, Hannold defeat Erdman. 289 Hubbard bests Zipfel, bows to Hurt. 300 Davenport, Nelson split two. 301 Mulligan mauls Stafford.

### Started in 1954 (Key: 54-C)

Tourneys 1-60: 3 Drozynski overcomes Matzke. (2) Fleming. 6 Siller tops (2f & 1a) Meyer. 10 Henderson halts Hubbard. 12 Edwards downs Gardinier. 14 Rouse tops Brandvold. Prock. 16 Moorhead mauls Vincius. 19 Siller sinks Eymann. 20 Beard bests Hoglund. 22 Wilkerson tops (2f) Sarda. 27 Rubin loses to O'Neill, Brand, then ties Brand. 28 Gardner, Jacobsen stop Stephens. 33 Baker bests Fribourg; Raymond withdraws. 36 Rabin tops Taylor. 38 Bancroft bests Oglesby. 39 Harrington ties Rousseas, bows to Werner. 40 Bridges halts Hudson. 47 Austin tops Glusman. 49 Gibson wins (2f) from Richards, Riley. 52 O'Neill tops Glusman. (2f) Beaghen. 53 Topkin tops Turner. 54 Marcus mauls Groesbeck, Swartworth. 56 Hanson halts Shumway.

Tourneys 61-204: 61 Gillespie masters Stephens. 64 Birsten bests Cintron. 71 Hinman tops, then ties Welch. 74 Middlebrook

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mauls Vandertuin. 78 Antonelli tops Schwerer twice. 84 McLoughlin down Dennis twice. 85 Moore withdrawn. 86 Davis tops (2f) Figue and Ruehl. 99 Hankin tops (2f) Chre-soulis. 103 Sturley fells Feldenkreis. 105 Sarno bests Alley; Calder tops (2f) Mogridge. 109 Yosso conks Kelly. 111 Fleming halts Hanshaw. 116 Ellis bests Baidon. 149 Widen licks Lewis. 150 Robinson withdraws.

## PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tourneys for Premiums

### Started in 1951 (Key: 51-P)

Tourneys 1-149: After repeated calls for missing game reports, we are scoring double forfeits on games unreported in tourneys started April through June, 1951: 41 Mendel, Sielaff df. 43 Melton, Mullins 2 df. 50 Erus, Newman 2 df. 53 Quereau, Stern df. 69 Ackley, Cleveland 2 df. 70 Huffman, Hurley, df; Huffman, Westerfield 2 df.

### Started in 1952 (Key: 52-P)

Notice: With two years of play, results in these Prize Tournaments become over-due. For Tourneys 52-P 143 to 161, started in August, 1952, this factor is of immediate importance. (Tourneys 165 to 181, started in October, come next.)

Players who were starters in August, must report results now (within one month) or apply for settlement by adjudication. For the latter, send (1) record of moves made (2) diagram of position reached and (3) statement of how you propose to win or to draw (being a piece ahead, or demonstrating forced mate or forced win of a piece, is sufficient for item 3; otherwise state in detail). If you cannot hope to win or to draw, kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work.

If you are not sure all your results have been reported, give a full list of wins, draws and losses with names of opponents as a final report.

After repeated calls for missing game reports, we are scoring double forfeits on games unreported in tourneys started April through June 1952.

Tourneys 1-207: 69 Mayer, Sheahan df; Sheahan, Sommer df. 79 Baraquet, Ohmore df; Chase, Thompson 2 df. 82 Gross, Sene-sheff 2 df. 90 Huffman, Hull df; Hull, Stoddard 2 df. 94 Wilmarth df with each of Hill, Green, Kuhlmann. 98 Rudikoff, Showers 2 df. 102 Fouquet, Sheahan 2 df. 103 Newman, Shapiro 3 df. 110 Dworkin, Johnson df. 111 Vogel, Wilmarth 2 df. 113 Holbrook, Draughon 2 df. 114 Cleveland, Drago df; Drago, McCabe df. 116 Seelsi, Woods df. 169 Astapoff tops Wishneff.

### Started in 1953 (Key: 53-P)

Notice: With more than a year in play, most 53-P Tourney games should be over and reported. Check your results and get in reports! Report tardy opponents!

Tourneys 1-160: 7 Harris, Small tie. 23 Christiansen, Preo tie. 35 Plummer bests Gibbons. 52 Morley downs Daniels. 58 Jany, Arnov tie. 59 Johnson splits two with Hammett, tops Pratt. 63 Corda tops (1f) Draughon. 73 Goodman, Raimi tie. 78 Harris halts Michaels. 81 Schaffer withdrawn. 82 Schoerner tops (2f) Sosa. 92 Roberson rips Britain. 93 Ashley tops Prock. 97 Britain tops (2f) Draughon. 104 Piser mauls MacAlister. 111 Silver sinks Crotchett, Burdick. 118 Correction: McCoubrey, Pierce split two. 123 Harding withdrawn. 133 Scott tops Jurek twice. 136 Divine downs Werner. 143 Neal nips Charley. Wisegarver, Stephens; Wisegarver chops Charley. 152 Cha bests Beverage, Galuccio. 153 Harris licks Kline, loses to Pearce. 154 Parker bests Yearout, bows twice to Rocque. 156 Laine licks Spencer. 157 Holbrook defeats Koffman; Lawrence withdraws. 160 Wise downs Day.

Tourneys 161-178: 163 Blood wins from Stanley, twice from Parker; Smith tops Parker twice. Blood, 164 MacGrady with-

drawn. 165 Giasson ties De Carvalho, tops Atkinson. 167 Jolly jolts Allen; Hyde hits Mali. 168 Matthews splits two with Young. 174 Thompson mauls Manny.

### Started in 1954 (Key: 54-P)

Tourneys 1-25: 1 Bratten bests Johnson, bows to Shore. 2 Rhoads conks Kahn. 3 Cha fells Goldfarb. 4 Churchill loses to Shepard, tops (f) Freese. 5 Benham bests Sirota. 6 Burns, Baker beat Matzke. 7 Lyberger licks Laine, Thompson. 8 Rosburg rips Roach. 9 Ellis bests Roberson, bows to Kindig. Gold-gell. 10 Sarda withdrawn. 12 Gries, Holbrook top Gaines; Lawrence withdraws. 13 Lang licks Picard; Jacobsen jolts Kaser. 15 Glass bests Pierson. 16 Alter tops Orbanowski; Andt withdrawn. 17 Shelley rips Robinson. 19 King conks Eustace. 20 Schick tops (f) McDonald. 21 Frow beats Druet, Kalash. 22 Thompson licks Locke, loses to McKeehan. Mulligan; Dishaw downs Mulligan. 24 Ware fells Foley. 25 Dudley, Stone tie.

Tourneys 26-61: 29 Rogers tops Kell, ties Bardwick; Taubenhaus tops Stevenson. 30 La Placa halts Hagedorn. 35 Contoski tops Malles; Malles tops (f) Draughon. 36 Shuler bests Bentley. 38 Cotto conks Young. 39 Berman beats Hart, Rosenblum; Werner whips Hart. 40 Pena withdraws. 43 Welker nips Nickel. 45 Curdo downs Stalknecht.

## GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive qualifications championships

### 4th Annual Championship—1949

FINALS (Key: 49-Nf)

Notice: Play continues until December. But do report any and all results fast. Press for prompt replies to moves.

Sections 1-18: 5 Fischer, Sweets df. 18 Bryan halts Holloway, Sansome.

### 5th Annual Championship—1950

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 50-Ns)

Notice: As stated last month, all reports not in now are too late. Those in now (by October 15) will be published in December after which last Finals section will be assigned to those so qualifying.

Sections 1-53: No reports received.

FINALS (Key: 50-Nf)

Sections 1-16: 9 Luprecht, Reeve tie. 14 Rose, Wood tie; Rice halts Hunnex.

### 6th Annual Championship—1951

SEMI-FINALS (Key 51-Ns)

Sections 1-33: 29 Fenner, Matern tie.

FINALS (Key: 51-Nf)

Sections 1-11: 1 Jungwirth, Yarmak tie. 4 Thompson bests Fullum, bows to Shaw. 8 Kraemer, Ribowsky tie.

### 7th Annual Championship—1952-3

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 52-N)

Notice: Games running more than 18 months in this round are over-due; those over 2 years are definitely so, may be double-forfeited if not reported. Check date on which your tourney started, aim to complete all games on time. Report tardy opponents! (Sections N1-N15 overdue now; N16 to N31 next month.)

Sections 1-153: 20 Southard, Zieten tie. 56 Gee, ReVeal down Davies. 74 Sperling bests Sherwin. 91 Wyller whips O'Connell. 116 Power outpoints Willard. 125 Taylor licks Luprecht; Benson tops (a) Meyers. 127 Wal-lack rips Rose. 131 Roth routs Gutberlet. 138 Austin tops (f) Turnbull. 152 May mauls Hanni.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 52-Ns)

Sections 1-25: 1 Ernst bows to Daly, bests Benedicto. 2 Leigh licks Prosser. 3 Fullum rips Richter; Hanson halts Saffern. 6 Mas-sey tops (f) Melton. 8 Ilyin nips Poole. 9 Rankel routs Kunitz, Page. 10 Zaas tops Giles, ties Van Brunt; Schmitt whips Wildt. 11 Bundick downs Solifrey. 12 Nieder nicks

I. Johnson. Dudley. 15 Wallgren bests Eg-ber, 16 Harris, Weibel tie; Starick, Suppin-ger tie. 18 Burdick, Hayward beat Morning-star; Burdick downs Wright. 19 Maclean smites Wisegarver, Smith. 20 Wallace halts Eckhardt. 23 Heckman mauls McCaughey, Yanis; Schroeder nips Wildt. 24 Chappuis rips Raduazzo; Sims whips Werner.

Sections 25-55: 26 Schmitt loses to Rofe, licks Utter; Oakes bests Wendt, bows to Miller. 28 Gilson stops Stephens. 29 Gonzalez licks Laird; Rehder, Henson withdraw. 30 Reeve bows to Doelling, bests Werner, Reithel; Parrish tops Brodersen; Reithel rips Werner. 31 Lieberman tops (f) Hardin; Kooistra bests Bonnell. 32 Werner tops (f) Hardin. 33 Christian beats Gibbs; Germain halts Huffman. 34 Stark, Tomlinson tie. 36 Neal nips Stoddard. 38 Nyman nicks O'Neil. 40 Roth rips Friedman. 42 Winterberg, Paan-anen tie. 45 Knight nips Craig.

### 8th Annual Championship—1954

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 54-N)

Sections 1-29: 1 Bennett bests Fox. 2 Cournoyer tops (f) Blake. 3 Cowan tops (f) Robinson; Rich rips Wicksman. 4 Phillips withdrawn. 5 Lynch licks Pagan; Cha chops Murray. 6 Godbold beats Loven. 7 Meyer mauls Folsom, Lapham. 8 Katz halts Voigt, Hayes. 9 Lawrence withdraws. 11 Paul ties Alberts, tops Hanson; correction: Merkel, Bohac still playing. 12 Rainwater halts Hughes. 13 Van Brunt, Parker best Hall. 14 Rodriguez, Cinkus withdrawn. 15 Mueller fells Folsom. 16 Volpe rips Rollinson; Clark clips Martin. 17 Ashley bests Bane. 18 Ash-ley, Huffman tie. 19 Williams conks Strass-ler, Covington; Capillon stops Strassler. 23 Lambert licks Stephens; Ashley, Trotsuk tie. 24 Krueger tops Smolcynski. 25 Shuler stops Stephens. 26 Kahn, Thomas halt Hedges. 27 Stephens, Roberts rip Seybold. 28 MacGrady withdrawn.

Sections 30-98: 31 Kerr tops (f) Hardin. 32 Carlyle bests Moks, bows to Seidel; Col-lison mauls Moks. 35 Bronson whips Blake, Werner. 36 Kugelmass routs Ross. 43 John-son halts Hauptmann. 46 Brender licks Luhrs, Raduazzo. 47 Hall tops (f) Knight. 49 Roberts withdraws. 50 Batchelder bests Pfaff, who then withdraws; Benson beats Collins. 60 Alter replaces Cook; Morris replaces Kahn. 65 Spry licks Lewis. 69 Mitchell clips Cleveland. 72 Terflinger tops (f) Feagin. 75 Corbett replaces Gardner. 80 Terflinger tops Feagin. 95 Payne replaces Steckel.

## NEW POSTALITES

The following new postal players starting during August, commence with these initial ratings:

Class A at 1300: H. Dachslager, T. E. Eads, S. Kanarowski, N. J. Lorenz, H. E. Myers, H. Noland, G. E. Ridge, F. Simpson and H. E. Smith;

Class B at 1200: R. M. Gerth, J. M. Godard, N. W. Guinard, W. Lagowski, H. Leonov, V. Powell, V. E. Priess, R. Saun-ders, J. Stock, C. A. Szabo, P. S. Szabo and R. Wellman;

Class C at 900: H. Allers, G. E. Beverly, M. B. Black, S. Boschma, J. B. Boyle, E. Cassidy, E. R. Cheatham, E. I. Friedland, J. L. Joseph, D. E. Kearns, H. H. Klein, K. Kunze, A. Malal, A. K. McCarroll, A. Mittlacher, A. Morefield, Dr. J. B. Parr, R. Phillips, J. L. Savage, J. L. Smith, H. Storeck, W. G. West, W. C. Wirth and J. Yerchin;

Class D at 600: G. Bacalis, V. W. Beck, H. Bernstein, R. Bogas, Ruth Brile, J. Con-ness, W. Crowl, G. J. Davis, J. Engel, M. Epstein, E. Fisher, W. J. Foy, D. Gibson, A. Gidraitis, D. Graumann, H. Keeperman, P. Krohn, J. Lanzer, D. Large, R. Lonn-quist, G. Magnani, M. H. Major, K. Mala-med, N. C. Morrison, H. E. Probst, A. San Giorgio, F. H. Snyder, P. J. Sommer, A. A. Stiffe, C. D. Vovell and John A. Zalewski.

## RETURN POSTS

Old-timers who resumed play in August with ratings at which they had left:

H. C. Berkstresser 842, Vice Adm. A. K. Doyle 932, C. Hohlbein 1628, A. Ritter 996, J. A. Veuilla 1248 and J. G. Warren 1278.

## Chernev's Chess Corner

Solution

1 R-Q1.



# POSTAL GAMES

from CHESS REVIEW tourneys

annotated by JOHN W. COLLINS

## Pressure and Combination

Black develops heavy Queen-side pressure and then wins a Pawn with a neat combination.

### KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

John Staffer                      Howard Harrison  
White                                      Black

1 P-QB4                      . . . .

White wants an English Opening . . .

1 . . . .                      N-KB3

2 N-KB3                      P-KN3

. . . Black a King's Indian Defense.

3 P-KN3                      B-N2

4 B-N2                      O-O

5 P-Q4                      P-Q3

The Kemer Variation, 5 . . . P-Q4, is a good alternative.

6 O-O                      QN-Q2

7 N-B3                      P-K4

8 P-K4                      . . . .

The normal position of the King's Indian Defense is now established.

8 . . . .                      P-B3

This move must be played sometime. The other tries, 8 . . . PxP and 8 . . . R-K1, may come later or not at all, depending on circumstances.

9 R-K1                      . . . .

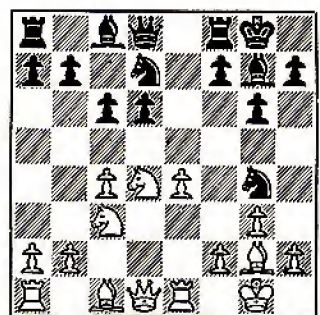
R. Byrne-Kotov, USA-USSR Team Match, New York, 1954, continued 9 P-KR3, R-K1 10 R-K1, P-QR4 11 B-K3, PxP 12 NxP, N-B4 13 Q-B2, P-R5 14 QR-Q1, Q-R4 15 P-B4, with advantage to White.

9 . . . .                      PxP

Black plays the open defense. He may also try the closed one with 9 . . . R-K1 and 9 . . . P-QR4, maintaining K4 as a strong point.

10 NxP                      N-N5!?

Original but doubtful. Usual are 10 . . . N-B4 and 10 . . . P-QR4 and 10 . . . R-K1.



11 P-B3                      . . . .

White does not react sharply enough. 11 QxN, BxN 12 B-R6 and also 11 NxP! are the best attempts at refuting Black's last move.

11 . . . .                      Q-N3

Now Black grasps the initiative and never lets go again.

12 QN-K2

13 P-N3

N/5-K4

. . . .

The Queen Bishop Pawn cannot be held by 13 Q-B2 because of NxP! 14 BxN, BxN!.

13 . . . .

N-B4

Threatening 14 . . . N/K4-Q6 15 R-B1, NxN, leaving White very weak on the dark squares.

14 B-K3

P-QR4!

All the good features of the King's Indian Defense are Black's.

15 Q-Q2

. . . .

A loss of time.

15 . . . .

Q-N5

16 Q-B2

. . . .

White stands poorly for the end-game after an exchange of Queens, and 16 QxQ, PxQ makes the Queen Rook Pawn backward and vulnerable.

16 . . . .

P-R5

17 QR-Q1

. . . .

If 17 P-QR3, Q-N3 18 P-QN4, Black has N-N6! (19 NxN? QxB! and Black wins).

17 . . . .                      PxP                      19 N-B1                      N-K3  
18 PxP                      R-R6                      20 Q-Q2                      . . . .

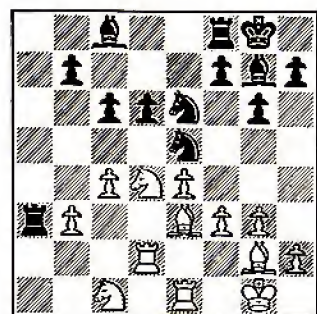
White's last is a mistake which allows Black to spring a Pawn-winning combination. 20 B-B2 and 20 NxN leave it a struggle.

20 . . . .

QxQ

21 RxQ

. . . .



21 . . . .

NxQBP!

This accurately calculated combino, containing three main variations, wins the game.

22 PxN

. . . .

The other two variations are (1) 22 N-B2, NxN 23 NxR, B-B6! and Black regains the Exchange and remains a Pawn ahead; and (2) 22 NxN, NxR 23 NxR, NxNP 24 NxNP, RPxN and again Black is a Pawn up.

22 . . . .

RxB!

23 RxR

. . . .

If 23 NxN, RxR!.

23 . . . .

BxN

24 RxB

NxR

25 R-Q3

P-QB4

The combination is over, and Black starts the ending with an extra Pawn.

26 N-N3

NxN

27 RxN

B-K3

Black continues to combine. A more sedate way is 27 . . . R-Q1.

28 B-B1

. . . .

If 28 RxP, BxP 29 R-Q7, R-N1 30 RxQP, R-N8! 31 K-B2, R-N7! 32 K-N1, B-N4, Black wins with his passed Pawn.

28 . . . .

R-R1

Forced. If 28 . . . R-N1? 29 R-N6 regains the Pawn for White.

29 R-N2

. . . .

Black also wins on 29 RxP, R-R8 30 K-B2, K-B1, but White has a few kicks left. The chosen continuation is utterly hopeless.

29 . . . .

R-R8

Threatening either 30 . . . BxP or 30 . . . B-R6. And 30 . . . R-B8, followed by 31 . . . BxP.

30 R-QB2

B-R6

Resigns

After 31 R-B2, R-B8 32 P-B4, BxB 33 RxR, RxP the two connected passed Pawns constitute a simple win.

A very good game.

## Elementary Mates

This one has certain aspects of the Scholar's Mate and the Fool's Mate.

### DUTCH DEFENSE

Richard Leather                      George Rabin  
White                                      Black

1 P-Q4

P-KB4

2 P-K4

. . . .

Dutch Defense—Staunton Gambit.

2 . . . .

PxP

3 P-KB3

. . . .

This move is more novel than 3 N-QB3, and it really sacrifices a Pawn.

3 . . . .

PxP

Better than 3 . . . P-K3 and 3 . . . P-Q4, but 3 . . . P-K4! is best.

4 NxP                      N-KB3                      6 O-O                      B-N5

5 B-Q3                      P-Q3                      7 P-KR3                      . . . .

Or 7 Q-K1, N-B3 8 P-B3, P-KN3, Doulton-Reifenberg, Southsea, 1950, with an even position.

7 . . . .

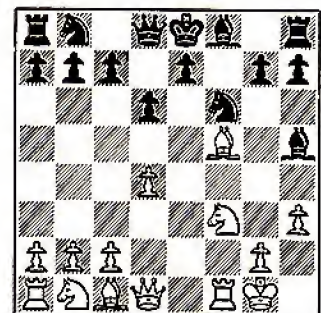
B-R4

White is having his own way. The correct line for Black is 7 . . . BxN 8 QxB, N-B3 9 P-B3, P-KN3.

8 B-B5!

. . . .

Ere Black defends with . . . P-K3 or . . . Q-Q2.



8 . . . .

N-B3

If 8 . . . B-B2 9 N-N5, B-B5 10 R-K1, White still controls K6.

9 B-K6

P-Q4

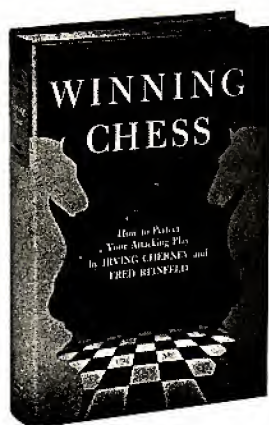
As a result of his seventh move, Black is all snarled up. If 9 . . . B-B2, 10 N-N5 maintains the White bind. The text, which only weakens Black's K4, is an attempt to drive away the pesky Bishop with 10 . . . Q-Q3 11 R-K1, N-Q1.

10 B-B4

N-K5



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11 N-B3 . . . .

11 N-K5! NxN (or 11 . . . BxQ? 12 B-B7 mate!) 12 QxB†, N-N3 13 B-B7†! KxB (or 13 . . . K-Q2 14 BxN, PxB 15 QxR) 14 BxP§ is a cute way to win the Queen.

The text is more than sufficient, too.

11 . . . . P-KN4

Tarrasch referred to this as the "suicide move."

12 N-K5! . . . .

Threatening 13 QxB—in effect, a variant of the Fool's Mate.

12 . . . . QNxN

Or, still, 12 . . . BxQ 13 B-B7 mate.

13 QxB† N-N3

14 NxN PxB

If 14 . . . PxN, 15 B-K5 wins a Rook.

15 Q-B5 Resigns

White threatens 16 Q-B7 mate—a variant of the Scholar's Mate. If 15 . . . Q-N1, White has 16 B-B7†, K-Q1 17 QxP†, K-B1 18 B-K6 mate.

## Moranderspiel

Black finishes like Moranderspiel!

## GIUOCO PIANO

Carl G. Beck Gene Rouse

White Black

1 P-K4 P-K4 5 N-N5 N-R3

2 N-KB3 N-QB3 6 P-QB3 Q-K2

3 B-QB4 B-QB4 7 Q-B3 B-Q2

4 P-Q3 P-Q3 8 P-KR3 N-Q1

The play has been revolving on the attack and defense of Black's KB2.

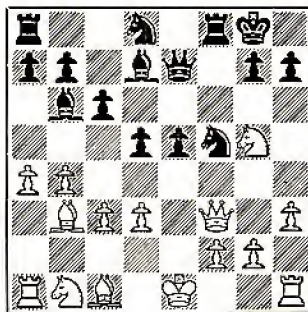
9 Q-N3 P-B4 11 Q-B3 P-B3

10 PxP? NxP 12 P-QN4 B-N3

13 P-QR4? P-Q4

Black goes to work.

14 B-N3 O-O



Black threatens 15 . . . N-Q5 16 Q-Q1, NxN 17 QxN, BxP†.

15 Q-K2 N-K3

16 N-B3 . . . .

Relatively best is 16 NxN.

16 . . . . N/4-Q5!!

17 PxN NxP

18 Q-Q1 . . . .

Or 18 NxN, BxN 19 R-R2, QxP† 20 N-Q2, RxP and Black wins.

18 . . . . P-K5!

19 NxN PxP§

20 K-B1 RxP†!!

Brilliant play!

21 KxR R-B1†

22 K-N3 Q-K4†

Resigns

If 23 B-B4, QxB mate; and, if 23 K-R4, B-Q1†, 24 B-N5, QxB mate.

## Off Balance

Black over-reaches himself, first by trying to win a Pawn and then by trying to disintegrate White's King position.

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT

Harry Gerstein Dr. A. S. Neal

White Black

1 P-Q4 P-Q4

2 P-QB4 PxP

With the foreknowledge that White can get no appreciable advantage in the Queen's Gambit Accepted.

3 N-KB3 N-KB3 5 BxP P-B4

4 P-K3 P-K3 6 O-O P-QR3

7 Q-K2 P-QN4

Another main branch is 7 . . . N-B3.

8 B-N3 B-N2

9 P-QR4 QN-Q2

10 P-K4 . . . .

Or 10 R-Q1.

10 . . . . PxQP

11 PxP . . . .

11 NxP, B-B4 12 R-Q1, Q-N3 13 B-K3, equalizes, too.

11 . . . . PxP

The start of the try to win a Pawn. Safest is 11 . . . P-Q6 12 QxP, BxP.

12 RxR QxR

13 QN-Q2 NxP

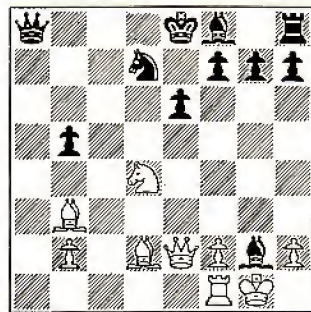
Sacrificing development for Pawns in the opening is a dangerous business. Better is 13 . . . B-B4.

14 NxP NxN

Again, 14 . . . B-B4.

15 BxN BxP

There is no profit in breaking open your opponent's King position if your own is immediately broken open more! Black ought to play 15 . . . B-B4, 15 . . . B-K2 or 15 . . . B-Q4, doing something about castling and the King Pawn.



16 BxP! . . . .

This sacrifice wins, whether it is accepted or declined.

16 . . . . BxR

If 16 . . . PxP, White wins with 17 QxP†, K-Q1 (if 17 . . . B-K2, 18 N-B5 wins) 18 B-N5†, K-B2 19 R-B1†, B-B4 20 NxP†.

17 BxP† Resigns

White wins the Queen with 17 . . . K-Q1 18 Q-K8† or mates with 17 . . . KxB 18 Q-K6.

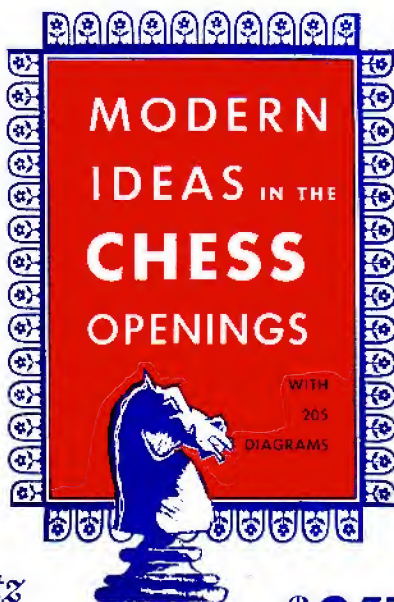
A nice miniature.



# Take the Initiative ♔ ♔ ♔

## Streamline Your Play ♔ ♔ ♔

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by  
*I.A. Horowitz*

Author of: HOW TO WIN IN THE CHESS OPENINGS  
and Editor of CHESS REVIEW

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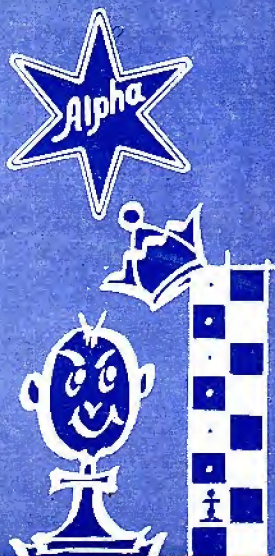
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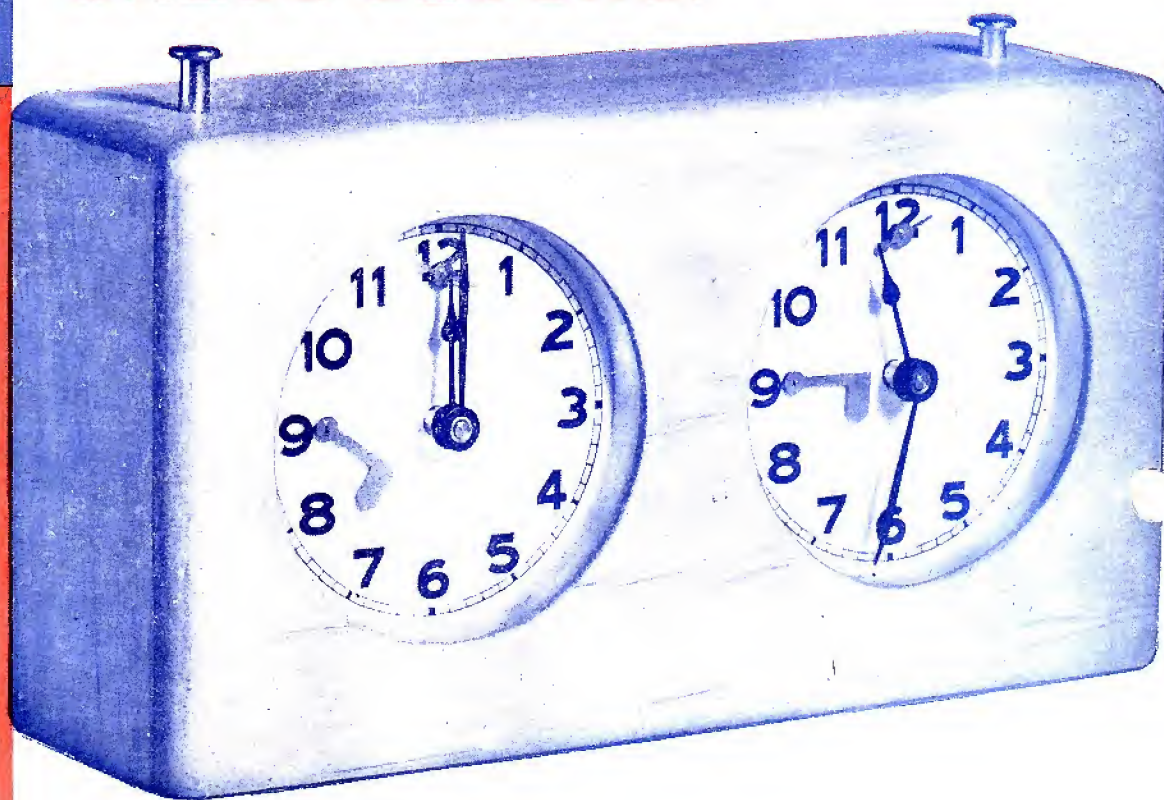




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NOVEMBER  
1954

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LESSING J.  
ROSENWALD  
TROPHY

*(See page 322)*

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# Chernev's Chess Corner

SOME YEARS AGO, I came across a game of Pillsbury's which I clutched to my heart. The play was intricate but pretty, the opposition strong and the occasion noteworthy.

The game was one of 20 conducted simultaneously blindfold (a world's record at the time) by the young genius against a redoubtable field which included seven competitors in the Championship tournament of the Franklin Chess Club.

This was the team that faced him:

Board 1	S. W. Bampton
Board 2	M. Morgan
Board 3	D. S. Robinson
Board 4	C. J. Newman
Board 5	J. F. Magee
Board 6	J. A. Kaiser
Board 7	A. C. Baclay
Board 8	W. Mimmelsbach
Board 9	W. P. Shipley
Board 10	L. S. Landreth
Board 11	J. F. Roeske
Board 12	(identity unknown)
Board 13	F. W. Doerr
Board 14	J. H. Rhoads
Board 15	W. O. Dunbar
Board 16	J. T. Wright
Board 17	W. J. Ferris
Board 18	R. R. Deardon
Board 19	S. R. Stadelman
Board 20	O. Hesse

In the amazingly quick time of 6½ hours Pillsbury had finished the exhibition, winning 14 games, drawing five and losing only one! The lone winner was Landreth, and the drawn games were secured by Magee, Baclay, Shipley, Rhoads and Wright. To my mind this, and not Pillsbury's performance at Hanover two years later, was his greatest feat as a blindfold artist.

The game which follows has never been sufficiently appreciated, as the annotators cast doubts on the soundness of Pillsbury's combination. But let us see for ourselves:

## Philadelphia, 1900 RUY LOPEZ

Pillsbury White		Bampton Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	6 B-R4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	7 R-K1
3 B-N5	N-B3	8 N-K5
4 O-O	NxP	9 N-QB3
5 P-Q4	N-Q3	10 B-B4
		11 N-N4!
White boldly sacrifices a second Pawn.		
11 . . .	BxP	13 NxR
12 N-Q5	B-K4	14 Q-R5
		15 B-QN3

"Even the laziest King," says Nimzovich, "flees wildly in the face of a double check."

16 R-K3 P-KN3  
17 Q-R4 R-K3

Black guards his King Bishop Pawn. If instead 17 . . . P-KN4, White gains the edge with 18 BxN.

18 R-R3 P-KR4  
19 NxKBP! . . .

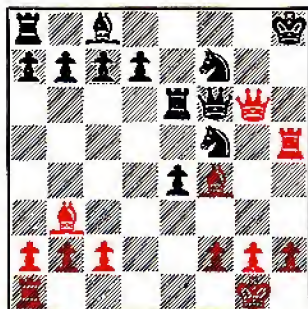
There is more to this than the fact that capturing the Knight costs Black the Exchange: e.g., 19 . . . QxN 20 QxQ†, RxQ 21 BxN or 19 . . . RxN 20 BxN.

19 . . . N-B4  
20 Q-N5 N-B2  
21 QxNP QxN

Taking with the Rook succumbs to 22 B-K5. NxR 23 RxP† and mate next.

22 RxP† . . .

This is the position (and how Pillsbury mastered its intricacies in his mind, as well as those of the other 19 games, Heaven only knows).



At this point, say the critics, Black should play 22 . . . N/B4-R3, and White then has no winning line: e.g., 23 QxQ†, RxQ 24 BxN/7, RxR/5 25 RxN†, K-N2, and Black retains his piece.

Let us consider this hypothetical line, however, before continuing with the actual game: (Start from diagram.)

22 . . . N/4-R3  
23 B-K5 QxR

Obviously if 23 NxR, 24 RxN mate. Or 23 . . . RxB 24 QxQ†, and White wins.

24 QxN/7 Q-N2

Black's last is forced in view of the threats (25 RxN†, RxR 26 Q-N8 mate).

25 BxR! PxB  
26 RxN† QxR  
27 R-Q1 Q-N4

Or 27 . . . Q-R5 (to guard against mate by the Rook) 28 P-KN3, Q-N4 29 P-KR4, Q-N2 30 R-Q8†, K-R2 31 Q-R5†, Q-R3 32 R-R8†, and White wins.

28 P-KR4 QxRP  
29 P-KN3 Q-N4  
30 K-N2 . . .

And now the threat of mate by 31 R-R1† is impossible to meet.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

NOW back to the diagram and the actual game—with Pillsbury vindicated!

22 . . . N/2-R3 24 B-K5 K-N2  
23 QxQ† RxQ 25 P-KN4 . . .

White strikes at one Knight and threatens to push on and attack the other two pieces.

25 . . . NxP 27 BxR NxR  
26 R-N5† K-R3 28 RxN K-N3

Black must have a faint hope that Pillsbury might move R-B4 after which 29 . . . K-N4 wins the Exchange.

29 R-K5 P-Q3 31 K-R1 R-KB1  
30 R-K7 B-R6 32 R-N1† N-N5  
33 RxKP K-B4

Ostensibly, Black adds a protector to his Knight, but there is more. He has quietly unpinned the Knight and actually threatens mate on the move.

34 R-K2 R-K1

Black kindly offers a Rook.

35 R/N1-K1 . . .

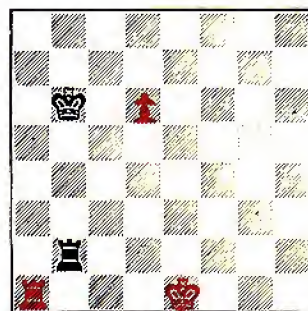
Black would love to play 35 . . . NxP† and, after his Knight is taken, capture by 36 . . . RxR with check and mate. Unfortunately for him White would take the Knight with check!

35 . . . N-K4 39 R-N1† N-N5  
36 P-KB4 KxP 40 B-B3 R-K6  
37 R-B2† K-N4 41 BxN BxB  
38 B-Q5 P-B3 42 R/2-N2

Resigns

The pin is irresistible. If 45 . . . R-K5 to help the Bishop, 43 P-KR3 puts on the extra bit of pressure needed to win the pinned piece.

HERE is a little ending by Selesnieff, with a surprise twist.



## White to Play and Win

1 P-Q7 . . .

The only move to win. On 1 R-Q1, R-KR7 2 P-Q7, R-R8† 3 K-K2, RxR 4 KxR, K-B2, and Black draws.

1 . . . K-B2  
2 P-B8(Q)† . . .

Giving up that beautiful passed Pawn?

2 . . . KxQ

Which Black gratefully captures.

3 O-O-O† . . .

White snips off the Rook next move and wins.

## THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

It is remarkable, and deserves special mention, that the great masters, such as Pillsbury, Maroczy and Janowsky, played against Lasker as though hypnotized.

—George Marco



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# Readers' Forum

Readers are invited to use these columns for their comments on matters of interest to chessplayers.

## ANY TAKERS?

Could you help our high school chess club find an opponent for a radio match in, say, December or January? Anyone interested can write to the New Trier Township High School Chess Club, c/o Mr. A. J. Johnston, Winnetka, Illinois.

SAMUEL HAZLEHURST  
Kenilworth, Ill.

## SMALL WORLD!

In the spring of 1953, I toured several countries of western Europe. Early in June, I found myself in the "Flower of Italy," the beautiful city of Florence. It was rainy one afternoon, and I thought it would be a good idea to seek out the chess-players of the city and spend a couple of hours at the chess-board. The concierge at the hotel was helpful. He directed me to the *Giubba Rosa*, a cafe in the *Piazza Della Repubblica*, where, he said, I would find in the rear all the best chess-players of *Firenze*. It was a ten minute walk from my hotel, and, sure enough, there in the cafe I found a dozen or so chess tables and, like every other place in the world where chess is played, a score of players and a similar number of kibitzers.

I don't speak a word of Italian, but, what with a few well placed words in French and English, accompanied by appropriate gestures, I indicated that I was interested in picking up a game. In a few minutes, I was facing a friendly Italian opponent over the board. When the waiter came around to take orders for drinks, I urged my antagonist (in both French and English and pantomime) to accept a drink as my guest; and, when he named his drink to the waiter, I hastily raised two fingers to be sure I, too, would have a drink. The drinks turned out to be something like a Manhattan cocktail, though larger and mellower, and cost the incredible sum of 100 lire each, or about 16 cents.

I played a couple of games with my first opponent and then a couple with another player, and won them all. It was time to leave; and, as I was about to go, a couple of the kibitzers, in broken English, said, in effect: "You come back tomorrow. We bring good player to you." Not to be unfriendly and in the interest of promoting international good-will, I replied, in effect and with appropriate gestures: "Me come back tomorrow."

Next afternoon, I again went to the sculptured *Piazza Della Repubblica* and entered the now familiar *Giubba Rosa*. A couple of yesterday's friends greeted me cordially and led me to a corner table where their "good player" was waiting. They started to make formal introductions but noticed a strange smile spreading over my lips as I stared at their champion. He, too, was looking at me with a strange expression of half-recognition. They were still making their introductions when I reached out to shake hands and to say, "Hello, Olaf Ulvestad." Needless to say, he upheld the honor of the "Flower of Italy" and won two games from me. The chess-players of Florence were happy and proud, and the experience was, to me, one not soon to be forgotten.

It was on my way back to my hotel that I recalled a casual conversation I had had with Carrie Marshall shortly before my departure. I had told her that my tour was going to include France, Switzerland and Italy. Half in jest and half in earnest, she said, "When you are in Italy, look up Olaf Ulvestad if you can. He is somewhere in Italy, though I don't know just where."

SAUL RUBIN  
New York, N. Y.

## KUDO

CHESS REVIEW is by far the best chess magazine that I have ever received, and I have taken them all.

MAXWELL L. DAVIS  
Redondo Beach, Calif.

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# LABORE PRAETIUM HONORIS

By JOSE M. CALDERON

*"Sometimes people call me an idealist. Well that is the way I know I am an American."*

—Woodrow Wilson

The LESSING J. ROSENWALD TROPHY TOURNAMENT will take a modest bow on Sunday, December 19th, at the Manhattan Chess Club. Six of America's ranking Masters will vie for top honors for ten grueling rounds. The trophy, named for a staunch patron of the Royal Game, must be won three times for permanent possession. In addition, there are substantial cash prizes.

Although the tournament will bestow no title on the winner, the event is of the utmost importance, precisely because it is the first step in a plan designed to change the chess climate in the United States—from poverty to prosperity—through mass support.

Credit for the idea which gave birth to the plan belongs to Larry Evans and Arthur Bisguier, both contestants in the tournament. They observed that, before America can regain Chess supremacy, its ranking players must be given greater opportunities to face the best competition the world has to offer. In fact, they attributed the Soviet team's apparent invincibility to the high caliber of competition they have been able to encounter at home and abroad. To underwrite such a program requires a lot of money which can only be secured through mass support, since in our country we have no recourse to State subsidies and we disdain "hand-outs" which are incompatible with our tradition.

The challenge had to be met. Somebody had to begin somewhere. And somebody did. Alexander Bisno, Lessing J. Rosenwald and Maurice J. Kasper took up the challenge. They lost no time in organizing the first Tournament, and its assured success will spell out an appropriate tribute to their courage and vision.

Viewed in the perspective of the audacious plan of which it forms a part, the Rosenwald Trophy Tournament cannot be considered an isolated event but must be taken as the first in a series of tournaments which are designed to train our ranking players and bring their game to razor-edge keenness, in time, it is hoped, to capture the Hamilton—Russell Trophy in the International Team Championship in 1956. This is the short-term objective.



Jose M. Calderon (left) presenting trophies for the Marshall Chess Club's Amateur Tournament to Mrs. Marshall.\*

But the organizers have a long term objective as well. They hope that, through these tournaments, they will be able to provide all players of distinction with top-flight competition and to create proving grounds for our talented youngsters, whose number is legion.

While these twin objectives may be termed idealistic, it is more fitting to define them as characteristically American; for, in our country, very little is deemed impossible, and even less may be taken for granted.

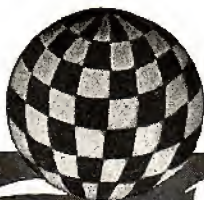
It is of course quite obvious that Mr. Bisno and his colleagues cannot undertake this sizable task with any assurance of success without the wholesale assistance and unqualified encouragement of the chess community. Success will attend their efforts only in the measure that others, equally concerned with the welfare of the game, will collaborate. Chess will only prosper in America when we squarely face the fact that we must rely upon our own resources instead of continuing our dependence on diminishing charities and when we finally banish the "hand-out" system and replace it with the "lend-a-hand" system.

The organizers of the LESSING J. ROSENWALD TROPHY TOURNAMENT feel confident that the problems which have beset the game here and which have tarnished our reputation abroad can be resolved. A step in the right direction has already been taken, since this is most probably the first tournament of national importance which has been requested by the contestants and sponsored by the "Chess Players of America."

Perhaps this tournament will usher in an era of protracted chess prosperity. Indeed, it was specifically designed for this purpose.

\* Mr. Calderon in a short space of time has moved Chess into quickened action. His program was discussed (p. 170) in our June issue. See also "The American Way" in *The World of Chess* section on United States news in this issue and "New Tournament Idea", p. 289, October.—Ed.





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## INTERNATIONAL

### Postal Grandmasters

In recognition of outstanding performance in the first Correspondence World Championship Tournament, the International Correspondence Chess Federation (ICC), affiliate of the FIDE, has conferred the title of ICC Grandmaster on world postal champion C. J. S. Purdy of Australia, Malmgren of Sweden, Napolitano of Italy and Barda of Norway.

### Muller First

In an international tourney at San Benedetto del Tronto in Italy, H. Muller of Austria captured top honors with 8-3, one-half point ahead of Janosevic and Porreca. In fourth place was Paoli of Italy with 7-4.

### FIDE Releases

Hugo Bjork, executive secretary of the FIDE has announced that the 1956 International Team Tournament will be held at Moscow. It seems that the bid by the Soviet Union delegation at Amsterdam during the last team tournament has been accepted officially.

In the same news release, it was also reported that Samuel Reshevsky, who tied for second in the 1953 Tournament of Challengers for the World Championship with David Bronstein and Paul Keres, has been seeded into the next Challengers Tournament. Presumably, Bronstein and Keres are likewise seeded. As the Challenger Tournament was to be limited strictly to seven contenders, however, we shall await confirmation of this item. Possibly, the seeding is into the next Interzonal Tournament.

It is reported, moreover, that the 1955 World Junior Championship will be held in France. Canada, represented by Dr. N. J. Divinsky of Winnipeg, bid to hold this tournament and has gained recognition of first priority for the 1957 World Junior Championship.

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*Photo by Jay Kay Klein*

Grandmaster Samuel Reshevsky returned, in a way to the fray, last month for a simultaneous exhibition at the Manhattan Chess Club: won 9, drew 5, lost 3.

## UNITED STATES

### NATIONAL

#### The American Way

The Lessing J. Rosenwald Trophy Tournament is announced by Jose M. Calderon as a first step in a far-reaching practice and training program for American masters. Six of the nation's top-ranking players headed by Samuel Reshevsky are scheduled to contest the first round in New York City on December 19. Robert Byrne will face Reshevsky, while the other pairings will be Arthur Bisguier vs. Larry Evans and George Kramer vs. Donald Byrne. Reuben Fine was invited but will be unable to play.

The first five rounds will take place at the Manhattan Chess Club, with Hans Kmoch as tournament director. The remaining five sessions are planned for the Marshall Chess Club, where tournament director will be I. A. Horowitz.

A leading idea of the tournament organizers, who are Alexander Bisno, Lessing

J. Rosenwald, Maurice J. Kasper and Jose M. Calderon, is not only to develop this tournament into an annual fixture but to provide other suitable competition for our best players and rising youngsters.

Fund-raising for these events will be placed on a broad foundation by collecting contributions of \$1.00 each from players and enthusiasts throughout the country. All donors will be expected to solicit their friends for \$1.00 contributions in a concerted chain effort, and will have their names printed on the program as sponsors of American chess. Donations are to be sent to Maurice J. Kasper, who is acting as treasurer.

This laboratory experiment in building up the nation's chess strength is expected to provide America's answer to totalitarian methods. With the hard practice and study made possible by thousands of volunteers each contributing a small amount for specific tournament purposes, our boys will at last get a fairer break when they again meet the trained-to-the-minute professionals of the Soviet Union. If finan-



cially successful, the program will also prevent a repetition of the recent American defection at Amsterdam for lack of funds—although almost every other country, each of them without exception less prosperous than the United States, somehow managed to find the wherewithal to send teams at short notice.

## REGIONAL

### Inter-State Match

Decisive victory by  $13\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$  went to a 20 player Marshall Chess Club team entertaining an equal number of visitors from the Philadelphia Chess Club. Marshall winners were E. Hearst, J. F. Donovan, A. Kaufman, P. LeCornu, H. Fajans, W. Drakert, T. Hennessy, J. Calderon and W. A. Radspinner. Only two Philadelphians, namely, G. Marcus and H. Weiner, were able to notch full points.

### New England Note

Boris Siff, winning 6 games and losing only to Sol Rubinow in a 28 man Swiss, gained the New England championship at Boston. J. Platz, matching the winner's game score but falling behind on S.-B. points, became runner-up. Third went to the veteran H. B. Daly,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ , while fourth and fifth on S.-B. points with 5-2 each were credited to Rubinow and J. Curdo respectively.

### Northwest News

In the first Northwest Open at the Minneapolis YMCA, Lee Magee of Omaha took first with 6-1. Second and third in the 41 player Swiss were Curt Brasket and John Penquite respectively, each  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ , with Brasket standing better on S.-B. totals. Fourth to seventh on Swiss points with 5-2 each were Leo Ratermanis, Somner Sorenson, William E. Kaiser and K. N. Pederson in the order mentioned.



Photo by John I. Fogelman

Shreveport Champ Ben Flanagan (left) lost 2-3 to Twin-city Champ Glen Harrelton of West Monroe in match for the North East Championship (Junior) of the State of Louisiana. Kibitzer Harry Adcock (right) looks on as LCA Chairman Newton Grant awards trophy. George Caterer (rear) is Twin-city instructor.

## FLORIDA

Continuing his invincible course, Nestor Hernandez of Tampa,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ , won the Florida championship for the third straight year. Each year, he allows one draw, this time conceding the half point to Bobby Ludlow of Orlando, 15 year old holder of the state junior title. Ludlow and R. C. Eastwood were second and third respectively on S.-B. points with  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  each. Thirty players took part in the Swiss event.

## MASSACHUSETTS

Twenty-four players from all points of the compass converged on Newburyport to participate in the first Massachusetts Invitational Tournament. Winner of the 5 round Swiss was Harry Lyman of Boston,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ , whose S.-B. totals proved su-

perior to those of his fellow Bostonian John Curdo, also with a  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  game score. J. Pamiljens of Brooklyn, New York, and E. Wolk of Storrs, Connecticut, finished third and fourth respectively on S.-B. points with 4-1 each.

## PUERTO RICO

In a 10 game match for the championship of the Commonwealth, Rafael Cintron Ramos jumped into a strong lead over the defending titleholder, Francisco Benitez Fabregas, by winning two games and drawing two.

## LOCAL EVENTS

*California.* The championship of the Golden Gate Chess Club of San Francisco went to Robert Currie with a score of 16-3, followed by William Addison and Robert Konkel, each  $\frac{1}{2}$  point behind.

Scoring 8-4, the Kern County Chess Club downed a visiting team from the Fresno Chess Club at Bakersfield.

The Atascadero Chess Club and the Shandon Chess Club, two newly organized groups, tried conclusions recently, with victory going to Atascadero by 4-2.

*Indiana.* Frank Ferryman of Middletown, Ohio, current Ohio titleholder, won the strong Fort Wayne Open by scoring  $4\frac{1}{2}$  out of 5 points in a 40 player Swiss. In the final round, Ferryman opposed the runner-up, W. H. Donnelly of Valparaiso, against whom he essayed a Danish Gambit which was drawn in 48 moves. Equal-



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### Literal Life-Saver

Strikingly labeled "The Most Dramatic Chess Game in History," an item in Ripley's famous "Believe-It-or-Not" syndicated feature shows Prince Yusuf of Granada (circa 1408) bending over a chessboard in an execution cell, just prior to his being granted permission by his brother, Muhammad VII, to finish a game of chess before going to his death. Providentially for the prisoner, the king died while the game was still in progress, as a result of which the condemned brother was automatically reprieved and became Yusuf III, King of Granada.



## CANADA

### Quebec

Winner of the first Montreal Junior Championship was Denis Laurin of the Cercle Philidor with a score of 5-1.

## LATIN AMERICA

### Argentina

Senora C. Moschini, Argentine women's titleholder, won the South American Women's Zonal Tournament, qualifying her to enter the Women's World Championship Candidates' Tournament at Moscow in January, 1955.

## FOREIGN

### Australia

In the Women's Championship of New South Wales, Mrs. Mignon Gheysens scored a triumph over Mrs. A. Purdy in the final round and with it the title. Mrs. E. Steiner was runner-up.

### Austria

The national title tourney, held at Baden bei Wien, went to Duckstein with 9½-2½. Two points behind in second place was Brucker.

The Viennese championship was bagged by Kovacs.



DAVID ACKERMAN

Winner of the A. C. R. Swenson Memorial Trophy in the 7th renewal of this annual event, with a perfect 5-0 score to top 13 others at Omaha, Nebraska.

It is Ackerman's first major triumph, aside from a tie with the late Alfred Ludwig in the Omaha City Championship in 1952.

Second was Rev. Howard Ohman, 4-1, and following were Bernard Lainson, 3½-1½, and Richard Vincent, 3-2. Ohman won in 48, Lee T. Magee in 49, and the late Mr. Ludwig in 1950-53.

## SLUGGING MATCHES IN CHESS

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by R. N. COLES

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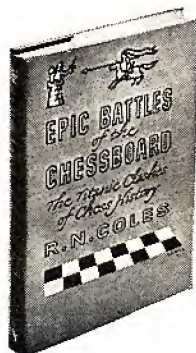
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ing Donnelly's 4-1 game score but falling short of his S.-B. totals were Emil Bersbach, Ed Vano and Dr. Mark Pence, who finished third to fifth in the order listed on S.-B. points.

**Louisiana.** At the New Orleans Chess Club, former Yale chess team captain Edward M. Borsodi registered an unbeatable 10-0 score in a 41 player Swiss for the club title. David A. Walsdorf, Jr., was second with 9-1.

**Massachusetts.** Lithuanian met Lithuanian when the South Boston clan encountered a quintet of their countrymen from Hartford and scored a 3½-1½ triumph.

**New York.** Roy T. Black dominated the Buffalo championship with a tally of 13-1, representing 12 wins and 2 draws. The runner-up was Vernon Gable, 10-4, who, together with G. Mauer, succeeded in breaking even with the new champion.

Premier honors in the title tourney of the Rochester Chess Club were divided by Dr. Max Herzberger and Dr. Erich Marchand, each 6-1. A 14 year old, Maynard Nevid, finished third with 5-2.

**Ohio.** The Cleveland Chess League championship was won by the Gambiteers, with the Atlantic Internationals in second place. The outcome hinged upon an unfinished game which the League's Executive Board felt obliged to call a forfeit by both sides on the ground that neither had made an effort to resume play after a reasonable interval. As a result of this decision, the final match score of the Gambiteers was officially recorded as 11-0, while the Internationals were left one point behind with 10-1.

In a play-off for the championship of the Columbus Y Chess Club, Ervin E. Underwood defeated J. Cox by 2-0.

**Pennsylvania.** Undeterred by the exceptional power of the field in the Downtown YMCA Pittsburgh Championship Tournament, Bob Bornholz crashed through with the convincing score of 7½-1½. Next were Bill Byland with 6½-1½ and Dave Hamburger with 5-3.

**Texas.** The Panhandle Open Tournament, sponsored by the Amarillo Chess and Checker Club and the Amarillo *Globe-News*, was won on tie-breaking points by Shane O'Neill, 4½-1½. Forty-eight players were attracted by the event.

With the fine showing of 11-1, Norman James triumphed in the Corpus Christi Chess Club championship, followed by Harley W. Wilbur in second place with 10-2.

**Utah.** The Salt Lake City Chess Club trounced the peripatetic Log Cabin team by 2½-1½.

**Washington.** The 1954 Woodpushers' Tournament at the Seattle YMCA resulted in a 4-0 sweep by Ken Mulford. Tied for second in the 9 man Swiss were R. Collins and R. Kuvana, each 3-1.



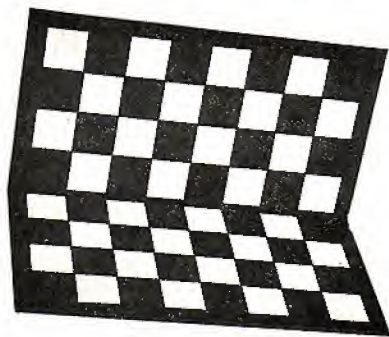
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## Bulgaria

Bulgarian honors were won by Miniev when he outpointed Neykirch by  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ .

## England

In the Paignton Congress, B. H. Wood romped home in the Premier section with a  $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  score, followed by F. E. A. Kitto and T. H. Tylor, each  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

The open title tourney of the Skegness Chess Festival was won by the Paris champion Popel.

In the process of winning the national club knock-out event, Cheltenham disposed of Ilford in the final round by  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ .

The first British Works' Team Championship was won by the Royal Aircraft Establishment.

## Germany

With a score of  $10\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ , Darga captured the Berlin title ahead of Dr. Lehmann,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ .

Bavarian supremacy went to Lothar Schmid.

## South Africa

Dr. Max Euwe reports a successful tour of South Africa, in which he found chess undergoing a rapid development. He gave some 20 regular simultaneous exhibitions, scoring totals of 619 wins, 34 losses, 51 draws. In ten clock exhibitions, he tallied 50 wins, 2 losses, 5 draws.

## Soviet Union

At Leningrad, Kopylov gained top honors.

In an encounter between Moscow and the Ukraine, the former was successful with  $9\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ . On the first three boards, Moscow representatives Bronstein, Averbach and Petrosyan drew, lost, and won respectively against Geller, Bannik and Lipnitsky.

## Switzerland

The Swiss crown was won by Kupper, with Grob taking second.

Hans Johner of Zurich downed Max Blau of Berne in the final of the national knock-out competition for the "Coupe Suisse."

A recent photograph in the *New York Times* shows four U.N. airmen (three Americans and one Canadian) who had been captured by the Chinese Communists. Grouped over a chessboard somewhere in China, they are identified as Capt. Harold E. Fischer and Lieuts. William G. Parks, Lyle W. Cameron and Andrew R. MacKenzie (Toronto).

During the New York state championship last summer, a player, evidently intending to curb a risky proclivity of his, placed a memo beside his board. It read in bold letters: "No Blitz."

A clear case of *No blitz oblige*.



ALEX SUCHOBECK

Winner of the Paul Morgan trophy for the up-state (New York) championship is a strong player and welcome addition to US chess talent.

Born in the Ukraine, he is becoming naturalized here. He twice won a club championship in Mannheim, Germany. 1949 found him on the west coast; 1950, the champion of Portland, Oregon; 1951, the Puget Sound Open winner and sixth in New York State Championship. After long illness, he returned to tie for fourth in New York State this year and take the Paul Morgan trophy.

He credits Arthur Dake for improvement in his play while in Portland. He stresses that he is a very active Postal Chess player.



Illinois—Dec. 31-Jan. 2, 1955

4th Annual Illinois Open at the Decatur YMCA, 151 West Prairie Street: 6 rd SS Tmt under direction of C. Turner Nearing; EF \$5 plus \$1 rating fee for non-USCF members; \$75 guaranteed for 1st prize (all EF go into prize fund). Time limit 50 moves in 2 hours. Entries close 7:45 P.M., Dec. 31. 1st rd. at 8; 2 rd. Jan. 1; 3 rd. Jan. 2.

Write for room reservation (\$2.50) to W. H. Johnson, Decatur YMCA; for information to Dr. Max Schlosser, Standard Bldg., Decatur, Illinois.



# Morphy Masterpieces

Annotated by Fred Reinfeld

THERE IS something pathetic about the fact that Morphy's second most famous game has many imperfections. Almost all the critics, no matter how severe their comments, have tried to gloss over these lapses. Perhaps the line taken by Irving Chernev in *The Bright Side of Chess* is the most reasonable. Alluding to these slips, he quotes the great Anton Rubinstein's rueful remark after a recital: "I could give another concert with the wrong notes I played!"

First U. S. Championship  
New York, 1857

## FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME

L. Paulsen	P. Morphy
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3
3 N-B3	B-N5
4 B-N5	B-B4

Black's last can lead to trouble. 4... N-Q5 or 4... B-N5 is best.

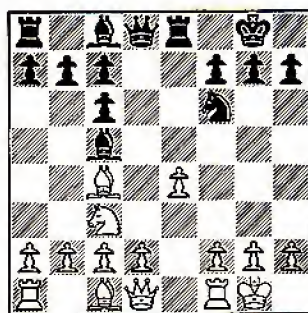
5 O-O	O-O
6 NxP!	R-K1

In order to avoid the difficulties resulting from 6... NxN 7 P-Q4, etc.

7 NxN	....
-------	------

Much better is 7 N-B3! (7 N-Q3? blocks White's development and loses back the Pawn anyway after 7... B-Q5), NxP 8 P-Q4, with a marked lead in development for White.

7 ....	QPxN
8 B-B4	....



Morphy is now faced with a dilemma: the obvious 8... NxP will not do because of 9 NxN, RxN 10 BxP! (10... KxB 11 Q-B3!).

Black's best course is 8... N-N5! (a move which Morphy doubtless failed to consider because he was always preoccupied with furthering his development) 9 P-Q4 (else White can easily get into trouble, for example 9 P-KR3? NxP! 10 RxN, BxR! 11 KxB, Q-Q5!), BxP and Black stands well.

8 ....	P-QN4?
--------	--------

Seriously weakening Black's Queenside.

9 B-K2!	....
---------	------

After 9 B-N3? B-KN5 10 Q-K1, P-N5, Black has much the better of it.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

9 ....	NxP
--------	-----

Perhaps hoping for the plausible 10 B-B3? which is refuted by 10... NxBP! 11 RxN, Q-Q5 12 N-K4 (if 12 Q-B1, QxR! 13 QxQ, R-K8 mate!), RxN! 13 BxR, QxR! 14 K-R1, B-KN5 15 B-B3, R-K1 and Black wins!

10 NxN	RxN
11 B-B3	....

Inexact play. 11 P-QB3, followed by 12 P-Q4 and 13 B-B3, gives White a clearly superior position.

11 ....	R-K3
12 P-B3?	....

Worse and worse, as White creates a terrible hole at his Q3. 12 P-Q3 still leaves him with a good game.

12 ....	Q-Q6!
---------	-------

Creating a fearful bind. Paulsen must now resort to extraordinary measures to develop his pieces—after a fashion.

13 P-QN4	B-N3
14 P-QR4	PxP
15 QxP	B-Q2

Another inaccuracy. 15... B-N2! strengthens the pressure decisively, despite the temporarily bad placement of his Bishop.

16 R-R2?	....
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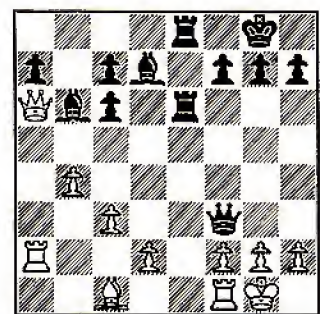
Missing his chance. Thanks to Morphy's last move, White can play 16 Q-R6! Q-B4 17 P-Q4 with a passable game.

16 ....	QR-K1
---------	-------

Threatening 17... QxR! 18 KxQ, R-K8 mate. The best defense is 17 Q-Q1, although, after 17... P-QB4, Black has a considerable positional advantage.

17 Q-R6?	QxB!!
----------	-------

The striking move which Paulsen has (excusably) overlooked.



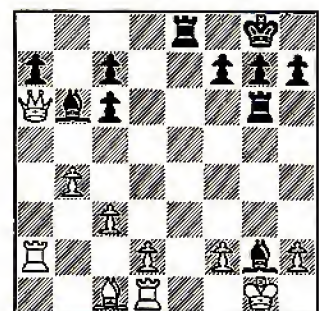
18 PxQ	R-N3†
19 K-R1	B-R6

Despite his enormous material advantage, White is lost because he cannot use the Queen effectively. Thus 20 R-N1 RxR! 21 KxR, R-K8! and mate next move. Or 20 Q-Q3, P-KB4! 21 Q-QB4†, K-B1!! and Black wins.

20 R-Q1	B-N7†
21 K-N1	QBxP§
22 K-B1	B-N7†

"Here Morphy was lazy," says Purdy irreverently, alluding to the beautiful four-move win discovered by Steinitz: 22... R-N7!! 23 Q-Q3 (if 23 QxB, RxRP!) 24 K-N1, R-N7† 25 K moves, R-N8 mate. Or 23 Q-K2, RxQ 24 P-Q4, RxRP and 25... R-R8 mate.

23 K-N1	....
---------	------



23 ....	B-R6§
---------	-------

And here Bauer pointed out 23... B-K5! 24 K-B1, B-KB4! 25 Q-K2, B-R6† 26 K-K1, R-N8 mate.

24 K-R1	BxP
---------	-----

24... B-N7† still forces mate!

25 Q-B1	BxQ
---------	-----

26 RxB	R-K7
--------	------

27 R-R1	....
---------	------

He almost made it!

27 ....	R-R3
---------	------

28 P-Q4	....
---------	------

And now White is finally ready to develop the Bishop—in the next game.

28 ....	B-K6!
---------	-------

## Resigns

For, if 28 BxB, Black mates in two. Purdy: "The careless execution cannot dim the brilliance of the conception." And Maroczy: "Morphy played the whole game faultlessly, powerfully, and with youthful verve." (Duration of the game: four hours.)

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# Game of the Month

## THE ZONAL TOURNAMENT AT PRAGUE

A CERTAIN DESIGN already reveals itself in the composition of the 1955 Interzonal Tournament, with some resemblances but also with some marked differences in comparison to the 1952 Interzonal. This time, for example, the grandmasters, Reshevsky and Najdorf, Bronstein and Keres, must line up for the Interzonal in order to qualify for the extremely restricted Challengers' Tournament of six plus one (Smyslov). A happier difference is that, for this occasion, the western world's Young Guard will positively be as strongly represented as the eastern's. From Argentina comes the 19 year old Panno who surpassed even Najdorf in the South American Zonal Tournament. The North American representation is as yet unknown—presumably, the delegation will as on previous occasions be determined without a preceding tournament.\* But it may be safely assumed that at least one of the two youths, Donald Byrne and Larry Evans, who were so successful in the match with Russia, will represent the United States. In the West-South Europe Zonal, A. Fuderer and J. H. Donner, among others, qualified. Only in the East-North Europe Zonal, youth suffered a slight setback. The 19 year old Olafsson, who had distinguished himself throughout the entire contest, lacked just one point to join the select.

With all this, the graduating quota from the Eastern European Zonal Tournament displays much similarity to that which emerged from the preceding one. Pachman, Szabo and probably Stahlberg (who has to play off a deciding match with Dr. Filip of Czecho-Slovakia) will make their appearance in the coming Interzonal, while the only *homo novo* from this zone is the Pole Sliwa who took third at Prague after Pachman and Szabo, with 13 out of 19. These "old reliables" led off with a mighty surge, scoring 7 out of 8, only relaxing somewhat in the second half. Pachman finished first with 15 out of 19 and Szabo, who had lost against Balanel in a rather unlucky fashion, achieved second prize with 14½ points.

REMARKABLE it is how Pachman, who first began to make himself heard of shortly after the war, manages to pass through such a thorough-going developing course. No meteor-like Pillsbury, yet definitely an upper-bracket standby. At present, he is undisputedly his country's strongest player and, along with Szabo, the leading European of the nations behind the Iron Curtain. Though even now, Pachman is no heaven stormer, he is a substantial and resourceful player who knows how to take advantage of opportunities which present themselves. The following game is a typical example of his playing style. Following an uneventful, mutual building up behind the front lines. Pachman

\* Actually, Arthur Bisguier and Larry Evans have been named to represent the U. S. A. as 1st and 2d in the USCF Championship last spring.—Ed.

breaks the suspense by a daring advance (20 P-Q5!) which, ultimately, amounts to a long-term Pawn sacrifice. Black's King, unexpectedly menaced by dangers approaching along the opened King file, must flee to the left or to the right and elects for its refuge the seemingly solid bulwark of the Queen-side. Probably unjustly so; for, twelve moves or so later, it is precisely at that location that White launches a powerful attack, after recovering the sacrificed Pawn. The wind-up leading into the end-game is a masterly one. White wins a Pawn and manages just in time to stop the dangerously advancing, enemy, passed Pawn as well.

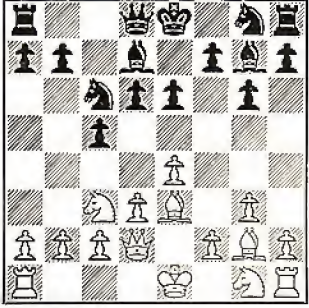
### SICILIAN DEFENSE (Closed Variation)

L. Pachman	A. Solin
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4



DR. MAX EUWE  
Former World Champion.

2 N-QB3 . . . .  
The closed build-up against the Sicilian still counts many followers despite the successes scored against this system by Botvinnik, playing Black.  
2 . . . . N-QB3 4 B-N2 B-N2  
3 P-KN3 P-KN3 5 P-Q3 P-K3  
In the 15th game of the Botvinnik—Smyslov match, Smyslov tried 5 . . . P-Q3, followed by 6 . . . P-K4, a structure which on the surface presents diverse advantages but against which something undoubtedly has been found by now.  
6 B-K3 P-Q3  
7 Q-Q2 B-Q2



Customary here is 7 . . . Q-R4 8 KN-K2, N-Q5, and Black obtains some pressure against the enemy Queen-side for which White strives to compensate by  
† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



action on the other wing. With the text move, Black introduces an entirely new pattern which contemplates, while clearing the way for castling Queen-side, keeping intact Black's potential for an assault on White's King position.

8 N-B3 N-Q5

Black's last is more or less forced, as otherwise White will follow up with P-Q4, and the game will acquire an entirely different character, one which brings to mind the Sicilian Dragon Variation. In a less favorable form, however, as Black has played . . . P-K3.

9 O-O Q-B2

10 N-K1 . . . .

White has a two-fold design: 1) to prepare the advance, P-B4; 2) to drive away Black's Knight (13 P-QB3) but first depriving it of any opportunity to exchange.

10 . . . . P-KR4

One of the objectives of Black's build-up. 11 . . . P-R5 is now threatened with the opening of the King Rook file.

11 P-KR3 . . . .

The usual parry, permitting 11 . . . P-R5 12 P-KN4.

11 . . . . QB-B3

12 N-Q1 . . . .

The complement to White's 10th move.

12 . . . . Q-Q2

13 P-QB3 . . . .

White clears the center.

13 . . . . N-N4

14 P-KB4 . . . .

Now White threatens P-B5 whereas 14 P-Q4 with a consequent 14 . . . PxP 15 PxP creates nothing special for White.

14 . . . . N-K2

Black parries the threat.

15 N-B3 P-N3

16 N-B2 . . . .

P-Q4 is in the air but not yet feasible as White's King Pawn needed protection.

16 . . . . Q-N2

17 P-QR4 . . . .

The final preparation for P-Q4. Black's Knight is driven off so that, after 18 P-Q4, PxP 19 NxP, no further exchanges may follow.

17 . . . . N-B2

18 P-Q4 . . . .

White has now achieved a positive preponderance, a broad center behind which his minor pieces are actively arrayed. (Obviously, 18 . . . BxKP 19 NxP, QxN loses Black's Queen to 20 N-R4.)

18 . . . . R-Q1

The exchange at White's Q4 (beginning with 18 . . . PxP) presents White with several favorable opportunities after 19 NxP; and, apparently, Black eschews castling Queen-side to avoid the flank attack by 19 P-R5.

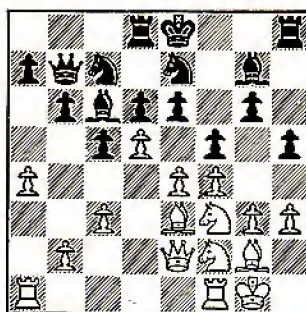
19 Q-K2 . . . .

White aims to retreat his Queen Bishop, then operate in the center.

19 . . . . P-B4

Black tries to anticipate his opponent. Sharp engagements now develop.

20 P-Q5! . . . .



The correct reply. By means of a Pawn sacrifice, White opens the King file, after which Black's King must decide on which wing to take refuge.

20 . . . . KPxP

21 PxBP NxP

22 B-Q4§ K-Q2

Better is 22 . . . K-B1. After 23 BxB†, KxB 24 K-R2, QR-K1, it will take White quite some time to get in a bid again.

23 BxB NxP

24 P-QN4! . . . .

This vigorous stroke leads first to ousting Black's Bishop from the long diagonal after which his forward Queen Pawn soon becomes untenable.

24 . . . . K-B1

25 P-N5 B-Q2

26 N-R4 . . . .

White clears the diagonal for his Bishop while attacking a Pawn.

26 . . . . N-B4

Black need not fear the consequences of 27 NxP, NxP because, in any case, that opens a file on White's King.

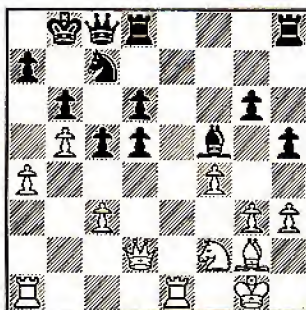
27 NxN BxN

28 KR-K1 K-N1

Black gives his Queen a little more room and specifically to deploy it on the QB1-R6 diagonal. It is too lowly a task for a Queen to guard a Pawn (Q4).

29 Q-Q2 Q-B1

For the time being, Black's Queen Pawn is indirectly protected (30 BxP, BxP).



30 P-R5! . . . .

The beginning of the attack which Black rightly feared (move 18) and against which he can do little now, other than lighten the defense by exchanging pieces.

30 . . . . QR-K1

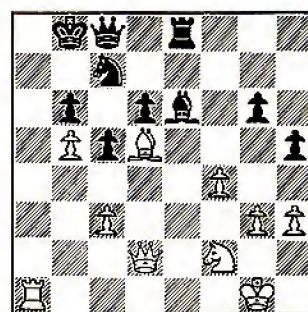
Of course not 30 . . . NxP because of 31 PxP, PxP 32 QxP, etc.

31 RxR RxR

32 PxP PxP

33 BxP . . . .

White regains his Pawn under particularly advantageous conditions: the participation of this Bishop in the attack on Black's King.



33 . . . . B-K3

Not 33 . . . NxB 34 QxN (threatening 35 R-R8†), Q-N2 35 QxP†. White also has good answers to 33 . . . BxP, too, now, namely his following move and possibly 34 B-B7 which Black seems to be trying to anticipate.

34 Q-R2 . . . .

Threatening mate in one.

34 . . . . Q-N2!

This pleasing parry, Black had evidently held in reserve. We now see an added reason for 33 . . . B-K3.

35 BxQ!! . . . .

Forced, but also a very strong wind-up. White wins a Pawn by force.

35 . . . . BxQ 37 N-K4 P-Q4  
36 B-B6 R-K7 38 N-B6 P-Q5

All the foregoing moves were practically forced.

39 PxP PxP

40 N-Q7† K-B1

On 40 . . . K-R2, there may follow, e.g., 41 B-B3, R-Q7 42 N-K5 as 42 . . . NxP loses a piece to 43 N-B6†, etc. Even stronger is the simple advance of 41 P-N4! followed by P-B5, inasmuch as Black is tied hand and foot. (Upon any move by Black's Knight, White wins a piece by B-Q5.)

41 NxP† K-Q1

42 N-R4! . . . .

White can parry 42 . . . P-Q6 just in time, by 43 N-B3.

42 . . . . R-QB7

Preparing for 43 . . . P-Q6, anyway.

43 B-K4 R-K7

44 P-N6 . . . .

All nicely timed. 44 . . . N-R3 fails against 45 B-Q3.

44 . . . . N-Q4

45 B-B3 R-K6

Now Black loses at once. Yet 45 . . . R-QB7 46 R-Q1! likewise leaves Black without a chance; and, following 45 . . . R-Q7 46 R-QB1, "Good counsel would come very high" for Black.

46 P-N7 Resigns

The sequel might be 46 . . . K-B2 47 RxB, RxB 48 R-QN2, K-N1 49 N-B5, with the two-fold threat of N-R6† and N-Q7†.

Morton Epstein says: *I cannot play the Piano. That's a Giuoco, son.*



# ODDS and EVANS

by **LARRY EVANS**  
Former U. S. Chess Champion

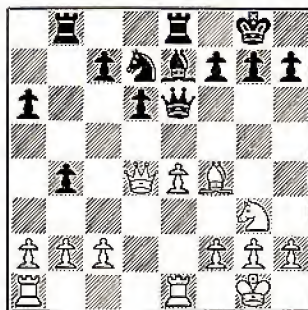
## THE QUEEN IN THE MOUSETRAP

THE MISTAKES OF THE MASTERS, with the exception of my own, have always endeared themselves to me. And, in a way, it's good to know that no game of chess is exempt from error. For it is axiomatic that, before one side can win, the other must err. In fact, at one time, I had elaborated this into a theory that, in every lost position, if it is not obviously hopeless, the weaker side is presented with an opportunity to escape.

But to speak of error presupposes the existence of perfection. What is it? How measure it? In one age, it masquerades as brilliance; in another, technique. We strive for it with blind faith, as men seek God. Out of this strife, which is only reality, art and beauty are born. And, if chess ever approaches Perfection, man's fevered dream, it will have acquired the exact sterility of tic-tac-toe.

BLUNDERS are not the sole prerogative of America. In the following morsel, look for the worst Queen move on the board, as did Benko, and you will have the solution to our unique problem.

Budapest, 1952  
Barcza



Benko

White to Play and Lose

1 Q-R7?? . . . .

An open and shut case of post-hypnotic suggestion. Shades of Alekhine!

1 . . . . N-B4

2 B-K3 . . . .

Equally hopeless is 2 QxBP, KR-QB1 2 Q-R5, B-Q1.

2 . . . . R-N2

There goes the Queen. Timber!

3 BxN RxQ

4 BxR P-QB4

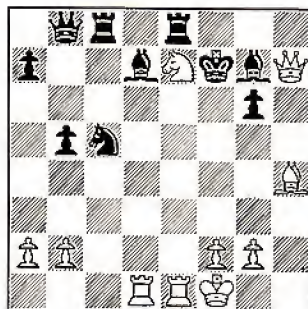
5 P-QR4 P-QR4

And White's Bishop must accompany the fallen Queen.

OUR NEXT ILLUSTRATION arises in a complicated position, where the tension understandably contributed to Black's early demise. If Simagin had read this

article, he would have known that the only way to win is to clandestine the Queen in a mousetrap!

XV USSR Championship  
1947  
Simagin



Bronstein

Black should win!

1 . . . . Q-N3?

Proving once more how easy it is for the defender to err psychologically. White threatens at most one check; yet the attack on Black's King Knight Pawn is sufficient to hypnotize him. The winning move, as Botvinnik pointed out, is 1 . . . Q-R7!! This is known as escaping with the cheese, as the following analysis will prove.

1) 2 QxP†, K-B1 2 B-B6, Q-R8† 4 K-K2, Q-R3! 5 QxQ, BxQ 6 P-QN4, N-K5;

2) 2 QxP†, K-B1 3 RxB, Q-R8† 4 K-K2, QxB;

3) 2 P-B3, Q-R8† 3 K-B2, N-Q6† 4 RxN (if 4 K-N3, NxR, threatening . . . QxP†), R-B7† 5 R-K2 (if 5 K-K3, RxN†), RxR† 6 KxR, RxN†;

4) 2 R-K3, Q-R8† 3 K-K2, B-N5† 4 R-B3†, BxR† 5 PxB, Q-N7.

Can anyone find a hole in this?

2 NxR Resigns  
For if 2 . . . BxN, 2 RxR; or, if 2 . . . RxN, 3 R-K7†.

U. S. "Open" Championship  
Pittsburgh, 1946  
Here is the Queen in a mouse-trap!  
Kramer



Adams

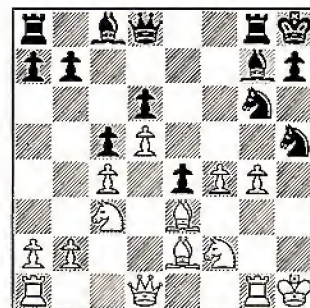
White to Play and Lose

1 QxBP?? N-B4  
Resigns

For, if 2 Q-R5, P-QN3 traps the harried Queen, White had probably counted on 2 . . . KN-QB3? after which 3 Q-N5 wins.

JUST to finish close to home. This was the position in the first round of the recent match with Russia. Black offered a Knight with his last move.

Taimanov



Evans

Readers will remember this, perhaps, from CHESS REVIEW. If not, see page 232, August issue.

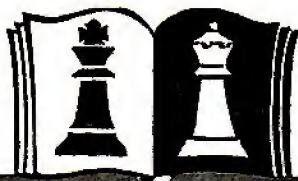
20 PxN?? . . . .

White has had a good game, till now, even though Taimanov and I later found it might go either way. But this acceptance of the Knight gave Black an overwhelming attack. An unendearing mistake!

ROAM leisurely through chess literature; you will find countless examples of these incredible lapses on the part of acknowledged masters. With this assuredly gratifying information, we end our whimsical presentation of calculated confusion. At least, you know that there are mousetraps and mousetraps . . .

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.





# Readers' Games

## THE SHORT SHORT

IN THIS DAY AND AGE, with time of the essence, there is nothing so completely satisfying as a grand plot, divested of extraneous embellishment and presented in sheer simplicity. This is the so-called "short short." To produce the miniature over the chessboard, however, is another story. For, while one player with the upper hand strives for the "short short", his opponent is bent upon the "long long." Only in delay does he seek salvation. He reasons that it is easier to produce a blunder in forty moves than in four (even though some chess players will disagree with this premise).

When introduction, main plot and denouement are combined into a dozen moves, that is a feat. And such is the course of the following game. The first six moves, in fact, are a repeat performance. Then comes a bit of originality on the part of Black—originality without sufficient background and mentality. He tries to steal the initiative, is caught in the act, and is properly punished.

### CARO-KANN DEFENSE

E. Marchand M. Reiss  
White Black

1 P-K4 P-QB3

The Caro-Kann, a staid, stolid defense, without perceptible weakness and long a favorite of such grandmasters as Capablanca and Flohr. Its main drawback is that White pre-empt the better part of the center in the early stages of play.

2 P-Q4 P-Q4  
3 N-QB3 PxP  
4 NxP N-B3

Clearly, White's Queen Pawn, striking as it is on K5 and QB5, plays a greater role than its equivalent enemy King Pawn.

Black's last move, however, is designed to create problems.

5 NxN† . . . .

White chooses to exchange. The alternatives are to retreat or defend, and neither appears too promising. For example, after 5 N-N3, Black may counter with 5 . . . P-K4 and obtain a free and easy game: 6 PxP? QxQ† 7 KxQ. N-N5, and Black recovers the Pawn with the superior position. 5 B-Q3 defends the Knight but lets go the Queen Pawn without sufficient compensation. And 5 Q-Q3 defends the Knight but violates the principle of moving the Queen in the first few moves.

Now it is Black's problem. Which way to recapture?

5 . . . . NPxN

5 . . . KPxN is more usual. Then Black enjoys an easier game. But his long term prospects may be unfavorable. For this recapture establishes a White Queen-side, mobile Pawn majority.

The text move, on the other hand, condemns Black's King-side Pawn cluster but contains the opposing Pawns.

6 N-K2 . . . .

Rather unusual, inasmuch as the Knight interferes with the development of the King Bishop. Yet the move is quite good. It is really an anticipatory move.

White expects Black to bring out his Queen Bishop and plans a direct attack upon it. For instance, if 6 . . . B-KB4, 7 N-N3, B-N3 8 P-KR4. The threat to trap the Bishop provokes 8 . . . P-KR3 (or . . . P-KR4) in which case the weakened Rook Pawn is a fixed target tying to its defense several Black pieces during the future course of the game.

Or, if 6 . . . B-KN5 7 P-KB3, B-R4 8 N-B4, then White must gain a Bishop for a Knight—a minimal advantage, which is the least that will accrue to him.

The interference between the Knight and Bishop is so temporary as not to amount to anything.

6 . . . . P-K4?

Mismanagement of the Pawn structure under the impression of being aggressive. Black's King Pawn serves better at K3.

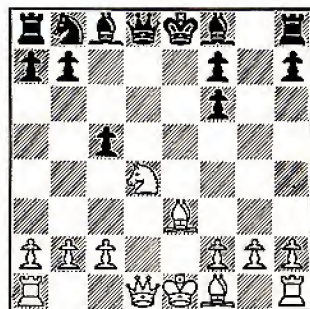
7 B-K3 PxP

Black leaves the King-side Pawn structure completely in tatters. All Black

has to show for his efforts are a couple of isolanis.

8 NxP

P-QB4



The secret is out. Black evidently thinks to compel the exchange of Queens, even though this leads to an unfavorable ending. But White has his own ideas on the subject.

9 B-N5†

B-Q2

Thwarted.

10 N-K6!

. . . .

A humdinger.

10 . . . .

PxN

Relatively better is 10 . . . Q-N3. Even so White is for choice. But not 10 . . . Q-R4† 11 B-Q2, QxB 12 N-B7†, winning the Queen.

11 Q-R5†

K-K2

12 BxP mate

IN AN UNBALANCED POSITION, correct strategy is to press the strong points and contain the weak ones. Here Black goes doubly astray in failing to take action on the Queen-side—his side—and in actually promoting the prospects of his opponent on the other wing. White comes through with a bang.

### NIMZO-INDIAN

David Singer

Dr. I. Spector

White

Black

1 P-Q4

N-KB3

2 P-QB4

P-K3

3 N-QB3

B-N5

The Nimzo-Indian Defense to the Queen Pawn, currently popular with the grandmasters. Black's idea is to check White from usurping complete control of the center with some such move as P-K4. The one drawback of the Bishop move is that it practically commits Black to parting with a Bishop for a Knight, losing the minor exchange.





In a "skin and bones" variation, a player ahead swaps till nought is left but the win. In a Cuban museum, the author views the victim of such a variation. His skin? Well, he lost that, too, on a blunder.

4 P-K3 . . . .

There are any number of ways of proceeding from here. The text move, a recommendation of Akiba Rubinstein, seems to grant White a minimal initiative.

4 . . . . P-B4

This move ties in with Black's plan in a general way and specifically, too. Generally, it is a good idea to fight for the center, and the text move is a thrust in that direction. Specifically, Black hopes to double White's Queen Bishop Pawn by exchanging Bishop for Knight. He now aims to open the Queen Bishop file so that he will be able to reach the doubled Pawns.

5 P-QR3 . . . .

Rubinstein would play 5 N-K2 here so as to be in position to recapture with the Knight and avoid the doubled Pawns when Black plays . . . BxN. The text move, however, is sharper. It leads to a more unbalanced position.

5 . . . . PxP

5 . . . B-R4 is tenable but requires precise management of the forces. It introduces the possibility of a Pawn sacrifice later on, with a White P-QN4, which not only stabilizes White's center by getting rid of Black's Queen Bishop Pawn, but also exaggerates the Pawn hole at Black's Q3, by permitting White's Knight to go to QN5.

6 PxP BxN†

The retreat, . . . B-K2 or . . . B-R4, is tantamount to a loss of time.

7 PxB O-O  
8 B-Q3 Q-B2

It is too early for the Queen to occupy this post, while the minor pieces still remain undeveloped. A good plan here is 8 . . . N-B3, followed by . . . N-R4, . . . P-QN3 and . . . B-R3, pinning on to the weak Queen Bishop Pawn. Then Black

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

may fortify the pressure, if need be, by . . . R-QB1 and even . . . Q-B2.

9 N-K2 . . . .

The Knight is equally well posted at B3.

9 . . . . P-Q3  
10 B-N5 QN-Q2  
11 O-O P-K4

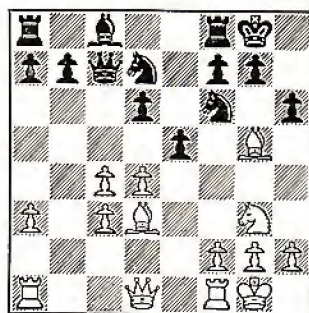
Black's strategy is all wrong. He does not comprehend the idea of the defense he is using. He is supposed to keep the King-side closed while he gangs up on the weak Queen Bishop Pawn. 11 . . . P-QN3, followed by . . . B-R3 accomplishes this task. The King-side, on the other hand, is White's domain. Black's last move assists White in promoting a demonstration there.

12 N-N3! . . . .

Immediately stepping into the breach. White's KB5 now beckons.

12 . . . . P-KR3

Black further weakens the shelter of the Black Monarch. Even if the White Bishop retreats to Q2, Black gains nought by his last move. But White has other ideas on the subject.



13 P-B4! . . . .

He will open the game wide, even at the expense of a piece. For he has built up a preponderance of force in the vicinity of the opposing King.

13 . . . . PxB

It is too late to consolidate. But Black puts up stronger resistance with 13 . . . PxQP. Now all roads lead to the Black King.

14 PxNP N-K1  
15 Q-R5 P-KN3  
16 BxP . . . .

This smashing King field sacrifice is the most direct approach.

16 . . . . PxB  
17 QxP† N-N2  
18 N-R5 N-N3

Black is two pieces to the good. So every White move must count.

19 RxR† KxR  
20 NxN . . . .

Not 20 R-B1†, N-B4, and Black is alive.

20 . . . . QxN

Otherwise, 21 R-B1† quickly decides.

21 R-B1† B-B4

If 21 . . . K-N1 22 Q-K8†, K-R2 23 R-B7, White's Pawns are more than enough to assure easy victory.

22 RxB† K-N1  
23 Q-K6† K-R1  
24 P-N6 Resigns

For, after the only reasonable move left, 24 . . . Q-R3, Black is mated: e.g., 25 Q-B6†, K-N1 26 Q-B7†, K-R1 27 P-N7†, QxP 28 R-R5†, etc. Or 25 . . . Q-N2 26 R-R5†, K-N1 26 Q-K6†, etc.

CHESSE is a difficult game. One bad move may nullify fifty good ones. In the following game, Black makes one good move after another and then overlooks a check. It might have been costly, but his opponent is napping, too.

#### IRREGULAR OPENING

Anonymous Frank J. Skoff  
White Black

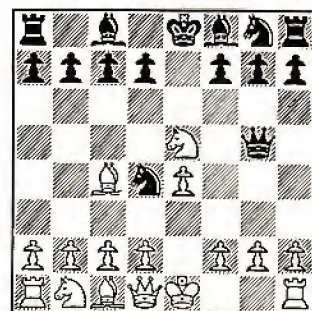
1 P-K4 P-K4  
2 N-KB3 N-KB3  
3 B-B4 N-Q5

Black plays for a trap at the expense of development right at the start. Strategically, the idea is unsound; but it is good, if it works.

4 NxP? . . . .

White falls.

4 . . . . Q-N4



Now White must lose material.

5 BxP† . . . .

If 5 NxP, QxP 6 R-B1, QxKP† 7 B-K2, N-B6 mate.



5 . . . . . K-K2  
6 N-N4 KxB

While Black is a piece ahead and should win with reasonable care, the game is by no means over. White has two Pawns, and the Black King is not overly comfortable.

7 P-QB3 . . . . .

Not the best. 7 P-Q3 gains time and invites complications, beginning with . . . NxP† 8 K-B1.

7 . . . . . N-B7†  
8 QxN QxN  
9 O-O Q-K7

Black makes every move count, as indeed he should. White is bound up.

10 Q-N3† P-Q4

With a piece to the good, Black can afford to be a little generous—and promote his development.

11 QxP† B-K3  
12 QxP . . . . .

White is a glutton.

12 . . . . . B-B5!?  
13 P-Q3 BxP

Black has a threat of mate. He seems to be riding along roughshod.

12 N-Q2 . . . . .

White is mesmerized. He can save the day by resorting to the old maxim: "Always check; it may be mate." For example, 14 Q-Q5†, K-K2 (else Black is mated or loses his Rook with check) 15 B-N5†, N-B3 16 N-Q2, and suddenly the over-all complexion has changed. It is Black who is in imminent danger despite his piece plus.

With this opportunity missed, there is no hope left.

14 . . . . . R-Q1  
15 QxP† B-K2  
16 Q-KB4† K-K1

Better, and more in the spirit of Black's earlier play, is 16 . . . N-B3. He need not fear the pin and 17 P-K5, as he can counter with 17 . . . P-N4, which breaks the pin. Thereafter Black's development is supreme, and he can whip up an attack in short order.

17 P-QN3 N-B3  
18 Q-K5 . . . . .

It is difficult for White to obtain relief for the bind exerted by the Black Queen. But he can put his Pawns to use by 18 P-QR4, followed by P-R5, and possible use of his Queen Rook by the back door (R-R4).

18 . . . . . K-B2  
19 Q-B4 B-Q3  
20 Q-B5 . . . . .

White is completely at Black's mercy. He can't even be saved by the bell.

20 . . . . . P-N3  
21 Q-QR5 KR-K1  
22 Q-KN5 . . . . .

This kind of stalling goes against the grain. White ought to do something. Anything.

22 . . . . . RxP  
23 B-N2 B-KB5  
Resigns

Best.

# Solitaire Chess

## DIG THAT CRAZY KNIGHT MOVE!

HYPERMODERNS and *bizarre* are almost synonymous. Note how Nimzovich (White) subdues the great Rubinstein with N-KR1! At Dresden, 1926, this English Opening begins with 1 P-QB4, P-QB4 2 N-KB3, N-KB3 3 N-B3, P-Q4 4 PxP, NxP 5 P-K4.

Cover scoring table at line indicated. Set up position, make Black's 5th move (exposing table just enough to read it). Guess White's move, then expose next line. Score par if your move agrees; if not, zero. Make move given, opponent's reply. Guess White's next, and so on to end.

COVER WHITE MOVES IN TABLE BELOW.

EXPOSE ONE LINE AT A TIME

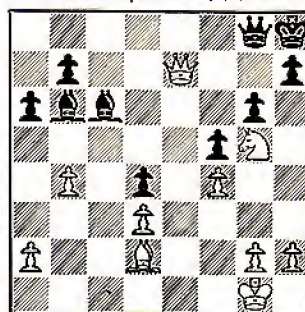
White Played	Par Score	Black Played	Your Selection for White's move	Your Score
6 B-B4 (a) -----	4	5 . . . . . N-N5	-----	-----
7 O-O -----	2	6 . . . . . P-K3	-----	-----
8 P-Q3 -----	2	7 . . . . . QN-B3	-----	-----
9 NxN -----	5	8 . . . . . N-Q5	-----	-----
10 N-K2 -----	2	9 . . . . . PxN	-----	-----
11 N-N3 -----	2	10 . . . . . P-QR3	-----	-----
12 P-B4 -----	4	11 . . . . . B-Q3	-----	-----
13 Q-B3 -----	2	12 . . . . . O-O	-----	-----
14 B-Q2 -----	2	13 . . . . . K-R1	-----	-----
15 QR-K1 -----	2	14 . . . . . P-B4	-----	-----
16 R-K2 -----	2	15 . . . . . N-B3	-----	-----
17 PxP -----	2	16 . . . . . Q-B2	-----	-----
18 N-R1 (b) -----	8	17 . . . . . PxP	-----	-----
19 N-B2 -----	2	18 . . . . . B-Q2	-----	-----
20 KR-K1 -----	2	19 . . . . . QR-K1	-----	-----
21 RxR -----	2	20 . . . . . RxR	-----	-----
22 N-R3 -----	2	21 . . . . . N-Q1	-----	-----
23 Q-R5 -----	5	22 . . . . . B-B3	-----	-----
24 Q-R4 -----	4	23 . . . . . P-KN3	-----	-----
25 Q-B2 (c) -----	5	24 . . . . . K-N2	-----	-----
26 P-QN4 -----	2	25 . . . . . B-B4	-----	-----
27 Q-R4 (d) -----	4	26 . . . . . B-N3	-----	-----
28 R-K5 -----	4	27 . . . . . R-K1	-----	-----
29 BxN -----	5	28 . . . . . N-B2	-----	-----
30 N-N5 (e) -----	4	29 . . . . . QxB	-----	-----
31 RxR -----	4	30 . . . . . Q-N1	-----	-----
32 Q-K1 (f) -----	5	31 . . . . . BxR	-----	-----
33 Q-K7† -----	2	32 . . . . . B-B3	-----	-----
34 P-N5 -----	9	33 . . . . . K-R1*	-----	-----
		Resigns (g)	-----	-----
Total Score -----	100	Your Percentage -----	-----	-----

SCALE: 75-100—Excellent; 55-74—Superior; 40-54—Good; 25-39—Fair

### NOTES TO THE GAME

- Not 6 P-Q4, PxP 7 NxP, QxN 8 QxQ, N-B7†.
- Beginning a bizarre maneuver—to transfer the Knight to KN5.
- In order to deflect Black's King Bishop to a less valuable diagonal.
- Now White threatens to penetrate at K7.
- Maneuver completed.
- After a tortuous route, the Queen returns for a fatal penetration.
- After 34 . . . BxNP (forced) 35 N-K6, P-KR4 (also forced) 36 Q-B6†, K-R2 37 B-N4, Black is helpless (38 N-N5† and 39 B-B8†).

\*Position after 33 . . . K-R1





# YOU TOO CAN WIN IN THE END-GAME!

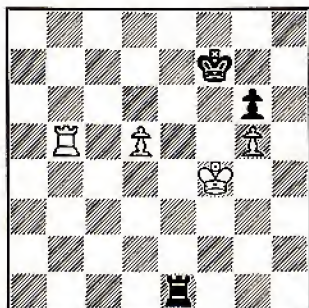
By **FRED REINFELD**

WHEN we play over master games where one of the players is ahead in material, he makes the win seem very simple. Even when the win is actually difficult, the master makes it look simple.

Then, when we have to turn our material advantage into victory in our own games, we find that the winning process is by no means as easy as we thought it would be. The win which is "only a matter of technique" turns out to be something that can be achieved only by blood, sweat and tears.

In most endings, the win centers around the attempted queening of a Pawn. If you have an extra Pawn, you have a passed Pawn or potential passed Pawn that is a candidate for queening. Successful queening will give you a material advantage that is almost 100 per cent certain of winning the game for you.

SO, let us look at some endings and see how the player with a material advantage goes on to win the game.



White to move

White has a passed Queen Pawn. This ought to be the key to victory. Also, note that Black's remaining Pawn is weak and White may be able to win it.

1 R-N7† K-B1

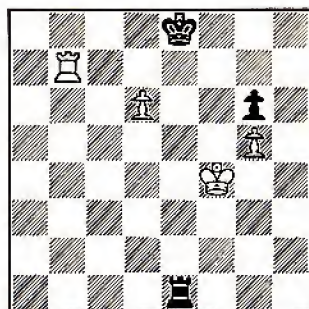
If 1... K-K1 (to come nearer the passed Pawn), White plays 2 R-N7, winning Black's Pawn.

2 P-Q6 ....

White threatens 3 R-N8† and 4 P-Q7, ensuring the queening of the Queen Pawn.

2.... K-K1

Now Black can answer R-N8† with ... K-Q2. Or 3 R-N7, R-K3 4 P-Q7†, K-Q1 and the ending is drawn. Still White has a very clever resource:



3 R-K7† R×R  
4 P×R K-Q2

On 4... K×P 5 K-K5, White wins as in the text. What White has achieved by the exchange of Rooks is that his King must penetrate sooner or later to win Black's Pawn.

5 K-K4! ....

Not 5 K-K5? K×P as White cannot win! (White must have this position with Black to move!)

5.... K-K1

If 5... K×P 6 K-K5, Black must give way, allowing White to win.

6 K-Q5 K-Q2

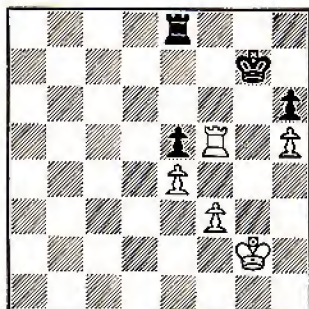
Again, if 6... K×P, 7 K-K5 wins.

7 P-K8(Q)† K×Q

8 K-K6 Resigns

For, if 8... K-B1, 9 K-B6 wins the Black Pawn, after which White can proceed to queen his own Pawn.

From this ending we see that the extra Pawn may sometimes be used as a weapon to ensure the queening of a different Pawn.



White to move

White's Rook seems to be in trouble; at any rate it has little scope. The Rook is attacking Black's King Pawn, however, and that is important.

White hits on a very clever plan: he will force the Black Rook to guard his King Pawn along the fourth rank, instead of along the King file. Once the Black Rook is on the fourth rank, White will play P-B4! winning a second Pawn because of the pin.

Now, what does White have to do to force the Black Rook onto its fourth rank? White must threaten to bring his King to Q5.

The plan is simple and logical; the execution of it is not so simple.

1 K-N3 R-K2 3 K-K3 R-K3  
2 K-B2 R-K1 4 K-Q3 R-Q3†

Black's Rook can no longer remain on the King file because of White's threatened K-B4-Q5. But White is still far from his goal.

5 K-B4 R-Q5†  
6 K-B3! ....

After 6 K-B5, R-Q6, White must bring his King back to QB3 to make further progress.

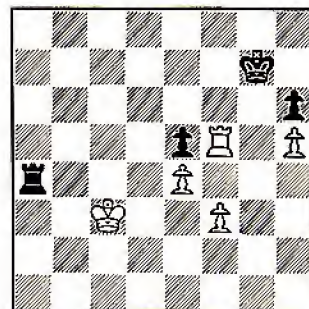
6.... R-R5

So that, if 7 R×P, R-R6†, followed by ... R×P, winning White's Bishop Pawn.

7 K-N3 R-Q5  
8 K-B3 ....

And not 8 R×P, R-Q6†, etc. White sees his 7th move was not a success and tries a different way.

8.... R-R5



9 K-Q2! ....

White's King will now shift back to defend the Bishop Pawn, forcing Black's Rook onto the fourth rank.

9.... R-R6  
10 K-K2 R-R4

At last White has the position he wanted. But it is too soon for him to play P-B4? for then ... R-R7† releases the pin, saving Black from losing a second Pawn.

So White must first shield his King from check.

11 K-B2 R-N4  
12 K-N3 R-R4

Even now it is too soon for White to play P-B4, for then Black can capture the Pawn with a check.

13 K-N4 ....

Only now can we say that White has carried out his plan.

13.... R-N4  
14 P-B4! ....

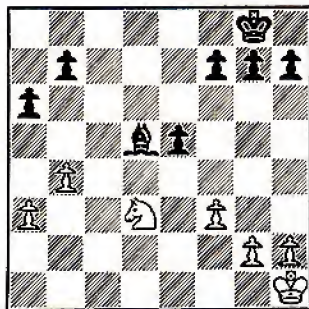
At last! White's patience is rewarded with the win of a second Pawn.

14.... R-N8  
15 R×P K-B3  
16 R-R5 Resigns

Black cannot contend with White's connected passed Pawns. A wonderfully instructive ending because it shows you how to make a plan and how to carry it out.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.





Black to move

Black's task is not too difficult. His King is nearer the center, and his King-side Pawn majority will result in a passed Pawn there. Furthermore, White's Queen-side Pawns are somewhat weakened by their advance, and Black's King may invade that zone for a successful raid.

Note also that Black's Bishop is well centralized, aiming at both wings.

1 . . . . P-B3 3 K-B2 K-K3  
2 K-N1 K-B2 4 K-K3 K-Q3

Black has the Knight fairly well immobilized. Thus 5 N-B5, P-QR4 leaves White with an isolated Pawn on the Queen-side which is easily attacked by Black's King.

5 P-N3 . . . .

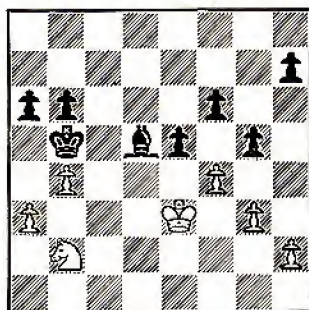
Now the Bishop Pawn is under attack by Black's Bishop.

5 . . . . P-QN3  
6 N-B2 . . . .

The Knight's lack of mobility is striking. If instead 6 P-B4, B-B5! 7 PxP, PxP 8 N-N2, B-N4, Black has a passed King Pawn and can continue with . . . K-Q4.

6 . . . . K-B3 8 N-N2 P-N4  
7 N-Q1 K-N4 9 P-B4 . . . .

If instead 9 K-K2, P-QR4! creates an entry for the Black King. There might follow 10 PxP, PxP 11 K-B2, K-B4 12 K-K3, P-R4. Eventually, White must move his King or Knight, allowing Black's King to enter at QB5 or Q5 respectively.



9 . . . . KPxP†

The right way to capture, for with his next move Black creates a potential outside passed Pawn.

10 PxP P-N5!  
11 P-B5 P-KR4!  
12 K-Q4 . . . .

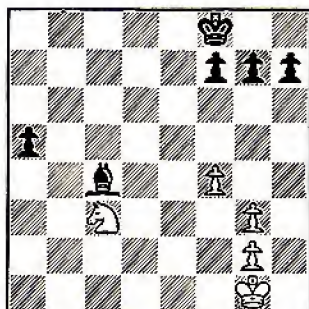
On 12 K-B2, Black wins with 12 . . . P-R4! 13 PxP, PxP 14 K-N3, K-B4 15 K-R4, B-B6! Now White cannot play KxP (because of . . . P-N6!) and meanwhile Black wins on the Queen-side.

So White chooses a different line — and loses on the King-side!

12 . . . . B-B6 14 P-R3 B-B3!  
13 K-K3 P-R5 15 PxP P-R6!

The outside passed Pawn. It now queens by force.

16 N-Q3 P-R7  
Resigns



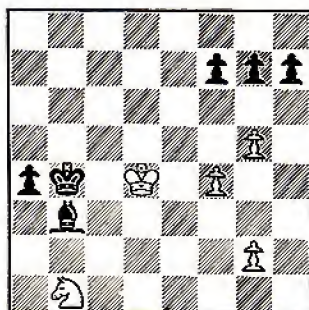
Black to move

The logic of this ending is clear: Black's passed Queen Rook Pawn will cost White his Knight.

1 . . . . K-K2 4 P-N4 K-N5  
2 K-B2 K-Q3 5 K-Q4 B-N6  
3 K-K3 K-B4 6 P-N5 P-R5

Everything has worked out nicely for Black. The fact that his King was one square nearer to the Queen-side gave him the lead in the race to that sector.

7 N-N1 . . . .



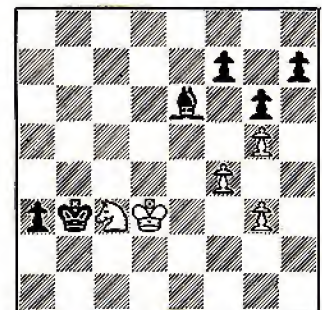
White's last hope is that, after 7 . . . P-R6 8 NxP, KxN 9 K-K5, he may be able to exchange off all of Black's Pawns. But Black foils this hope with an ele-

gant plan of his own: he will "out-tempo" White and actually force the queening of the Queen Rook Pawn. This winning method lends the ending lasting interest.

7 . . . . B-K3!  
8 P-N3 K-N6  
9 N-B3 P-R6

Black is making substantial progress. On 10 N-K2, Black has 10 . . . K-B7 11 N-B3, B-N6. Then White is in Zugzwang, for any move after his Pawn moves are exhausted will cost him the game. Thus, if 12 N-K2, P-R7, the Pawn queens.

10 K-Q3 P-N3



11 K-Q4 . . . .

Or 11 K-Q2, B-B5! and the Knight must move, allowing Black's Pawn to queen.

11 . . . . K-B7

White resigns; for, after his Knight moves, the Black Queen Rook Pawn advances to become a Queen.

One important moral we learn from these endings is that when you are ahead in material you have many resources for winning. Often a plan already formed must be replaced by a different plan—it all depends on the circumstances.

Usually, the player with the material advantage has the whip hand. If the opponent plays a certain line, then the extra material wins in a certain way; if the opponent plays a different way, the material advantage wins a different way.

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Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24 day of September, 1954.  
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# Spotlight on Openings

## THE ULTRA MODERN IN OPENINGS

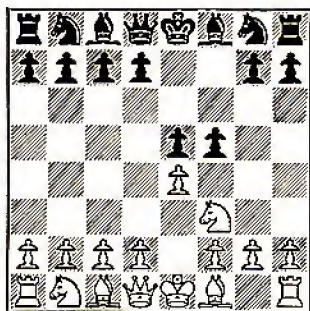
### Part Two

ANOTHER TENDENCY underlying modern chess formations, as we already touched upon last time, is for White to adopt a defensive plan in the opening, to play "with colors reversed." White plays a Black stratagem in an attempt to wait and see; but, having the initial move, he thus appears to be playing a defense with an additional move in hand, or rather, a half-tempo more on the board.

In a little brochure, "*Mit vertauschten Farben*," Dr. Duenhaupt of Germany attempted a brief but profound survey of this principle. Adding to it, we here go into this recent trend and show some of its novel aspects.

In one group of openings, White, with Black's connivance, follows a stratagem akin to a Black defense, usually an Indian. In another group, White also chooses a defense; but, by reason of his additional half-tempo, he can give the game a somewhat different complexion. In the latter, the opening is indeed one with colors reversed, merely for a short time.

IN THE LIGHT of such reflections, the position in the diagram below, usually called the Latvian or Greco Counter Gambit, can actually be considered a King's Gambit Reversed, with White a Knight move ahead!



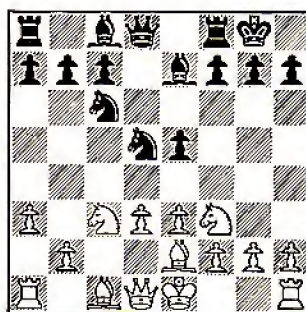
The added tempo is in this case a truly massive one which tells to White's advantage, though Black scored some striking successes with the Latvian Gambit in the past.

We are on more solid grounds, however, with opening themes derived from the English, which becomes the "Sicilian Attack" when answered by 1 . . . P-K4.

White Black 4 P-K3 P-Q4  
1 P-QB4 P-K4 5 P x P N x P  
2 N-QB3 N-KB3 6 P-Q3 B-K2  
3 N-B3 N-B3 7 B-K2 O-O  
8 P-QR3

White (as in Lundin—Palme, Bad Gastein, 1948: MCO: p. 32, note d) is playing the Scheveningen Variation of the Sicilian Defense with a move in hand.

The extra tempo is probably just the gimmick needed to make the Scheveningen effective!



A counterpart is Bird's Opening, somewhere also known as the "Dutch Attack." In it, the reversal of colors becomes apparent from the game, Kottner—Barden, Cheltenham, 1953:

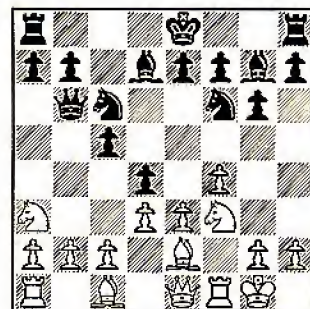
White Black 3 P-K3 P-KN3  
1 P-KB4 P-Q4 4 B-N5† B-Q2  
2 N-KB3 P-QB4 5 B-K2 B-N2  
6 P-Q3 N-QB3

6 P-Q4 establishes a replica of the Dutch Stonewall Defense.

7 O-O Q-B2 9 Q-K1 P-Q5  
8 N-B3 N-B3 10 N-QN5 Q-N3  
11 N-R3 . . .

Observe the similarity in this position with the constellation in the regular Dutch Defense as in Fine—Bogoljubov, Nottingham, 1936: MCO: p. 25, note d.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

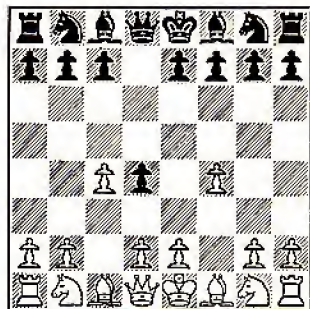


1 P-Q4 P-KB4 6 P-B4 P-Q3  
2 P-KN3 P-K3 7 N-B3 Q-K1  
3 B-N2 N-KB3 8 Q-B2 N-B3  
4 N-KB3 B-K2 9 P-Q5 N-QN5  
5 O-O O-O 10 Q-N3 N-R3



SHARP TONGUES may start here to reverse the terminology and, scoffingly, call the English the "Anticipated Sicilian" and the Dutch Defense a "Belated Bird." It really becomes confusing, however, when we confront a position like that in the next diagram.

It results after 1 P-KB4, P-Q4 2 P-B4, P-Q5, and 2 P-B4 is a startling idea of Dr. Sturm of Trinidad, creating a "Double Dutch—English Attack."



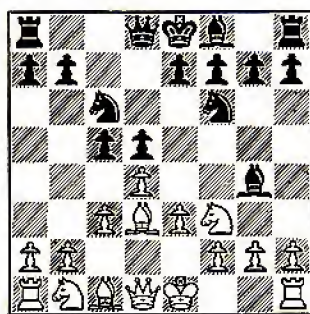
It is really, however, an "Inverted Benoni." That is, White plays a Benoni Defense: 1 P-Q4, P-QB4 2 P-Q5, P-B4,



but with a problematical move in hand.

The Colle System, also, is nothing but an Inverted Semi-Slav Defense: for example—

White	Black	3 P-B3	P-B4
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	4 P-K3	N-B3
2 N-KB3	N-KB3	5 B-Q3	B-N5



White has a move in hand, as against the true Semi-Slav; Black, on the other hand, is playing the Queen's Gambit reversed.

Finally, the sequence: 1 N-KB3, P-Q4 2 P-QN3 (The Nimzovich Attack) creates a Queen's Indian Defense, with reversed colors.

ALL THESE LATER POSSIBILITIES indicate that, in the province of the Queen Pawn Openings, Black's and White's strategies become more intertwined, and the interplay with "reversed colors" more plausible.

In corroboration, we show two games, old favorites of the writer, which end with almost mirror-like analogies of opposing color.

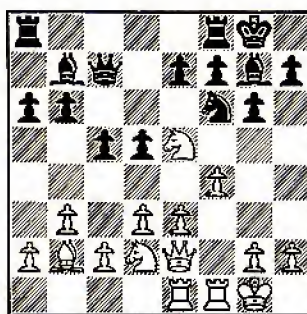
White	Black	8 P-KN3	B-N2
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	9 B-N2	O-O
2 P-QB4	P-K3	10 P-QN4	P-QR4
3 N-QB3	B-N5	11 B-N2	PxP
4 Q-B2	P-Q3	12 PxP	RxR†
5 P-QR3	BxN†	13 BxR	Q-K2
6 QxB	QN-Q2	14 O-O	N-K5
7 N-B3	P-QN3	15 Q-B2	P-KB4



O'Kelly—Pachman, Hilversum, 1947: MCO: p. 106.

Now observe the following game, Rosolimo—Blau, also from Hilversum: MCO: p. 220. The only major distinction comes from the Queen Rooks remaining on the board.

White	Black	7 BxN†	QxB
1 N-KB3	P-Q4	8 N-K5	Q-B2
2 P-QN3	P-QB4	9 P-Q3	P-KN3
3 B-N2	N-QB3	10 QN-Q2	B-N2
4 P-K3	N-B3	11 P-KB4	O-O
5 B-N5	Q-N3	12 O-O	P-QN3
6 Q-K2	P-QR3	13 QR-K1	B-N2



SIMILAR inversions may result from the Reti Opening, and MCO gives a few instances.

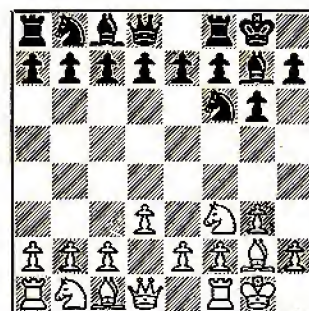
Also, in Pirc—Byrne, Helsinki, 1952, originating from a Dutch Defense, we have an inverted Queen's Indian.

White	Black	7 O-O	P-N3
1 P-KB4	P-Q4	8 N-K5	B-N2
2 N-KB3	N-KB3	9 P-Q3	N-B3
3 P-K3	P-KN3	10 B-KB3	Q-B2
4 P-QN3	B-N2	11 N-Q2	QR-Q1
5 B-N2	O-O	12 Q-K2	N-K1
6 B-K2	P-B4	13 P-Q4	PxP
		14 PxP	N-Q3

LATELY, these principles of interchangeable strategy have climaxed in the consistent handling of inverted openings by some grandmasters, notably Petrosyan as we shall see from two of his games with Bisguier in the recent USA—USSR match.

Prefacing matters with a bit of history, however, MCO (p. 225) mentions:

White	Black	3 B-N2	B-N2
1 N-KB3	N-KB3	4 O-O	O-O
2 P-KN3	P-KN3	5 P-Q3	...



It then gives the continuation of the game, Prucha—Filip, Prague, 1948: 5 ... P-Q4 6 QN-Q2, P-B4 7 P-K4, N-B3 8 KPxB, NxP. Now White is playing an Inverted King's Indian with a move in hand, and Black has applied the classical, more aggressive Indian formation (5 ... P-Q4) usually employed by White.

Tartakover's "future super move," 1 P-KN3 (discussed at some length in CHESS REVIEW in 1953), coupled with 2 P-Q3, may soon quite seriously reappear and stay on the repertory.



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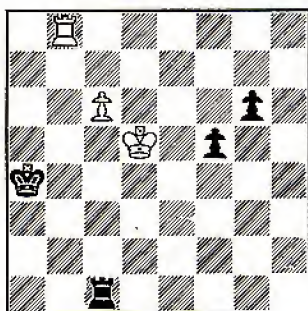
By Dr. Savielly G. Tartakover

## 10 END-GAME STUDIES

### Part 2

As Reuben Fine writes in his comprehensive **Basic Chess Endings**: "The great importance of the ending has often been recognized, especially in recent years. Yet even masters have had to learn practically everything from bitter experience because the standard material available has been scattered in a thousand different, and often inaccessible, places." It is to be hoped, therefore, that these studies will throw some light on this important subject.

### Operation Zenith



In this position, against R. G. Wade (Black) in the last round at Beverwijk, 1949, Black has made his 58th move.

It was the last round of the tourney; all other games were ended.

I was asked to accept a draw so that the final ceremonies might begin. It was generally expected that I could be satisfied with a draw, as otherwise, I ran a great risk of loss in view of my opponent's threatening Pawn cluster.

I refused the draw to the surprise of everyone. A draw would have meant a three-way tie with Van Scheltinga and Paul Schmidt. And that was less than my ambition.

59 K-Q6

The White King undertakes a lengthy and apparently risky operation in order to force through the Pawn.

59 . . . . R-Q8† 61 K-Q7 R-Q8†  
60 K-K6 R-QB8 62 K-B8

White needs three moves to cash in on his trump card. Black thinks he can utilize this time to advance his own infantry.

62 . . . .

P-B5

The more advanced foot soldier is moved; but, paradoxically, 62 . . . P-N4 offers better chances, though it, too, would be insufficient.

63 P-B7

P-B6

64 K-N7

P-B7

A tense moment!

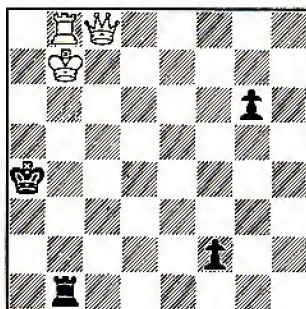
Note that, on 64 . . . R-N8† 65 K-R7, R-QB8 66 P-B8(Q), R×Q 67 RxR, P-N4

68 R-KN8, P-B7 69 R-KB8, the Black Pawns fall, as had to be exactly calculated on the 59th move.

65 P-B8(Q)

R-QN8†

Or 65 . . . P-B8(Q) 66 Q-B2†, K-R4 (66 . . . K-N5 67 K-B6\$, etc.) 67 Q-B3†, K-R5 (67 . . . K-N4 68 K-B7\$, etc.) 68 R-R8†, K-N4 69 R-R5 mate.



66 K-R7

Every other King move fails.

66 . . . .

R×R

67 Q-R6†

Resigns

White can now safely recapture the Rook and then wins easily.

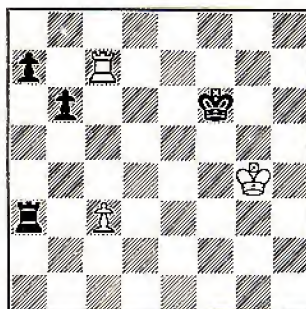
"You have fought for the first prize as if this was the last of your career," said one of the players, pointedly. "I was under an obligation to reward a faithful Pawn," I answered, modestly.

### The Pawn as a Sprinter

In the following position, the win seems doubtful but can be accomplished by tactical finesse. As Richard Teichmann has aptly stated, chess is 95% tactics—one good move is worth three good plans!

Paris, 1934

Rossolimo



Tartakover

The Black King will control the important squares.

1 . . . . K-K4! 3 R-B8 K-Q2  
2 K-B3 K-Q3 4 R-B4 P-N4

After Black's King moves have won an important tempo, the advance of the Pawns begins.

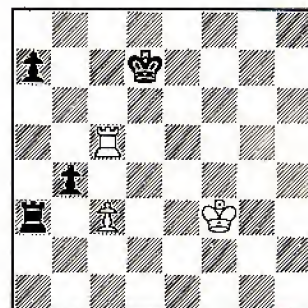
5 R-B5

Or 5 R-Q4†, K-B3 6 R-Q3, P-N5! and Black wins.

5 . . . .

P-N5

This move seems decisive, but the position still holds many instructive points.



6 K-K4

White sets a trap, which will miss its mark. Hence 6 R-QN5 is better: 6 . . . R×P† (the most natural line; for, after 6 . . . P×P 7 K-K2, both Pawns are vulnerable; but the exact reply is indeed 6 . . . P-R4! K-K2, P-N6 with increasing pressure) 7 K-K2, P-R4 (or 7 . . . P-N6 8 K-Q2, R-B7† 9 K-Q3 and White draws easily) 8 R×RP, K-B3 9 K-Q2, K-N3 10 R-R2! K-N4 11 R-B2, and White draws!

6 . . . .

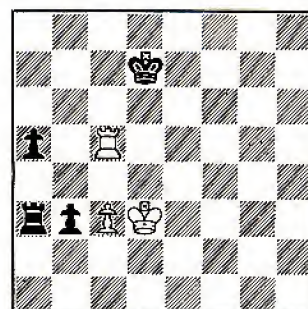
P-N6!!

Black nullifies his opponent's schemes. 6 . . . R×P? is naive because of 7 R×R, P×R 8 K-Q3, etc. And 6 . . . P×P? 7 K-Q3 also draws quickly.

7 K-Q3

P-R4

This is Black's reserve move.



8 P-B4

A pretty variation: 8 K-B4, P-N7 9 R-QN5, R-R5† 10 K-Q3, R-QN5! 11 R×R, P×R 12 K-B2, P×P, and White can resign.

8 . . . .

P-N7\$

9 K-B2

R-N6

A stock finale.

10 K-N1

P-R5

11 R-QR5

P-R6

Everything falls into place.

12 R-R6

R-R6

Resigns

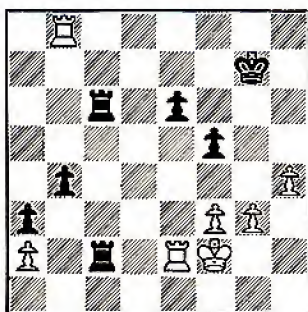


Rossolimo has since demonstrated that he is a master of the end-game. It is also quite natural that, like Cheron and Reti, he has composed a number of notable end-game studies.

### A Mating Net

The following position came about after White's 61st move at Budapest, 1948.

Tartakover



Tomovich

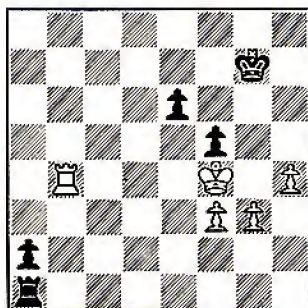
While Rook endings usually have a serious character, this one has a humorous aspect.

61 ... R-R7† 63 K-K3 R-R8  
62 K-R R-B7† 64 R-R R-R8  
65 K-B4 ...

White's last guarded against the threat of 65 ... R-KS† 66 K any, P-R7 67 any, P-R8(Q). His King has taken refuge behind his Pawns. On 65 K-B2, then 65 ... P-R7 66 R-R4, R-R8 67 R-R7† wins in well known fashion.

65 ... P-R7

On 65 ... R-KS, White can play 66 R-R4, K-B3 67 P-N4! escaping the mating trap.



66 R-R4 ...

White is unmindful of the fate awaiting him. He can make a better stand by 66 R-N2! K-B3 67 R-K2! P-K4† 68 K-K3! Even then Black might prevail by the problem-like maneuver: 68 ... K-N3! 69 P-N4, P-B5† 70 K-K4, K-B3! 71 P-R5, R-Q8! 72 P-N5†, K-K3 73 R-RP, R-Q5 mate.

66 ... K-B3

Threatening 67 ... P-K4†. Nor does 67 R-R5, R-KS! help as Black's Rook Pawn then queens, or the same sequel follows as in the game.

67 R-R6 R-K8  
68 R-RP P-K4 mate

So, just as White seems to have escaped all difficulties after 65 moves, he is mated.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

# Chess Caviar

## BRAZILIAN CHAMPIONSHIP, 1952

Black interpolates a strong-looking move—and loses a piece.

### FRENCH DEFENSE

F. de Carvalho

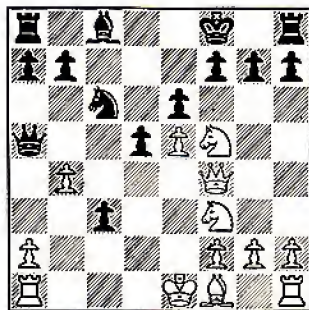
White

1 P-K4 P-K3  
2 P-Q4 P-Q4  
3 N-QB3 B-N5  
4 P-K5 P-QB4  
5 B-Q2 P-P  
6 N-N5 B-B†

Lima

Black

7 Q-B N-QB3  
8 N-KB3 KN-K2  
9 N-Q6† K-B1  
10 Q-B4 Q-R4†  
11 P-B3 N-B4  
12 N-N P-P?  
13 P-QN4 ...



If now 13 ... QxNP 14 QxQ, NxQ 15 N/5-Q4, White is a piece ahead.

13 ... NxNP 15 QxP† K-Q1  
14 N-Q6 K-K2 16 B-N5 P-QR3  
17 NxP† Resigns

## ILFORD, 1954

A strange zigzag maneuver of a White Rook has a meaning that Black discovers too late.

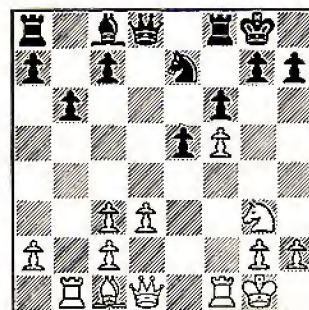
### VIENNA GAME

P. S. Milner-Barry

D. Hooper

1 P-K4 P-K4 7 B-N QxN  
2 N-QB3 N-QB3 8 O-O Q-Q1  
3 B-B4 N-B3 9 P-B4 O-O  
4 P-Q3 B-N5 10 P-B5! BxN  
5 N-K2 P-Q4 11 PxN P-B3  
6 PxP NxP 12 N-N3 N-K2  
13 R-N1! P-QN3?

Allowing White's next move, after which R-KR4, followed by Q-R5, is a fatal threat.



14 R-N4 P-KN4 17 Q-R5 B-N2  
15 P-KR4! PxP 18 R-N4† R-N2  
16 R-RP R-B2 19 B-R6 R-R  
20 QxR† Resigns

## SWISS CHAMPIONSHIP, 1954

This game has the real Morphy-Anderssen touch, but it's as modern as TV. The Pawn sacrifice at move 10 nails Black's King down in the center.

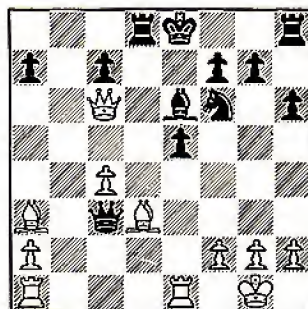
### SCOTCH GAME

Leepin

1 P-K4 P-K4  
2 N-KB3 N-QB3  
3 N-B3 N-B3  
4 P-Q4 PxP  
5 NxP B-N5  
6 NxN BxN†  
7 PxN NPxN  
8 B-Q3 P-Q3

Donath

9 O-O P-KR3?  
10 P-K5! PxP  
11 B-R3! Q-Q4  
12 R-K1 B-K3  
13 P-QB4! Q-Q5  
14 P-B3! QxP/6  
15 Q-R4! R-Q1  
16 QxP† ...



Black has no good answer: 16 ... N-Q2 17 QxN†! forces mate; likewise 16 ... B-Q2 17 Q-B5!

16 ... R-Q2  
17 B-QB5! N-N1

After 17 ... QxN, the same reply wins.  
18 QR-N1 Resigns

## YUGOSLAV TEAM MATCH, 1954

That a Sicilian can wind up with mate on the 10th move seems incredible; yet here is the unimpeachable evidence.

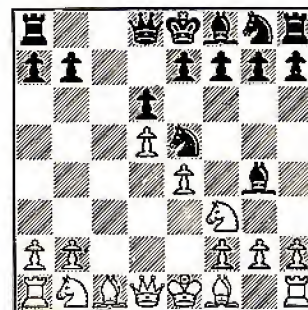
### SICILIAN DEFENSE

Hrasovech

1 P-K4 P-QB4  
2 N-KB3 N-QB3  
3 P-B3 P-Q3

Sonch

4 P-Q4 PxP  
5 P-P B-N5?  
6 P-Q5 N-K4??



7 NxN! Q-R4†

Cute is 7 ... BxQ 8 B-N5†, Q-Q2 9 BxQ†, K-Q1 10 NxP†, KxB 11 KxB!

8 B-Q2 BxQ  
9 BxQ PxN  
10 B-N5 mate!!



# MATE IN NINETEEN

By VINCENT FOTRE

**I**GNORING the persistent, musical tinkling of the doorbell, Monsieur Bonnet carefully studied the position of the huge chessmen which were arrayed over the vast marble table. Very deliberately, he moved one of the Pawns up two squares and stared frowningly for several moments at the result. Then he hurriedly returned all the pieces to their original squares so that the board appeared undisturbed and ready for play. After taking a few more seconds to smooth the ends of his waxed, carefully trimmed moustache, he slid back his chair and moved toward the door.

The man outside stepped gratefully into the warm, comfortable room, bringing with him a breath of icy cold air. He was slight and round-shouldered, somewhat shorter than M. Bonnet, and his rough clothes and hard, calloused hands stamped him as a member of the laboring class. He stood unnaturally still, awkwardly fingering the fringes of his woolen cap.

M. Bonnet took the man's coat and offered him a glass of sherry which was nervously refused. Shrugging, the host settled back in the deep chair next to the chess table and regarded his visitor thoughtfully.

"From your letter, M. Renoir, it is plain that you are a chessplayer, but it is also obvious that this is not your main occupation."

"Indeed no, monsieur," the man stammered. His hoarse, rasping voice echoed strangely in the tiny room. "I am a cobbler by trade. I play chess at night, sometimes, with my wife and young son. Never, monsieur, have I so much as read a book about the game. I am all too painfully aware of my ignorance, yet this opening I have discovered—"

He stopped, groping for words.

M. Bonnet lit his pipe and carelessly blew a wide, circular smoke ring which spiraled slowly toward the ceiling.

"I think I understand, M. Renoir," he said easily. "Under the rather amazing circumstances, you felt that you should come to me because I am generally recognized as our nation's leading player. Unfortunately,"—M. Bonnet paused to flick a tiny grey ash off the collar of his silk lounging robe—"I have found time to give your notes only a most casual perusal. As a matter of fact I had just sat down with the intention of going over them more thoroughly when you rang the doorbell."

With a sweep of his hand, he indicated the freshly arranged chess table.

"Now let me see if I understand your claim correctly," he continued. "The basis of your most extraordinary idea is that, given the White pieces, you can force a checkmate inside of twenty moves regard-

less of what moves your opponent may make. In other words, no defense by Black will prevail against the attack you have devised. That, I believe, is the essence of your theory?"

M. Renoir rubbed his rough hands together nervously. He was clearly both awed and embarrassed in the presence of the master.

"Yes, monsieur."

Lifting one hand to his face to hide a delicate cough, M. Bonnet picked up a piece of paper which lay on the chess table.

"In your letter, you seem to have overlooked the possibility that Black may quite logically move his King's Knight to Bishop three on his eighth move instead of exchanging Pawns; then the White Bishop will be under attack."

The cobbler half rose from his chair, his normally tranquil features contracted with excitement.

"I did not include that variation in my notes, monsieur, because it seemed to me to be flagrantly obvious, hardly worthy of your consideration. If monsieur will but glance at the position, he will see that, in the event he mentions, the Bishop does not retreat; instead, the Rook occupies the open Knight's file; and, if Black captures the Bishop, the White Queen gives check and mate is threatened in three directions simultaneously!"

M. Bonnet laughed. It was a bored, condescending chuckle.

"Of course, you are right, M. Renoir. I merely wished to ascertain if you were familiar with this phase of the attack. Now perhaps it is time I gave this theory of yours some serious consideration. Although I must confess"—the master's eyebrows rose in good-humored skepticism—"that I fear I am wasting my time."

Leaning over the table, he began, with the sureness and dexterity which comes with long practice, to move the giant pieces to the various positions designated in M. Renoir's letter. Occasionally, he would pause and frown at the board, at which times the cobbler shifted uneasily in his chair, anxious to be of assistance. Suddenly aware of his guest's nervous fidgetings, M. Bonnet handed him one of the captured men. It was beautifully carved out of pure ivory and was nearly as tall as a man's hand.

"Perhaps, M. Renoir, you would like to examine some of these pieces. They were fashioned for me, personally, and as far as I know there are no others like them. I think the Bishop, in particular, is a perfect bit of craftsmanship. Notice the broad base and slender, tapering top. Is it not well suited to its role as guardian and chief advisor to His Majesty?"

The cobbler looked at the huge piece cursorily, then placed it back on the table. He was unable to share in the master's enthusiasm, for he had no thoughts for other than the men on the board.

For a few minutes more, M. Bonnet occupied himself with the chessmen; then he pushed back his chair and sat staring dreamily through half closed eyes at nothing at all. M. Renoir anxiously studied the master's face, attempting to interpret his imperturbable expression. Ten minutes went by, fifteen, twenty, and still the great man did not speak. Finally, the cobbler could stand it no longer.

"Monsieur, please—my theory—"

M. Bonnet opened his eyes with a start as though he had forgotten his visitor. Then he settled back and began speaking musingly, without looking at M. Renoir.

"Surely, my dear friend, you must realize that this so-called 'theory' of yours is the purest nonsense. There are so many flaws that I cannot begin to point them all out."

He picked up the White Bishop and began turning it over slowly with his long, slender fingers.

"I suppose you are wondering why I did not tell you this sooner, but I was just thinking how ironic it would have been if your ideas had been valid. In one quick stroke, you, a common working man, would have relegated the immortals of the chess world—Anderssen, Capablanca, Lasker, Morphy, Rubinstein and the rest—to the ranks of blundering fools who wasted thousands of hours and untold effort in evolving brilliant combinations when actually any idiot capable of understanding the moves of chess could have defeated them simply by memorizing your system. Imagine! The exacting position play of Steinitz, the marvelous, intuitive sacrifices of Alekhine—nothing but unnecessary, superficial, meaningless pushing of pieces! The concept is hideous; it leads one to believe that perhaps the greatest writings, the principles by which men have governed themselves for centuries may likewise be empty and foolish. No, M. Renoir, I am happy that your system is not infallible; indeed, if it were,"—the master shrugged and looked straight into his guest's eyes—"I would hesitate to permit you to leave this room alive."

The cobbler's shoulders sagged a little lower as he reached for his cap.

"I am sorry, M. Bonnet, to have taken so much of your time," he mumbled. Rising from his chair, he turned to shuffle from the room.

"I am sorry, too, monsieur," said M. Bonnet as he fiercely plunged the long, pointed Bishop into the cobbler's unguarded back.



# Games from Recent Events

## INTERNATIONAL

HOLLAND, 1954

### International Team Tournament

#### Superb Positional Play

Najdorf has held a plus score against Botvinnik since their first encounter which took place in the last round at Groningen (Holland), 1946.

Now, in Holland again, Botvinnik evens the score with the following fine example of positional play.

He meets Black's Dragon-like King's Indian by simply maintaining the tension in the center for some time, obtains the edge from the beginning, holds and steadily increases it throughout the game. Black loses without making any major errors. His trouble and ultimate defeat are almost exclusively attributable to the set-up.

#### KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

M. Botvinnik	M. Najdorf
Soviet Union	Argentina
White	Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-KN3
	3 P-KN3
	4 B-N2
	5 N-QB3
	B-N2
	O-O
	P-B4

Najdorf prefers to treat the King's Indian this way. His first objective is the center formation, Pawns on QB4, Q3 and K4 versus White's on QB4, Q5 and K4, to be reached, for instance, as follows: 6 P-Q5, P-K4 7 P-K4, P-Q3. Once his center is stabilized thus, Black can strive more easily for counter-play with ... P-B4 or, probably, ... P-QN4.

6 N-B3

But White prefers to maintain the tension in the center.

6 ....

N-B3

Black strives for 7 P-Q5, N-QR4, to be followed in due time by ... P-QN4 and ... P-K3. This pretentious set-up, which Gligorich pioneered, may or may not be perfect, but it suits Najdorf's complicated style.

7 O-O

Botvinnik avoids such familiar channels and just maintains the tension.

7 ....

P-Q3

7 ... PXP 8 NXP leads to a position with favorable features of the Dragon Variation (though it truly belongs to the English Opening). White has a distinct edge. Hence the text move. Black keeps his Q5 under control, still hoping for 8 P-Q5, N-QR4.

8 P-K3

Typically Botvinnik. He consistently strives for a grip on the center rather than a big advantage.

8 ....

B-B4

There are other moves but none of more promise: e.g., 8 ... B-N5 9 P-KR3 or 8 ... B-Q2 8 P-N3 or 8 ... PXP 9 NXP or 8 ... P-Q4 9 PxBP, PXP 10 Q-R4 or 8 ... P-K4 9 PxBP, PXP 10 N-KN5. In all, White gains the edge.

9 P-N3

Q-B1

10 B-N2

N-K5

10 ... B-R6 11 P-Q5 makes little difference. White's King Bishop is going to be exchanged, anyhow.

11 R-B1

NxN

12 BxN

B-K5

12 ... P-K4 is more to be desired, but it fails against 13 PxBP, PXP 14 Q-Q6 as White wins a Pawn.

13 P-Q5

White has consistently completed his mobilization and now the time for action has come. He can make this advance without exposing himself to any dangerous counter-play.

13 ....

BxB

14 RxB

N-Q1

Black aims to reinforce his King-side where White's mobile Pawns portend an attack. But White will easily open a line on the King-side after Black moves his King Bishop Pawn to unstalement his Knight.

Yet 14 ... BxN 15 BxB, N-K4 16 B-N2 gives White a Bishop much stronger than Black's Knight.

Better is Black's original plan with 14 ... N-R4: e.g., 15 N-Q2, BxB 16 KxB, P-QR3, followed by ... P-QN4 (17 Q-K2, P-QN4 18 PXP, Q-N2! or 17 P-QR4, P-QN4 18 RXP, PXP 19 PXP, Q-N2) as he then gets active counter-play with chances of holding his own.

15 N-Q2

BxB

16 KxB

P-B4

Black anticipates White's N-K4 and pre-empts the square for his own Knight. 16 ... P-K3 permits 17 N-K4; and 16 ... P-K4 allows 17 P-B4 with these consequences: (1) 17 ... P-B4 18 PXP, giving White a powerful, passed Pawn; (2) 17 ... PXP 18 KPXP, giving him control of the King file; (3) 17 ... P-B3 18 N-K4, Q-B2 19 PXP, BPXP 20 RxR, KxR 21 R-B2, giving him control of the King Bishop file (22 R-B2!).

As said before, however, it is now easier for White to open a line on the King-side.

17 P-B4

P-K3

In view of the coming (18) P-K4, Black must have a backward Pawn on either the King file or the Queen file. By exchanging off his King Pawn, Black will have more maneuvering space and the backward Queen Pawn is the lesser evil.

18 P-K4!

But White is not satisfied with 18 PXP. By increasing the tension, he makes Black's job much more difficult.

18 ....

PxQP

There is no good waiting move, and 18 ... PXP 19 NXP favors White even more: 19 ... N-B2 20 R-K3, PXP 21 PXP, Q-B2 22 N-B6, K-N2 23 Q-R1.

19 BPXP!

With the threat of 20 P-K5 which remains the issue for the next few moves.

19 ....

N-B2

21 QR-K3

Q-Q2

20 R-K1

R-K1

22 Q-B3

QR-Q1

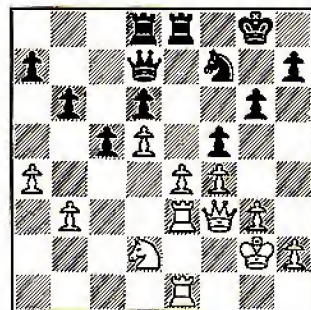
23 P-QR4

The advance of the King Pawn is prevented by the camouflaged attack on White's Queen Pawn. So he strengthens his position, reduces the mobility of Black's Queen-side majority.

23 ....

P-N3

To get in ... P-QN4, Black must start with this move, not with 23 ... P-QR3 24 P-R5! followed by 25 N-B4. He ought rather prevent the ensuing break on the King file, however, with 23 ... N-R3.



24 PXP!

The beginning of the conclusive attack. White now wins, in typical Botvinnik style, by merit of his King-side majority and control of the King file.

24 ....

RxR

Forced. 24 ... PXP is entirely hopeless because of 25 R-K6.

25 RxR

QxBP

26 P-KN4!

Q-B7

Else White proceeds with 27 N-K4, anchors his Knight on KB6, as in the game, but more quickly.



27 R-K2 R-KB1  
28 N-K4 Q-Q8

Euwe terms Black's last the fatal error, suggesting 28 . . . Q-B8 as correct. The idea is that then White can not follow with 29 N-B6†, K-N2 30 P-N5 because of 30 NxP!

29 N-B6† K-N2  
30 P-N5 R-B1  
31 R-K3 . . .

Here White misses a quicker win: 31 N-K8†, K-B1 32 NxP! (32 . . . NxN 33 R-K8† and 34 QxQ).

31 . . . QxQ†

This transposition to the end-game is most convenient for White. Better is 31 . . . Q-Q5, with nothing to lose, and some chance of complications perhaps, though White has a strong attack of course.

32 KxQ P-KR3

32 . . . P-B5 is a dubious trap! White has two answers. Not 33 R-B3, PxP 34 RxR, NxP! 35 PxN, P-N7 36 R-B7†, K-B1 37 R-Q7! P-N8(Q) 38 NxP† with a draw. But 33 PxP, RxP 34 R-K8, and White wins.

33 P-R4 PxP  
34 RPxP P-R3

Black cannot prevent the infiltration of White's Rook: 34 . . . K-B1 35 R-K6, R-Q1 36 N-K4, K-N2 37 R-K7.

35 R-K7 R-QN1

Or 35 . . . P-N4 36 N-K4! R-Q1 37 P-R5, K-B1 38 R-R7, and White wins.

36 R-R7 P-N4 39 P-R5 K-B1  
37 RxP PxP 40 R-B6 R-R1  
38 PxP R-QB1 41 P-R6 Resigns

## HOLLAND, 1954

### International Team Tournament

#### The Two Bishops

This is a game full of tension, and captivating throughout, although the Queens are exchanged very early and both sides commit some inaccuracies toward the end. It is outstanding also as one of the very few games lost by the Russians in this tournament.

The decisive, or at least the first decisive turn toward White's favor is accomplished by his advantage of the two Bishops. In this instance, White uses them tellingly for a favorable liquidation.

#### OLD INDIAN DEFENSE

Lodewijk Prins Alexander Kotov  
Holland Soviet Union  
White Black

1 P-Q4 N-KB3  
2 P-QB4 P-Q3  
3 N-QB3 P-K4

A fairly usual move, of which White rarely tries to take advantage.

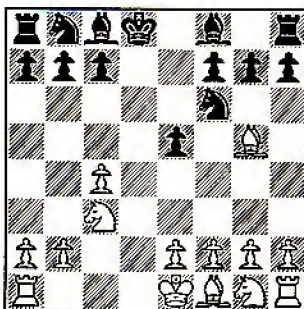
4 PxP . . .

But here White makes the try, instead of playing 7 N-B3 which obviously leads to the King's Indian.

4 . . . PxP  
5 QxQ† KxQ

This simplification leads to an end-game which is all but simple. The chances are supposed to be in the balance.

6 B-N5! . . .



6 . . . B-K2

Black's position calls for . . . P-QB3, . . . K-B2, . . . KN-Q2, . . . P-B3, . . . P-QR4, . . . N-B4, etc. Hence 6 . . . P-B3 7 O-O-O†, K-B2 8 N-B3, KN-Q2 seems most logical. But it fails against 9 NxP!! (9 . . . NxN?? 10 B-Q8 mate).

7 N-B3! QN-Q2

The thematic 7 . . . KN-Q2 is still no good because of 8 BxP†, KxB 9 N-Q5†, K-Q1 10 N-N5.

8 B-R4 P-B3  
9 O-O-O N-N5

9 . . . K-B2 is more in style and, probably, playable. The way leads, however, along abysmal crevices: e.g., (1) 10 B-N3, B-Q3 11 P-B5, BxP (11 . . . NxP? 12 NxP threatening primarily 13 RxB) 12 NxP, N-R4!, and the issue is uncertain; (2) 10 N-KN5, N-KN1 (10 . . . R-B1 11 N-RP!) 11 NxBP, BxB 12 NxR, N-R3, again with dubious consequences.

10 B-N3 P-B3  
11 N-KR4 N-R3  
12 P-K4 B-N5

Here 12 . . . K-B2 is preferable; for it unpins the Knight and renders 13 P-B4 harmless because of 13 . . . B-Q3. Placing the King on the diagonal with White's Bishop is not so dangerous as it seems as Black can, if need be, prevent P-B4 by means of . . . P-KN4.

13 B-K2 K-K2  
14 P-B4 PxP

Black's last is very risky. He opens the position while considerably behind in development. 14 . . . B-Q3 is better.

15 BxP P-KN4  
16 B-K3! N-K4  
17 N-B3 N/3-N5

Again, Black takes chances. 17 . . . N/3-B2 serves better defensively. Black thinks, however, that he wins a Pawn.

18 B-N1 B-K3



19 N-Q4! . . .

Thwarting Black's idea since the Pawn cannot be taken: e.g., 19 . . . NxBP? 20 NxP or 19 . . . BxP 20 N-B5†, K-K3 (other moves are no better) 21 P-KR3, BxN (or else Black loses a piece) 22 R-Q6†, K-B2 23 BxB†, NxP 24 R-Q7†, K-K1 (forced, e.g., 24 . . . K-N1? 25 B-B5!) 25 R-K7† and 26 PxP with a winning attack for White.

19 . . . BxN  
20 PxP N-R3

Again, 20 . . . BxP fails against 21 N-B5†.

21 NxP KxN  
22 P-B5! . . .

White clearly has a great advantage.

22 . . . KR-Q1 24 KR-B1 K-K2  
23 B-Q4 N/3-B2 25 R-B2 R-KB1  
26 B-R5! . . .

Threatening 27 KBxN, RxB 28 BxN, PxP 29 R-Q7†, KxR 30 RxR†, K-K3 31 RxNP, and White ought to win although Black can put up tough resistance with 31 . . . R-KB1.

26 . . . N-R1

Now Black loses by force. To hold his own for the time being, he must play 26 . . . N-Q2, followed by 27 . . . N/B2-K4.

27 BxN! . . .

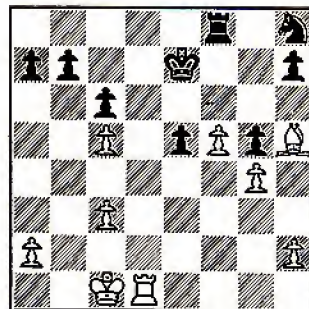
One of the advantages of the two Bishops. It is as easy to play BxN at the proper moment as it is difficult to enforce NxP. The Bishops usually guarantee favorable liquidation one way or another.

27 . . . PxP  
28 R-B5! RxR

The only way to avoid losing a Pawn. 28 . . . K-K3? 29 R-Q6† and mate next.

29 PxR R-KB1  
30 P-N4 . . .

White's advantage is based on his protected, passed Pawn and the certainty that the game will come down to a Pawn ending sooner or later. At the moment, he threatens 31 R-Q6, too, to which there is no adequate prevention.



30 . . . P-N3

Black's only reasonable move. Consider (1) 30 . . . R-B3 31 R-K1, White wins a Pawn; (2) 30 . . . R-Q1 31 RxR, KxR 32 K-Q2, K-K2 33 K-Q3, K-B3 34 K-K4, and White wins as soon as Black, as he must, moves his King; (3) 30 . . . N-B2 31 BxN, RxB 32 R-Q6 (threat: 33 R-K6† and 34 RxP), R-B3 33 RxR, and White wins by virtue of his protected, passed Pawn; (4) 30 . . . P-QR3 or 30 . . . P-KR3 31 R-Q6, and White wins easily.

31 R-Q6 R-B3

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



32 R×R K×R  
33 K-Q2 . . . . .

White creates an unnecessary complication. 33 P×P, P×P 34 P-B4 leads into the actual continuation.

33 . . . . . N-N3

Clever but fruitless. Correct is 33 . . . P×P: e.g., 34 K-Q3, N-N3, and White can no longer win as he does in the game, probably not at all.

34 P×N RP×P 36 P-B4 P×B  
35 P×QNP! P×P 37 P×P . . . . .

Another inaccuracy. The correct move is 37 P-B5.

37 . . . . . P-N4

Now Black loses, while 37 . . . P-B4 38 K-K3, P-N5 draws.

38 P-B5! . . . . .

White wins by ultimately switching to the Queen-side: Black's Bishop Pawn now is a handier target than his Queen Knight Pawn (after 37 . . . P-B4) would have been. Even so, it is very close.

38 . . . . . P-KN5 40 K-K4 K×P  
39 K-K3 K-N4 41 K×P . . . . .

Here both sides need six moves to queen; but, if White does so first, he exchanges Queens (Q-R8† and Q-KN8†) and wins with his last Pawn.

41 . . . . . K-R5

The only move. Now Black threatens to queen first.

42 K-B6! K-R4

Or 42 . . . P-N5 43 K-N6, K-R6 (or P-KN6) 44 K-N5, K×P 45 K×P, K-N7 46 K-B4, K-B7 47 K-K5, K-K7 48 K-Q6, K-Q7 49 K×P, K-B6 50 K-N4, and White wins.

43 P-QR3 Resigns

For, if 43 . . . K-R3, then both sides need seven moves to queen, but White queens first and wins.

## ENGLAND, 1954

### U.K. vs. U.S.S.R. Match

#### Aftermath

Black holds his own perfectly so long as he faces a furious attack and his job is difficult. But, the moment things become easy for him, he collapses, overwhelmed by the aftermath, it seems.

#### CARO KANN DEFENSE

David Bronstein H. Golombek  
Soviet Union United Kingdom  
White Black

1 P-K4 P-QB3 4 P-KR3 B×N  
2 N-QB3 P-Q4 5 Q×B P-K3  
3 N-B3 B-N5 6 P-Q4 . . . . .

White is heading for a gambit which has been tried repeatedly in Russia. The positional continuation, leading to a set-up in Tchigorin style, is 6 P-Q3, followed by P-KN3.

6 . . . . . P×P

Black is going to accept the gambit. As for a quiet continuation, 6 . . . N-B3 is all right.

7 N×P Q×P  
8 B-Q3 N-Q2  
9 B-K3 Q-Q4

Black threatens both 10 . . . N-K4 and 10 . . . P-KB4. It is not easy for White to counter these in such a way as to maintain attacking chances.

10 R-Q1 N-K4

10 . . . P-KB4 11 N-N5, Q×Q 12 P×Q, with the possible continuation of 12 . . . K-K2 13 B-QB4, N-K4 14 B-B5†, K-B3 15 B-Q4, K×N 16 B×N offers White fine chances.

11 Q-B4 . . . . .

The Queen must protect the Knight or 11 . . . N×B† forces 12 P×N after which White has no attacking chances.

11 . . . . . P-KB4

A critical situation for White.

12 O-O . . . . .

The best chance, it seems. White sacrifices a piece rather than expose his King (12 N-B3, N×B† 13 R×N, Q×NP) or his Queen (12 N-N5, B-Q3) to counter-threats.

12 . . . . . N×B

12 . . . P×N renders it more difficult for White to obtain an adequate attack: e.g., 13 B-R6, Q-R4 14 B×NP, R-N1 or 13 B×KP, Q-R4. Now his chance is gone.

13 R×N Q×N  
14 Q-B7! N-B3  
15 R-Q4! . . . . .

After White's last, his attack becomes very strong. Black probably expected only 15 Q×QNP which is no good because of 15 . . . P-B4.

15 . . . . . Q×P 18 R-B1 Q-Q6  
16 Q×QNP R-Q1 19 R×P N-Q2  
17 R×R† K×R 20 R-B8† K-K2  
21 R-B7 . . . . .

White threatens to win with 22 B-N5†.

21 . . . . . P-KR3  
22 P-KN3 . . . . .

Now the threat is 23 B-B5†, K-B3 24 R×N, Q-N8† 25 K-N2, B×B 26 R-B7†, K-N3 27 R×P†, K-B3 28 Q-B7†, K-K4 29 P-B4†, after which the chase of Black's King almost certainly pays off.

22 . . . . . P-N4

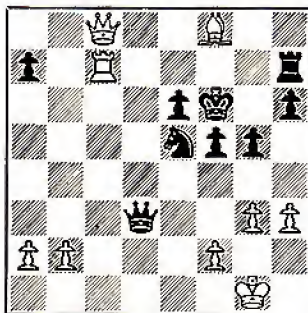
Parrying that threat inasmuch as White cannot now rely on 29 P-B4†.

23 Q-B8 . . . . .

Now the threat is 24 B-B5†.

23 . . . . . R-R2!  
24 B-B5† K-B3  
25 B×B N-K4!

Black's last is the saving move which ought to lead to either an equal end-game or to perpetual check (26 . . . N-B6† 27 K-N2, N-K8†).



26 B-K7† . . . . .  
One more shot.

26 . . . . . K-N3??

Having successfully overcome many dangers and reached a position where things are easy, Black suddenly becomes panicky and collapses.

Correct is 26 . . . R×B 27 Q-R8† (27 Q-B8†? R-B2), K-N3, after which 28 R×R, N-B6† leads to the perpetual and 28 Q×N, R×R to equality.

27 Q×P† K-R4 29 B-Q6 P×P  
28 Q×N P-B5 30 Q-K8† Resigns

## CZECHO-SLOVAKIA 1954

### Eastern Europe Zonal Tournament Psychological Collapse

In the following game, White sacrifices his Queen with decisive effect. Not indeed that that combination is a winning one. For, though it is clever and correct, it is not a win; but it is decisive psychologically, knocking Black off balance. By counter-sacrificing his Queen, Black could retain fair chances; but, instead, he tries to keep the material advantage—and loses quickly.

#### DUTCH DEFENSE

Solin Basyuni  
Finland Egypt  
White Black

1 N-KB3 P-KB4 3 P-Q4 P-K3  
2 P-B4 N-KB3 4 N-B3 P-Q3

Better is 4 . . . B-K2. Black ought to castle first, then make his choice between . . . P-Q3 and . . . P-Q4. White takes advantage now, aims for P-K4.

5 Q-B2! B-K2

Comparatively better is 5 . . . P-Q4, though Black then has the normal Dutch Stonewall with a tempo behind.

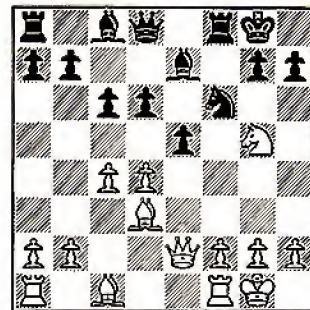
6 P-K4 P×P 8 Q×N P-B3  
7 N×P N×N 9 B-Q3 N-Q2!

In this excellent White position, Black requires this very fine move to hold. He brings his Knight to the King-side where urgently needed. Note 10 Q×KP loses to 10 . . . N-K4.

10 O-O N-B3  
11 Q-K2 O-O  
12 N-N5 . . . . .

This immediate attack is not so powerful as it may look. 12 B-N5, followed by KR-K1 and QR-Q1, is better.

12 . . . . . P-K4!  
The Pawn is immune.



13 P-B5! . . . . .  
The beginning of a neat combination. The immediate threat is 14 P×QP, followed by P×P, with B×P† in reserve.



13 . . . . . PxQP  
 14 R-K1 R-K1  
 15 PxP BxP

15 . . . QxP is taboo because of 16 B-B4†, N-Q4 (16 . . . K-B1?? 17 Q-R5!!) 17 Q-K4.

16 QxR† . . . . .

The point of White's combination. It is advantageous but only to a moderate degree.

16 . . . . . NxQ??

The psychological collapse. Black must play 16 . . . QxQ for fair chances: e.g., 17 RxQ†, NxR 18 B-B4†, K-B1, 19 NxP†, K-K2 20 B-N5†, K-Q2 21 R-Q1, P-B4 22 B-N5†, K-B2 23 BxN, B-B4!

Now his next two moves are forced.

17 B-B4† B-K3 19 NxP† K-N1  
 18 RxB K-B1 20 RxB§ KxN  
 21 RxQ . . . . .

And White ultimately won.

# **UNITED STATES** **SOUTH CAROLINA, 1954** **The Carolinas Open Tournament** **Discordant Development**

White tries a variation the complicated requirements of which he apparently still needs to learn. His moves are by and large the usual ones, but his sequence is wrong, and so he soon falls into trouble.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE			
A. Pabon, Jr.		George Krauss	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	4 P-K3	O-O
2 P-QB4	P-K3	5 B-Q3	P-B4
3 N-QB3	B-N5	6 P-QR3	BxN†
		7 PxB	P-Q3

The game between Robert Byrne and Alexander Kotov (USA-USSR Match, 1954, Rd. 3) continued as follows:

7 . . . N-B3 8 N-K2, P-QN3 9 P-K4, N-K1, 10 B-K3, P-Q3 11 O-O, B-R3 12 N-N3, N-R4 13 Q-K2, R-B1 14 P-Q5' Q-Q2 15 P-QR4, P-K4 16 P-B4, P-B3 17 P-B5, K-B2 with approximately even chances.

8 N-K2 N-B3  
 9 N-N3 . . . . .

No. This Knight has the job for the time being of keeping White's Queen Pawn protected, thus making 9 P-K4 possible (which White ought to play here).

9 . . . . . P-K4  
 10 O-O . . . . .

It is more urgent to get in 10 P-Q5: e.g., 10 . . . N-QR4 11 P-K4, P-QN3 12 N-B1, B-R3 13 N-K3 (13 Q-K2, N-N6 14 R-QN1, NxB favors Black).

In this line, 12 B-N2, B-R3 13 Q-K2, N-N6 14 R-R2, Q-Q2 15 P-QR4 is also playable, but not 12 B-N5 because of 12 . . . P-KR3.

10 . . . . . P-QN3  
 11 B-N2 . . . . .

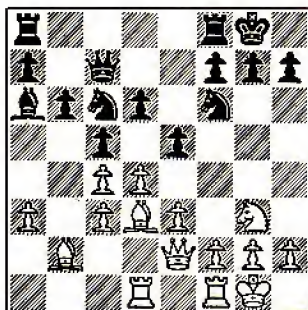
This important Bishop is taking a rather poor square, but it is the best it has.

11 . . . . . B-R3  
 12 Q-K2 Q-B2

13 QR-Q1 . . . . .

Here is the decisive error. This Rook is needed on the Queen Rook file to prevent Black's Queen from penetrating on QR5. White must be able to prevent that penetration by P-QR4.

Correct is 13 P-Q5, N-QR4 14 P-K4: e.g., 14 . . . N-N6 15 R-R2, Q-Q2 16 P-QR4.



13 . . . . . N-QR4

Threatening 14 . . . BPxP 15 BPxP, BxP. White lacks a good defense as 14 P-Q5 is followed by 14 . . . Q-Q2 and 15 Q-R5. (Compare with last comment.)

14 R-B1 QR-K1

Threatening now to win with 15 . . . P-K5. Another strong threat is 15 . . . KPxP 16 BPxP, N-N6, followed by 17 . . . NxP. Nonetheless, 14 . . . KR-K1 is better for future purposes.

15 Q-B2 . . . . .

Apparently premature desperation. Instead, White must try 15 PxKP, PxP 16 P-K4: e.g., 16 . . . R-Q1 17 N-B5, RxB (better 17 . . . N-K1) 18 QxR, BxP 19 Q-N3, N-R4 20 Q-N4, BxR 21 QxN, B-B5 22 NxP with a perpetual if the Knight is taken. Black could have evaded this possibility by playing 14 . . . KR-K1 (see last comment).

15 . . . . . BxP  
 16 BxB NxP  
 17 R-B1 P-Q4

With a strong Pawn to the good in a superior position, Black now wins easily.

18 P-QR4 P-K5 23 N-N3 P-B5  
 19 KR-K1 N-N5 24 N-B1 Q-Q3  
 20 N-B1 P-B4 25 B-N2 PxQP  
 21 Q-Q1 N-B3 26 BPxP Q-N5  
 22 R-B2 R-B1 27 Q-R1 PxP  
 28 PxP N-N5

Black threatens . . . RxN†, here and on next move, too.

29 B-B3 Q-Q3  
 30 P-N3 R-B6

30 . . . RxN† also wins, but the text move is stronger.

31 B-Q2 R/1-B1  
 32 Q-B1 NxRP!

A powerful finish.

33 KxN RxNP!!  
 34 NxR R-B7†  
 Resigns

# **CALIFORNIA, 1954** **Pan-American Tournament** **News on the Schliemann**

Black tries an interesting novelty and gains some development for a Pawn. Then White, who has good chances to

consolidate his material advantage, unnecessarily weakens his King-side; and youngster Lyman gets a dangerous attack which he presses home in admirable style.

**RUY LOPEZ**

Jack Moskowitz Shelby Lyman  
 White Black

1 P-K4 P-K4  
 2 N-KB3 N-QB3  
 3 B-N5 P-B4

This defense was invented and analyzed in La Palamede (1847) by von Jaenisch. Some twenty years later, it became the pet of Schliemann after whom it is named.

4 N-B3 . . . . .

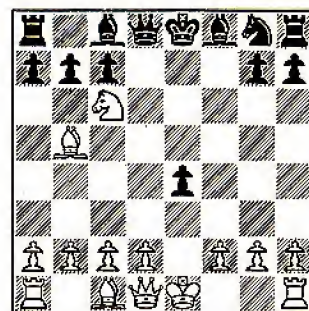
Best, according to all experts. 4 P-Q3 is a good and safe alternative.

4 . . . . . PxP  
 5 QNxP P-Q4  
 6 NxP . . . . .

This sacrifice, though powerful, is almost forced. The only other reasonable move, reportedly suggested by Emanuel Lasker, is 6 N-B3. After it, Black indeed lacks a good, direct protection for his King Pawn and can advance neither center Pawn with impunity. But 6 . . . B-KN5 holds, as 7 Q-K2 is dangerous only for White: e.g., 7 . . . BxN 8 QxP†, Q-K2 (8 . . . K-B2 also holds promise) 9 QxQ†, KNxQ 10 PxP, O-O-O, and White's extra Pawn is a burden rather than an asset.

6 . . . . . PxN  
 7 NxN . . . . .

7 Q-R5†, P-KN3 8 NxP, PxN definitely favors Black.



7 . . . . . Q-N4

The novelty. Black refuses the sacrifice, obtains a well developed game for a Pawn. His line may or may not offer sufficient chances but is better by far than the fatalistic 7 . . . PxN (O'Kelly-Denker, p. 20, CHESS REVIEW, Sept. 1948).

Black threatens 8 . . . QxB, not 8 . . . QxP because of 9 Q-R5†, P-KN3 10 Q-K5†.

8 N-Q4§ . . . . .

8 B-R4 loses to 8 . . . B-Q2; nor is 8 N-K5§, P-B3 9 P-Q4 much good because of 9 . . . QxP 10 Q-R5†, P-KN3 as White lacks the possibility of 11 Q-K5†.

The only alternative is 8 Q-K2 as discussed by Horowitz, p. 22, CHESS REVIEW, June, 1947. If Black plays 8 . . . N-B3, however, he threatens both 9 . . . P-QR3 10 B-R4, B-Q2 and 9 . . . QxP. To meet both threats, White must proceed



with 9 P-KB4. It is doubtful if he can obtain any advantage after 9... QxBP 10 P-Q4, Q-Q3; but White held his Pawn advantage for a clear win after 10 NxRP\$, B-Q2 (10... P-B3? 11 NxP!) 11 BxB†, NxB 12 P-Q4 and 13 N-N5 (J. S. Battell—W. M. P. Mitchell, correspondence, 1949).

8... P-B3 10 P-QB3 N-B3  
9 B-B1 Q-K4 11 B-K2 B-Q3  
12 P-Q3 O-O

Black has gained in development, but whether that compensates for the Pawn remains to be seen.

13 P-KB4  
Here White weakens his King-side. Correct is 13 PxP: e.g., 13... NxP 14 B-K3, or 13... QxKP 14 O-O, N-N5 15 N-B3 after which 15... RxN fails against 16 BxR, BxP† 17 K-R1, Q-N3 18 Q-Q8†, K-B2 19 Q-R4.

13... PxP e.p.  
14 NxKBP Q-KR4  
15 Q-N3†

Castling is better. Black then lacks a convincing line: e.g., 15... B-KN5 16 P-KR3! after which 16... BxP fails to work.

15... N-Q4!  
A courageous combination. Black is willing to give up a piece to prevent White from castling.

16 B-Q2  
White refuses the sacrifice; for, after 16 P-B4, B-K3! 17 PxN, BxQP 18 Q-B2 QR-K1, he is virtually lost. Nor can he play 16 O-O because of 16... RxN.

16... B-K3  
17 QxP

Snatching Pawns here is not so reckless as it may seem. White realizes that, after 17 Q-B2, his extra Pawn will not compensate for his troubles: e.g., 17... B-N6† 18 K-Q1, B-B5.

17... B-N5  
17... B-N6† 18 K-Q1, B-B5 is not so good now because of 19 QxBP.

18 BxN BxB  
19 O-O

19 QxBP fails against 19... B-Q4, followed by 20... QR-K1.

19... B-Q4  
20 P-KR3

20 P-KN3 loses to 20... B-K6† 21 K-N2, QR-N1, followed by 22... RxP.

20... Q-N3  
21 P-B4 QR-N1!  
22 Q-Q7

White aims to meet 22... RxP 23 PxP, RxB with 24 Q-N4. But Black forces the win in another way.

22... B-K3!  
23 QxBP R-N3  
24 Q-K4 Q-N6

Black threatens 25... BxRP to which there is no defense.

25 R-B2

Or 25 N-K1, Q-R7† (to prevent 26 RxB) 26 K-B2, BxRP, and Black threatens primarily 27... R-K3.

25... BxRP 27 Q-Q5 B-K6  
26 B-B1 R-K3 Resigns

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

# NEW YORK, 1954 State Championship

## Hypnotized

Hypnotized by a hole in White's position, Black is so eager to get a Knight there that he completely forgets about the mobilization of his other forces. When he undeservedly gets a chance to take advantage of the hole, he does it the wrong way, after which his game definitely becomes hopeless.

### ENGLISH OPENING

William Lombardy Arthur Feuerstein  
White Black  
1 P-QB4 N-KB3 5 Q-N3 Q-K2  
2 N-QB3 P-K3 6 P-QR3 BxN  
3 N-B3 B-N5 7 QxB P-QR4  
4 P-KN3 O-O 8 B-N2 P-R5

Enforcing the hole on QN6, which, however, has very little significance in terms of best play by both sides.

9 O-O N-K5  
Black obviously aims for N-B4-N6. His attempt to occupy the weak square at once is not only tactically wrong, as will be seen, but also bad from the strategic point of view. Some Pawn action in the center is imperative; most natural is 9... P-Q3.

10 Q-K5! N-Q3  
The double threat of QxN and QxBP forces Black to this ignominious retreat.

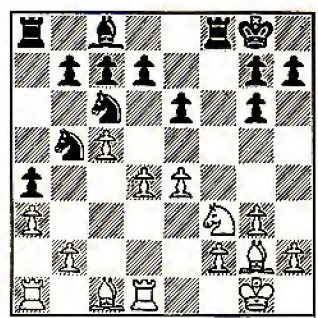
11 P-B5 N-N4

Now the Knight has a poor square: 11... N-K1 is comparatively better. Black apparently cherishes the hope, however, of somehow, some time getting in N-Q5-N6.

12 P-Q4 N-B3 14 R-Q1 Q-N3  
13 Q-K4 Q-B3 15 QxQ BPxQ

A trap, one may say. Correct but offering no real chance is 15... RPxQ.

16 P-K4



16... N-R4

Now that Black has a way of utilizing that Pawn hole, he fails to see it. He gets a reasonably good game with two Pawns for the Exchange after 16... RxN! 17 BxR, N/4xQP 18 B-N2 (18 R-Q3? N-K1!), N-N6 19 R-N1, NxP 20 B-K3, N-N6. Merely anchoring the Knight at N6 as Black does has no effect, and White's advantage quickly becomes decisive.

17 B-B4 N-N6 20 B-KB1 B-R3  
18 QR-N1 P-R3 21 PxP PxP  
19 P-R4 P-N3 22 N-K5

White threatens to collect Queen Pawn, Queen Knight Pawn and Queen Rook Pawn, not to mention the King Knight Pawn.

22... KR-Q1  
23 B-K3 K-R2  
24 N-B4!

Conclusive, as there is no defense for the Queen Knight Pawn (24... QR-N1 25 P-Q5!).

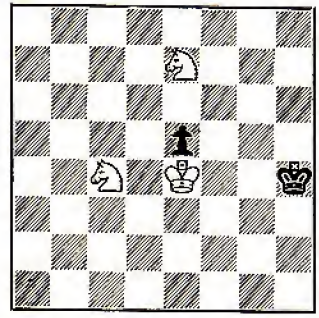
24... N-B2 26 P-Q5 BxB  
25 NxP R-R2 27 KxB PxP

Black loses the Exchange, but it hardly matters now.

28 NxP/Q5 R-N2  
29 NxN Resigns

## An Ending to Remember!

How would you care to tackle the following position for a win in a critical tournament game? Though Troitsky published a book on two Knights vs. Pawn endings, most masters have drawn them in actual over-the-board play.



Bobotsov of Bulgaria won it against Bohartirchuk of Canada in the recent International Team Tournament, thus:

66 N-K3, K-N4 67 N/3-Q5, K-N5 68 N-B6†, K-N4 69 N/6-N8, K-N5 70 N-N6 K-N4 71 N-B8, K-N5 72 N-K6, K-N6 73

N-B6, K-B7 74 N-Q5, K-K7 75 N-K3, K-Q7 76 K-B3, P-K5†? (not necessary and now White's 50 move count restarts — actually, he ought to win, anyway) 77 K-B2, K-Q6 78 N-B7, K-Q7 79 N/7-Q5, K-Q6 80 K-K1, K-Q5 81 K-Q2, K-B4 82 K-B3, K-N4 83 K-Q4, K-B3 84 N-KB4, K-Q3 85 N-K2, K-B3 86 K-K5, K-B4 87 K-K6, K-B3 88 K-K7, K-N3 89 K-Q7, K-B4 90 K-B7, K-N4 91 K-Q6, K-N3 92 N-Q4, K-N2 93 N-K6, K-N3 94 N-B7, K-N2 95 N/7-Q5, K-B1 96 K-K7, K-N1 97 K-Q8! K-N2 98 K-Q7, K-N1 99 N-N6, K-N2 100 N/6-B4, K-R2 101 K-B7! K-R3 102 K-B6, K-R2 103 N-Q6, K-R3 104 N-N7, K-R2 105 N-B5, K-N1 106 K-Q7, Resigns. The conclusion might have been 106... K-R1 107 K-B8! K-R2 108 K-B7, K-R1 109 N-Q7, K-R2 110 N-N8, K-R1 111 N-Q5, K-R2 112 N-N4, P-K6 113 N/4-B6†, K-R1 114 N-Q7, P-K7 115 N-N6 mate—or 111... P-K6 112 N-QB6, P-K7 113 N-N6 mate.

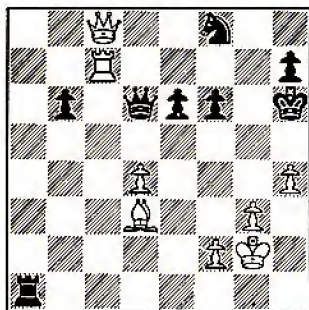
Canada will remember this game! For it contributed to a match loss for the team and gave Bulgaria its start toward beating out Canada for the Finals.



# chess Quiz<sup>2</sup>

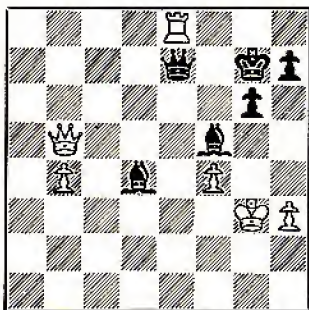
## MASTER STROKE

MOOT POINT may be the over-all worth of the quickness of eye for combinations as opposed to other, many other traits of the chess-master. But the *coup d'oeil* that brings about a speedy decision in a tough game must rate high indeed in clocked tournaments. Test your skill: excellent for 10 correct solutions; good for 8; fair for 6.



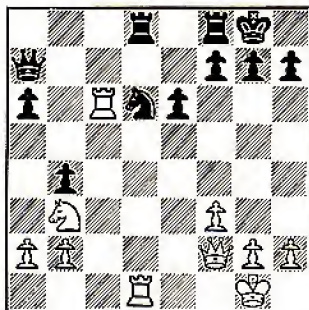
3 White to move and mate

As in the previous problem, this position is but the wind-up, and the real beauty of the game was in how the winner *foresaw* the finish. It was world championship play in 1921! Suffice it for you, however, to call the shots beginning with this position.



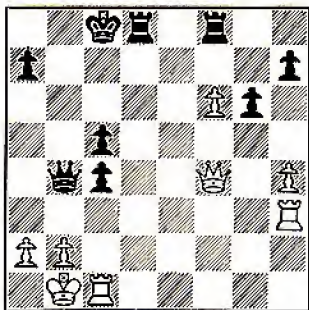
7 Black to move and mate

With 2 pieces for a Rook and Pawn, Black should be well off here, though he might worry about that potential-looking passed Pawn. There is a master stroke to the rescue and the end-all, however, and, indeed, much the same can be said here as of problem 6.



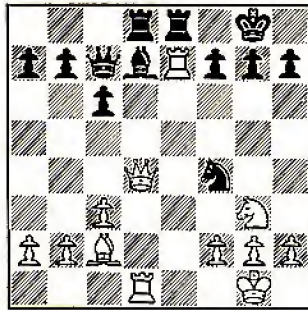
4 Black to move and win

When the position is ripe, and of course the ripening is the real matter of master-play, the master stroke can be a real bolt from the blue. The actual finish may drag on a bit, but the issue is settled instant! So it is here. How?



8 White to move and win

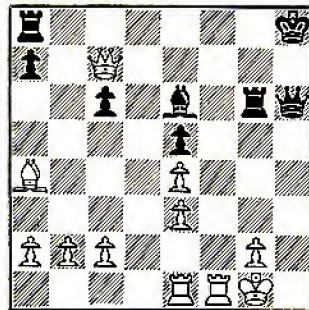
There is something about this position and its solution that appeals! White is one Pawn down; and, while we might mull over his passed Pawn and Black's doubleton, all such vague considerations go for naught in view of the surprise master stroke to come. Can you see it?



1 White to move and win

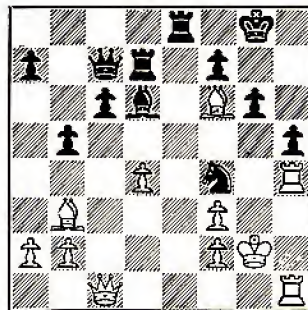
The master stroke need not be a mate. For, between masters, the win of a piece is decisive. Here the gimmick is to win surely and *correctly*!

Time yourself on these problems. 10 minutes should be *ample* to see and check the solutions. **Answers, p. 350**



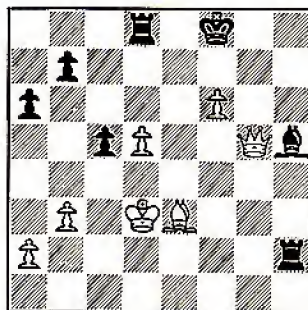
2 Black to move and mate

On the other hand, mate is so final! Here, with a deficit in Pawns, Black really needs to mate. If this seems easy for you, don't flaunt yourself. It was achieved by Morphy when he was playing *blindfold*. A *coup d'oeil jérme*, so to speak.



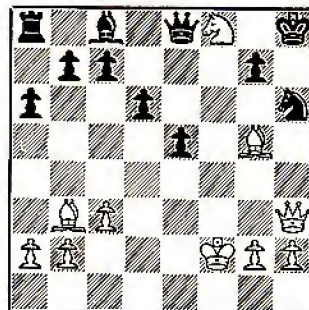
5 White to move and win

A Pawn down, doubled Pawns to compromise your position and your King in check, you apparently cannot afford the time to recoil, reorganize and strike back. By now, your eye should be sharp. Blackburne won this. The question is how?



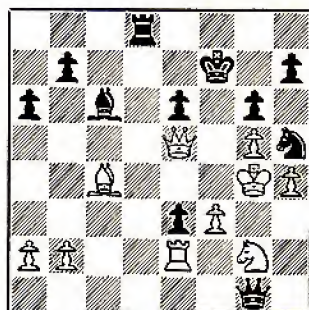
9 Black to move and win

White threatens a mate in two in this position; and, while there seem to be defenses to that, his Queen and Pawn should equal the two Black Rooks. Consequently, the situation calls for a master stroke if Black is to win. Actually there is a win; what is it?



6 White to move and mate

This position can well be called a set-up, and the "problems" for White serve only to point out the solution. If you need the 10 minutes for this one, you must be tiring! You'll never last at 40 moves in 2 hours! Yet, too, it's a master stroke.



10 Black to move and win

For a finisher, here is an exceptionally pretty master stroke problem. You cannot see the master stroke itself unless you also see the follow up! The position is well entangled, but Stahlberg uncovered the solution over-the-board, with no prompting! Can you see it?



# Postal Chess

## POSTAL SCRIPTS TOURNAMENT NOTES

### Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

#### 4th Annual Championship—1949

No Finals section has finished as a result of Postal Mortems this month but remember all players with unfinished games must report results during December or give complete data for adjudication by the end of the month of December.

The leading prospective cash prize winners as of now are:\*

#### PRESENT LEADERS

J T Sherwin ...46.2	W F Tabor ...32.3
C Brasket ...45.1	D J Define ...32.25
C Nordner ...45.1	B W Holmes ...31.3
I Sigmond ...43.95	E D Wallace ...31.15
V Krugloff ...42.9	A H Leonard ...30.8
C Kugelmass ...41.75	W Knox ...30.7
H H Hyde ...41.45	J Fischer ...30.45
R C Eastwood ...40.2	M Sokoler ...30.0
C Merkis ...40.2	O G Birsten ...29.55
O W Strahan ...39.8	J T Lynch ...29.5
B B Wisegarver ...39.75	Dr H Y Sigler ...29.5
L Stolzenberg ...39.45	W J Harris ...29.05
D Eisen ...39.05	S L Thompson ...29.05
J F Heckman ...37.35	E H Peterson ...29.0
A Suchobek ...37.25	G C Gross ...28.9
J A Ilyin ...37.2	J Lieberman ...28.55
H B Daly ...36.7	M Semb ...28.5
Dr R C Slater ...36.7	J Shaw ...27.9
H Zander ...36.35	O E Frazier ...27.35
W Sollfrey ...36.25	G A Lyle ...27.25
J A Sweets ...36.1	C Magerkurth ...25.65
Dr I Farber ...35.65	M Eucher ...25.15
Dr B Rozsa ...35.15	L E Wood ...24.55
B Kozma ...35.0	J B Payne ...24.4
Dr J Platz ...35.0	F E Condon ...24.05
C N Fuglie ...34.95	W L Prosser ...24.0
R N Herwitz ...34.95	R F Richter ...24.0
W Muir ...34.95	R E Schooler ...23.7
N A Pree ...34.95	G Buckendorf ...22.7
G Katz ...34.5	E F Johnson ...22.25
R L Richardson ...34.45	L Hanson ...21.75
H Wallgren ...33.9	W A Norin ...21.65
C Merritt ...33.5	L A Farewell ...21.55
J E Evans ...33.45	E J Werner ...20.55
R C Simpson ...32.85	J Staffer ...20.4
P Power ...20.0	

There are of course 75 prizes in all; but, with more prize winners to come from as yet uncompleted Finals, that number will be more than filled out and some listed here will then be displaced.

#### 5th Annual Championship—1950

As a result of current Postal Mortems, D. A. Williams and C. E. Walton have qualified for assignment to the Finals. The (last) Finals section will be made up and assigned after reports now in and on their way are scored for the next January issue.

#### 6th Annual Championship—1951

As a result of current Postal Mortems, L. H. Wallace joins the list of those qualified for assignment to the Finals. But we still need qualifiers to fill out a section, may not get enough till the Semi-finals are closed out.

#### 7th Annual Championship—1952

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following have now qualified for assignment to the Finals: J. A. Ilyin, C. Kugelmass, C. McLaughlin, H. Wallgren, D. Nieder, W. Gilson, S. Stark, N. L. Ficken, B. Clareus, A. Simirenko, E. D. Wallace and Dr. I. Schwartz.

Also the following have qualified for assignment to the Semi-finals: C. J. Mali, M. M. Paris, F. L. Seybold and C. J. D. Bauman.

#### 8th Annual Championship—1954

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following now qualify for assignment to the Semi-finals: G. E. Hartleb, V. Giordano, W. H. Holmes, W. E. Stevens (2), L. Kahn, W. W. Fuchs, C. Curtis, G. F. Williams, W. R. Shuler, H. B. McClellan, J. Curdo and M. Joseph.

## POSTALMIGHTIES! Prize Winners

The following postalites have won prizes in 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954 Prize Tournaments.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
51-P	100 B Deer	1st	5 -1
52-P	116 J P Seelsi	1st	5 -1
	117 D R Brotz	1st	5 -1
	130 J Cohen	1-2	4½-1½
	R S Dunsmore	1-2	4½-1½
	138 D J Hart	1st	5 -1
	148 J E Matz	1st	4 -2
53-P	11 E H Peterson	1-2	4 -2
	J R Wilkin	1-2	4 -2
	61 I N Cowan	1-2	4½-1½
	S Maxwell	1-2	4½-1½
	87 H T Van Patten	1st	6 -0
	92 R J Roberson	1st	5 -1
	96 J Bohac	1st	6 -0
	97 J W Britain	1-2	4½-1½
	L W Timmann	1-2	4½-1½
	102 G B Covington	1st	5½- ½
	104 R MacAlister	1-2	5 -1
	J Piser	1-2	5 -1
	152 M H Cha	1st	6 -0
	155 C Curtis	1st	5 -1
	163 W G Smith	1st	6 -0
	168 M N Bradley	1st	5½- ½
	170 J Harris	1st	5½- ½
	171 B Halmes	1st	6 -0
54-P	12 K H Gries	1st	6 -0

## Certificate Winners

The following postalites have qualified for Victory Certificates from 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954 Class Tournaments. Please re-

member whole tourney must finish and be scored before we can send certificates.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
51-C	122 P Rager	1st	4½-1½
	124 Dr A Kahn	2nd	4 -2
	128 G A Harrison	2nd	4 -2
	141 L I Miller	1-2	5 -1
	C Wax	1-2	5 -1
52-C	6 Rev C R Simon	1st	5 -1
	8 G H Anderson	1st	6 -0
	14 C Hillinger	1st	4 -2
	40 H M Groff	1st	4 -2
	41 H D Hubbard	1st	4 -2
	44 R V Jones	1st	4 -2
	52 T J Herman	1st	4 -2
	53 C F McQuay	1st	4½-1½
	58 J De Leve	1st	5 -1
	75 D Payne	1st	4 -2
	77 F B Oliker	1st	4½-1½
	79 J Morse	1st	4 -2
	86 R C Jacobs	1st	4 -2
	88 J R Chapman	1st	5 -1
	96 V H Mattern	1st	5 -1
	97 W Van Dragt	1st	5 -1
	99 R Wyller	1st	4 -2
	271 A Doekes	1-2	4½-1½
	R Eriksen	1-2	4½-1½
	315 A D Rains	1-2	4½-1½
	P L Seybold	1-2	4½-1½
53-C	96 J G Bennett	1-3	4 -2
	R F Lang	1-3	4 -2
	J H Weber	1-3	4 -2
	99 G A Cooley	1st	6 -0
	106 C W Garrison	1st	3½-2½
	125 F Cabot	1st	5 -1
	171 D Sherman	1-2	5 -1
	R K Wilkoff	1-2	5 -1
	183 H E Nehin	1st	5 -1
	205 H N Hook	1st	6 -0
	208 J L Boren	1st	5½- ½
	213 S Freeman	1-2	4½-1½
	H B McClellan	1-2	4½-1½
	221 W R Cuthbert	1st	5 -1
	233 H J Farrell	1st	4 -2
	240 D McConkie	1st	5 -1
	241 D Krueger	1st	6 -0
	266 F H Ashley	1st	6 -0
	267 A D Rich	1st	5½- ½
	281 E F Mehlhing	1st	6 -0
54-C	7 R L Hall	1st	6 -0
	29 R W Willemann	1st	6 -0
	56 C Rothart	1st	6 -0

## POSTAL RATINGS

A good deal of correspondence shows that a vital point about ratings is not understood by many postalites. Ratings are computed off current ratings for the two players concerned.

If you have, say, 1200, win from like rated player, you become 1250 as of that game report. On your next result to be reported, our rating computation turns on that 1250.

The net effect of this process makes ratings accurate by a braking action. As you go up, further gains are harder till, when you reach your true level, you remain, fluctuatingly, there.

\* Weighted point totals are based on the following scale 1.0 point per win in the prelims; 2.2 in semi-finals; and 4.5 in finals. Draws count half these values.



# POSTAL MORTEMS

Game reports received

August 19 to September 22

To report your results, all you need give is section number, full names of both players and the outcome of the game—but, for Class and Prize Tournaments in 4 man sections, state also if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent.

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording:

54-C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek 0 (1st)  
54-P 401: A. Halprin 1 H. N. Pillsbury 1 (2)  
54-Nf 13: F. J. Marshall 1 H. E. Atkins 0.

In these, the year (54), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tournaments, the first or second game is indicated in the final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so. A postcard is ideal for size, easy to send.

**Please note:** Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (e.g., 54-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1954) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication; df marks a double-forfeit.

## CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Tournaments graded by rating classes

### Started in 1951 (Key: 51-C)

**Notice:** After repeated calls for missing game reports, we are scoring double forfeits on games unreported in tournaments started October and November, 1951.

**Tournaments 1-173:** 122 Marsh, Rager df; Marsh, Roberts df. 123 Clyde, Milam df. 124 Erdos, Stanhope df; Schweitzer, Stanhope df. 126 Liebman, Marsh df. 128 Harris, Harrison df. 138 Fannin, Tishler df; Gage, Tishler df. 141 Goble, Springer df. 142 Aikman, Ransom df; Gray Wyller df; Connor, Ransom df. 143 Deckert, Wyller df.

### Started in 1952 (Key: 52-C)

**Notice:** With two years of play, results in these Class Tournaments become over-due. If you are not sure all your results have been reported, give a full list of wins, draws and losses with full names of opponents as a final, closing report. All Tournaments from 320 on, started in November and December, 1952, must be reported now. Earlier ones were to have been reported (see page 317, October issue for details).

After repeated calls for missing game reports, we are scoring double forfeits on games unreported in tournaments started July, August and September, 1952. We shall clean up the rest for December issue similarly, as response to notices has been nil.

**Tournaments 1-300:** 232 Shumsky, Stevenson 2 df. 261 Smith, Wasserman df. 263 Namson, Williams df. 264 Sidow, Talliaferro 2 df. 265 Gingold, Sanders 2 df. 267 Uberti, Wallace df. 269 Ashley, Gilliland 2 df; Ashley, Smith df; Ashley, Weeks 2 df. 271 Eriksen, Selby tie. 276 Miller, Showers 2 df; Miller, Schneider df; Ottinger, Showers 2 df; Ottinger, Miller 2 df. 277 Britain, Draughton 2 df. 280 Johnson, Wildman df. 282 Haynes, Nusbaum 2 df. 283 Heunisch, Holmes df. 285 Bergquist, Hyde df. 287 Backer, Horner 2 df; Backer, Wood 2 df. 290 Marsh, Savary 2 df.

**Tournaments 301-362:** 315 Seybold defeats Rains, splits with Draughton.

### Started in 1953 (Key: 53-C)

**Notice:** With more than a year in play, most 53-C Tourney games should be over and reported. Check over results and get in reports! Report tardy opponents.

**Tournaments 1-175:** 8 Loven licks Abington. 23 Adickes downs Hill. 91 Reardan routs Swezey. 96 Bennett bests Lang, bows to Weber. 99 Cooley conks Conrad twice. 102 Clark, Dotterer split two. 106 Lucas licks Bass. 108 Kinnaman defeats Hedrick. 121 Brimm tops Mills twice; Okraszewski withdrawn. 125 Germain conks Cabot. 126 Kidwell whips Zilz. 128 Franks, Michaels top Austin. 134 Baxter bests Evison. 140 Bruce, Weil split two. 143 Vicinus mauls Mowry. 150 Hausman, Silverston tie. 154 Giordano sinks Soule. 160 Petonke tops Dudley twice. 162 Miller licks Stipe, loses to Watson. 167 Petonke takes Suyker. 170 Healey halts Heunisch. 171 Sherman splits two with Wilkoff, tops Healey twice; La Fave withdrawn. 172 Rubin rips Gelband. 174 Osborn mauls Mailhot. 175 Cha defeats Binderwald, Giordano.

**Tournaments 176-240:** 177 Gifford, La Salle tie twice. 181 Schoerner tops Sherbno. 183 Bass splits two with Nehin, loses to Shera. 188 Rideout rips Wheeler; correction: Wheeler tops Tresidder twice. 194 Bock bests Bancroft; Martin withdrawn. 205 Hook wins two from Flodquist, Swanson, Mueller. 206 McClure bests Bock; Rothenberg withdrawn. 208 Boren tops, then ties Arnow, also wins two from Summerhill. 213 Downing withdrawn. 214 Grindel whips Wittmann. 215 Arnow, Donaldson split two. 219 Lounsberry tops Cooley twice. 221 Yznaga loses two to Cuthbert, loses one and ties with Taylor. 226 Harms halts Suppinger. 232 Vicinus tops (f) Maclean. 233 Kidwell ties Hallam, loses two to Farrell. 234 Willis whips Ogilvie. 237 Zipfel tops Ott, then ties Ott and Cunningham. 240 Coryell bests R. McConkie.

**Tournaments 241-290:** 241 Krueger defeats R. Miller; L. Miller withdrawn, loses (1a) to Krueger. 247 Friedland withdrawn. 251 Hallam, Zbar tie. 252 Zbar conks Katanich. 256 Watkins, Mason top Turpin; Mason takes two from Mitton. 258 Grace halts Hannold. 261 Tangeman jolts Jones, Dykes; Dykes down Jones. 262 Faber tops Taylor twice. 264 Major withdrawn. 265 Dulicai defeats Tangeman; Pratt loses to all. 266 Ashley tops Lange twice. 267 Rich, Weiss tie. 269 Vogel bests Wanamaker. 270 Indrieri whips Wyller. 272 Hurley bests Harder, bows to Berg. 278 Johnston jolts Sumner. 281 Mehling whips Westing. 282 Davy downs Joiner. 284 Gage ties Schulze, Gurton. 285 Hastings halts Watson. 288 Thomas downs Davidson. 289 Erdman bests Hannold, bows to Denham; Hannold downs Denham. 290 Gregory halts Horton.

**Tournaments 291-303:** 292 Williams whips Kiely. 294 Woltitz licks Letts. 295 Glass ties Daly, loses two to Shelley. 296 Mester masters Wolf, Schneider. 297 Letts licks Goetz. 298 Buescher, Loven split two.

### Started in 1954 (Key: 54-C)

**Tournaments 1-30:** 1 Katahn bests Bennett. 2 Rubin rips Labreche. 3 Matzke masters Fleming. 5 Baildon tops (2f) Wilson. 7 Hall tops (2f) Gardinier. 14 Rouse routs Brandvold. 15 Cox mauls Mitchell. 16 Ellis bests Vicinus; Fattel tops Vicinus twice, tops, then ties Moorhead. 17 Duykers tops Masysa twice. 19 Fowler fells Eyman. 21 Kennison downs Delancey twice. 22 Ronan rips Wilkerson. 24 Pillow jolts Johnson. 25 Stephae loses to Davy, licks McClellan. 26 Healey halts Zipfel. 28 Jacobsen jolts Comroe. 29 Wittenmann tops Gelfand twice. 30 O'Neil bests Zeidler, bows to Grossman.

**Tournaments 31-75:** 31 Blasius, Thomasson split two; Reynolds rips Thomasson. 35 Cacossa mauls Mark. 37 Franks tops Emerson. 38 Oglesby bests Bancroft, splits two with Gordon; Gordon tops Williams twice. 39 Gifford halts Harrington. 40 Erdman conks Kelly, Hudson. 41 Sacre tops (2f) Fischer. 43 St. Villiers fells Fisch. 44 Gawler, Kaner tie. 45 Abramson beats Bancroft. 48 O'Neil

nips Wolfram. 50 Smith withdrawn. 53 Culver tops Turner twice. 54 Swartworth mauls Milana. 55 Brown, Christopher tie. 56 Hanson resigns to Shumway, withdraws; Rotbart tops Shumway twice. 59 Owens, Swartworth, split two; Clark clips Owens. 61 Gillespie stops Stephens. 63 Hall hits Newton. 64 Birsten ties Wassner, tops Gifford twice. 65 Oglesby loses to Vicinus, ties Ellis. 73 Ericsson defeats Herndon, (1a) Catz; Catz withdraws.

**Tournaments 76-140:** 76 Abramson overcomes Pearlman. 78 Antonelli clips Kline. 82 Krooth tops Thordsen. 83 Wanger whips White. 95 Dudley tops (2f) Coss. 99 Hankin, Wilkoff tie. 103 Prior defeats Feldenkreis. 105 Alley conks Calder; Mogridge withdrawn. 106 Nika nips Bragg. 108 Nitka stops Stanga. 113 Pollak bests Levin, bows to Glass; Glass licks Levin; Caldwell withdraws. 114 Ellis defeats Gries twice. 115 Caldwell withdraws. 123 Johnson bests Buchin. 124 Austin (1), McCarthy (2) best Col-linson. 127 Pena, Wills withdraw. 128 Civiltarese withdraws. 129 Minzes licks Lewis. 136 Ellis bests Boyle. 139 Heuchert halts Ham-ilton.

**Tournaments 141-228:** 141 Lucas, Fichtner each top Hogan twice. 149 Knudson whips Widen. 150 Erickson tops (2f) Yosso. 151 Landon tops Rubin, Morrison, then ties Rubin. 153 Hoffman halts Minzes. 154 Heft tops (2f) Greiner. 156 Toor tops (2f) Holloway. 168 Hibberd withdraws. 177 Modder withdraws.

## PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tournaments for Premiums

### Started in 1951 (Key: 51-P)

**Tournaments 1-149:** After repeated calls for missing game reports, we are scoring double forfeits on games unreported in tournaments started July, August and September, 1951: 83 De Luca, Pathakis 2 df. 99 Boyette, Hohensee 2 df. 100 Boyette, Miller 2 df; Boyette, Thompson 2 df; Miller Thompson 2 df.

### Started in 1952 (Key: 52-P)

**Notice:** With two years of play, results in these Prize Tournaments become over-due. If you are not sure all your results have been reported, give a full list of wins, draws and losses with full names of opponents as a final, closing report. All Tournaments from 182 on, starting in November and December, 1952, must be reported now. Earlier ones were to have been reported (see page 318, October issue for details).

After repeated calls for missing game reports, we are scoring double forfeits on games unreported in tournaments started July, August and September, 1952. We shall clean up the rest for December issue similarly unless response to past notices improves.

**Tournaments 1-207:** 117 Cohen, Groat 2 df. 121 Howen, Wilmarth 2 df. 123 Andrews, Huffman df. 130 Baker, Dunsmore df. 138 Del Bourgo, Rubenstein df. 148 Hannold, Matz df. 159 Dodge, Hayes df. 161 Eickholt, Matzke tie; Eickholt, Sanders df.

### Started in 1953: (Key: 53-P)

**Notice:** With more than a year in play, most 53-P Tourney games should be over and reported. Check your results and get in reports! Report tardy opponents!

**Tournaments 1-100:** 8 Miles withdrawn. 11 Werner, Wilkin tie. 32 Young fells Fuchs. 61 Maxwell ties Cowan, tops Putsche. 66 Lewis licks Beal. 83 Eickholt halts Hinkley. 84 Payne bests Bechdolt, tops, then ties Bullockus. 87 Van Patten tops (2f) Nickel. 92 Roberson bests Dunatscheck, bows to Binderwald. 96 Bohac tops (2f) Draughton. 97 Draughton withdrawn. 98 MacAlister tops Raimi twice, loses to Moks. 100 Weeks whips Cohen, McKee.

**Tournaments 101-150:** 102 Covington conks Greenbank. 103 Rae loses two to Hammett. licks Capp. 104 Draughton withdrawn. 10. Matzke fells Fouquet. 108 Gode tops Suhs (1a), Van Dragt (2). 114 Matzke masters Young. 116 Baron tops Sill twice. 117 Green



bests Pflumm. 118 Farber, McCoubrey tie. 125 Doorens bests Rabinowitz. 127 Hyde halts Murphy. 128 Werner licks Little. 129 Werner whips Shepherd, Murphy; Shepherd ties Scott, tops Murphy twice. 131 Allen bests Covington twice. 133 Scott beats Batcheller. 135 Hughes halts Rhoads, Dundscheck. 136 Divine, Werner tie. 141 Heim tops Tomori. 142 Rice licks Logan. 143 Stephens stops Charley. 148 Holbrook bests Allen. 149 Straedy beats Austin, bows to Blood.

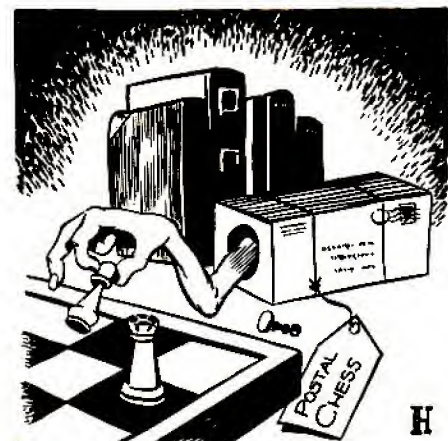
**Tourneys 151-178:** 152 Galluccio bows to Curtis, bests Beverage; Cha beats Beverage. 153 Pearce tops Astapoff. 155 Curtis takes two from Graeff. 159 Baron tops Van Patten twice. 160 Wise bests Holbrook, bows to Day. 161 Mayer mauls Hauptmann. 162 Plotz licks Cha, loses to Proper; Cha, Michelson tie. 163 Smith smites Blood. 164 Huffman tops (1a) MacGrady. 165 Cotter loses to Giasson, licks Atkinson. 168 Bradley tops, then ties Elliott. 170 Dishaw bests Bohac, bows twice to Harris; Bohac, Lyon tie. 171 Haines tops Elliott twice. 172 Richards bows to Johnson, bests Meehan twice. 174 Laine licks Thompson. 176 Blake withdraws.

### Started in 1954 (Key: 54-P)

**Tourneys 1-20:** 1 Dixon bows to Silver, bests Johnson. 2 Preston rips Rhoads. 3 Blake withdraws. 4 Diebling, Herman down Pratt; Diebling tops (f) Falardeau; Freese withdrawn. 5 Benham bests Miller; Hammer defeats Dial. 6 Burns beats Fleming. 7 Kaser conks Lyberger; Laine licks Thompson, loses to Grady. 8 Van Patten tops (f) Lyon; Semb bests Kimball; Madison withdraws. 12 Gries bests O'Hara, Oppenheimer; O'Hara withdraws. 13 Jacobsen, Kaser, Lang take Taylor. 14 Erps swats Schwartz. 15 Glass halts Hall; MacQueen withdrawn. 17 Shelley whips Wacks, Allen. 18 Alter withdrawn. 19 Yodice nips Nienalt; Eustace tops Nienalt, Yodice. 20 Schick beats Bane; McDonald withdrawn.

**Tourneys 21-50:** 21 Neff nips Miller. 22 Cohen tops Thompson; Dishaw licks Locke. 23 O'Gorman withdrawn. 24 Dudley downs Foley, Ware. 25 Keefer licks Lanani, Raphael. 26 Druet conks Kaminski; Grubs bows to Paris, ties White. 28 Menechini, Josephson top McCoubrey; Menechini downs Dwyer. 29 Kell, Taubenhausner tie. 33 Stephens stops Winrod. 34 Schoerner flips Fleming; Orlando licks Lieb. 35 Laffey tosses Contoski. 36 Wakamatsu flips Flo. 37 Menechini bows to Thompson, bests Landon; Kearney licks Landon. 38 Claffey clips Rochel. 39 Van halts Hart. 40 Werner whips Franz. 41 Scott stops Stephens. 43 Bicknell nips Nickel. 44 Heath overcomes Ostergaard. 45 Curdo downs Thompson. 46 Day halts Horn. 47 Conway licks Lanani. 48 Kaminski withdrawn. 49 Lantz beats Ballard. 50 Roe fells Fuller, France; Conway conks Fuller.

**Tourneys 51-67:** 51 Madison withdraws. 57 Madden withdraws. 56 Martinez withdraws. 57 MacQueen withdrawn. 61 Martinez withdraws.



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## GOLDEN KNIGHTS

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### 4th Annual Championship—1949

FINALS (Key: 49-Nf)

**Sections 1-18:** No reports received. But remember all games due to be reported one way or another next month! If in any doubt as to finished result being on record, report it now!

### 5th Annual Championship—1950

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 50-Ns)

**Sections 1-53:** Closing reports received in October are being scored this month, will be published in December issue after which last Finals section will be assigned to those so qualifying. 43 Walton wins from Jepson; Mayer withdrawn.

FINALS (Key: 50-Nf)

**Sections 1-16:** 13 Huss, Robinson tie. 14 Hunnex bests Clevenger, bows to Wood. 15 Shaw bests Porter, Weaver; Wood tops Zander.

### 6th Annual Championship—1951

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 51-Ns)

**Sections 1-33:** 29 Blau mauls Murrhee. 32 Gordon bests Davidian, bows to Wallace.

FINALS (Key: 51-Nf)

**Sections 1-11:** 4 Holmes halts Shaw. 7 Powelson tops Fullum, Levy, Burdick, Parham, Smith and ties Johnson; Burdick bests Fullum. 8 Kraemer, O'Reilly tie. 9 Rauch rips Smith. 10 Owens tops Skema.

### 7th Annual Championship—1952-3

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 52-N)

**Notice:** Games running more than 18 months in this round are over-due; those over 2 years are definitely so, may be double forfeited (against both players) if not reported by then. Check date on which your tourney started, aim to complete all games on time. Report tardy opponents! Also report any games if in doubt they were published as finished. (Sections N16 to N31 overdue now; N32 to N40 next month.)

**Sections 1-153:** 29 Anderson, Shaw tie. 54 Garner rips Rucker. 80 Graves wins from Wyller. 81 Mali mauls Lestarge. 90 Hurley halts Wyller. 91 Zollars, Gates whip Wyller; Gates bests Zollars, bows to Taylor. 96 Seybold tops Sellner, Huffman, ties McNutt. 112 Hyde beats Banker. 116 Paris tops Power, Willard. 119 Bauman bests Mitchell. 131 Gutberlet tops Armstrong. 136 Wiecking downs Davison. 139 Bevier bests Lekowski. 150 Talmage tops Graf. 152 May, Van Durmen tie. 153 Berzzarins, Ribowsky maul McManus.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 52-Ns)

**Sections 1-19:** 2 Sokoler licks Leigh. 4 Simirenko sinks Wisegarver. 5 Harvey bests Trinks, bows to Lovejoy. 7 Fuchs tops Schwartz, ties Joseph. 8 Northam, Ross tie; Ilyin tops Gordon. 11 Sollfrey rips Ross. 12 Nieder nips E. Johnson; Dudley downs Kline. 13 Amburn tops Parham. 14 Teegarden halts Healey, Smalley. 15 Wallgren rips Reisenbach; Harrison bests Egbert. 16 C. Smith, Suppinger tie. 17 McLellan licks Lozano. 18 Weil, Harris, Monet maul Hayward; Harris bests Wright, Weil, but bows to Monet. 19 Smith smites Curtis; Wisegarver whips Wood.

**Sections 20-34:** 20 Wallace whips ReVeal; Wallace, Eckhardt maul Miskin. 21 Clareus tops (a) Couture, ties Kugelmass; Kugelmass conks Alexander, Hollander. 22 Ficken fells Van Brunt, Parker. 23 Schroeder nips Yanis. 24 Morris, Zaly's rip Raduazzo; Zaly's mauls Morris; Morris bests Werner, bows to Sims. 25 Ornstein, Runkel defeat Coleman. 26 Rofe bests Utter, bows to Miller; Wendt whips Wilbur. 27 Williams bows to Brown, beats Schwartz, ties Smith; Schwartz whips Womack, Brown. 28 McLaughlin stops Stark, Stephens; Jurek withdraws; Hagedorn loses to Gilson, Stark, licks Stephens. 30 Brodersen whips Werner. 31 Lieberman conks

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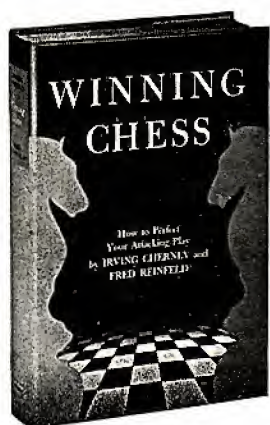
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Kooistra. 32 Frilling tops Werner. 33 Germain licks Hobson, loses to Richter; Gibbs, Christman halt Huffman. 34 Hulbirt beats Eohen.

**Sections 35-56:** 37 McMillan tops (f) Marks. 38 Michaels nips O'Neil; Lekowski, Wholey tie. 39 Rogers rips Rabinowitz. 40 Mehling mauls Freedman. 41 Patterson tops Weininger. 43 Godbold whips Wilson. 46 Christman bests Gerstein. 51 Hornstein halts Green. 52 Parrish tops Hardin.

## 8th Annual Championship—1954

### PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 54-N)

**Sections 1-14:** 1 Curtis conks Fox, Ilson; Fox fells Ilson. 2 Hartleb defeats Silver. Blake, Horne; Cournoyer, Holmes sink Silver; Holmes, Pflumm tie. 3 Rich, Joseph Jolt Cowan; Robinson withdraws; Fuchs, Joseph tie. 5 Lynch licks Hallam. 6 Godbold bows to Schwartz, bests Schroeder; Kasperek licks Potter, loses to Alpiser, Schwartz; Alpiser tops Potter. 7 Meyer mauls Wildt. 8 Hayes ties Hibberd, tops Bender; Bender ties Hibberd, Voigt; Williams halts Hibberd. 9 Remick rips Reeve, Walicki. 10 Erps bests Burehett; McClellan masters Kooistra. 11 Mitchell, Paul tie; and Bohac, Merkel tie. 13 Peddicord tops Carlyle, ties Talmage; Talmage, Carlyle conk Van Brunt; Carlyle halts Hall. 14 Slonim, Kahn slap Howering.

**Sections 15-29:** 15 Southard licks Lounsberry. 16 Volpe bows to Martin, bests Fowler; Clark clips Nearing. 17 Stevens stops Ashley; Clayton withdraws. 18 Skema nips Nyman; Satterlee sinks Huffman; Hoglund loses to Ashley, Troitzuk, ties Huffman. 19 Williams bests Capillon, bows to Daly; Strasser, Capillon top Alston. 20 Bricher trips Trissider; Shattuck downs Dahlbergs. 21 Carlyle mauls Mayes. 22 Jacobsen defeats Huffman; Madison withdraws. 24 Hallbuch, Krueger tie. 25 Manny stops Stephens, Franklin, Beaudry; Shuler shuts out Franklin, Manny, Matzke; Franklin licks Matzke, Stephens; Stephens mauls Matzke. 26 Benedetti downs Willis, Hedges; Willis conks Kahn. 27 Ashley licks Carpenter; Bowman bests Seybold. 28 Werner licks Gage, loses to Giordano. 29 Curdo downs Whicher, Capillon.

**Sections 30-44:** 30 Faber, Wilbur tie. 31 Williams whips Young, Kerr; Hardin withdrawn. 32 Mailhot clips Clark; Hecker tops Moks, ties Seidel. 33 Gilbert bests Stephens; Hart halts Erne. 35 Hankin hits Bronson; Harrison whips Werner; Blake & Murphy withdrawn. 36 Mauer tops Bronson; Rozear downs Graf. 38 Cleveland clips Ashley, Wood; Wood stops Stephens. 39 Bennett bows to Dundatschek, Young beats Brigham. 40 Bernero stops Stephens. 41 Feuerstein fells Panasiwicz; Benedicto bests Goldfarb. 42 Conway, Prosser tie. 43 Self licks Link; Vincent withdraws. 44 Ilyin tops Yeagle.

**Tourneys 45-69:** 45 Pena loses to Stephens, withdraws; Steinmeyer stops Stephens. 46 Raduazzo licks Okola, loses to Klugman. 47 Churchman halts Hall. 48 Brinkerhoff nips (f) Nunnally. 49 Landy conks Congleton. 51 Kornhauser whips Wise. 52 Pavitt tops Werner; Meyer & Coker withdrawn. 53 Brown down McGavock, Dawson; McGavock halts Hall; Gant withdraws. 55 Bane bests Collins, bows to Stulken; Pajor stops Stulken, Bane. 57 Schmitt tops Graves. 60 Schaeffer replaces Alter; Pflumm bests Zbar. 62 Krozol cracks Rodes. 63 Murray halts Helno. 64 Bennett tops (f) Meyer, loses to Wassner. 65 Hedgcock clips Kleinschmitt; Lewis licks Hayward. 66 Kahn conks Mitchell. 67 Johnson jolts Ford; Gant withdraws. 69 Cleveland, Wilson clip Winter.

**Tourneys 70-114:** 72 Peagin withdrawn. 73 Davis downs Crownfield. 75 Minnette mauls Ross. 76 Hawksworth halts Everett. 80 Peagin withdrawn. 82 Fisher fells Sperling. 92 Prock replaces MacQueen. 96 Semb replaces Gregory. 102 Stephens replaces T. Eads.

### ADDRESSES

are vital for postal play. Always give your return address and call attention to any change in your address.

## NEW POSTALITES

The following new postalites started Postal Chess play during September, with initial ratings as given below:

**Class A at 1300:** H. O. Eads, T. E. Eads, Jr., J. E. Evans, M. R. Levene, D. L. Moose, C. R. Paxton and J. B. Slavich;

**Class B at 1200:** G. C. Bingham, S. H. Brower, H. Bullwinkel, Marthe M. Durnerin, C. W. Holmes, L. A. Koziewicz, F. M. Kuritz, Dr. C. F. Lester, A. J. Levey, G. Morgan, G. Netter, B. Rasera, S. Simon, Dr. J. Taub and T. J. Wahler;

**Class C at 900:** D. Armstrong, E. Armstrong, W. C. Bergsten, M. Bloch, S. Charlesworth, Helen Chase, M. Chase, Dr. G. C. Clarke, R. Colman, T. W. Cutshall, G. V. Dando, P. J. Eflin, A. Goldberg, G. S. Gordon, F. Helm, N. W. Johnson, C. H. Kaiser, F. W. Kemp, L. B. Kramer, W. P. Manger, P. J. Martinkovic, B. M. McNulty, L. I. Mednick, S. Ortega, W. Qualk, J. Romanov, V. Sulgussaar, W. G. Sullivan, R. Von Kleist, H. C. Waterston, H. Weibel, A. N. Willis and E. R. Willrich;

**Class D at 600:** Jean Bacalis, D. Blount, J. T. Davidson, R. H. Ellsworth, J. Fields, F. Inda, A. Friedhoff, D. C. Holst, H. A. Kearney, L. J. Munden, W. Murrell, E. Nooger, B. Powell, F. Rappaport, T. L. Reese, C. P. Reid, L. Spritzer, J. M. Weiner and S. Weintraub.

## RETURN POSTS

The following old-timers returned to play in Postal Chess during September with these ratings:

N. I. Cupingood 1300, B. Fortier 594, G. L. Frank 1094, O. M. Rolo 1214, H. Smilkstein 822 and J. L. Stone 828.

## RULE 15

We aim for a commonsensical attitude on the time limit for moves in postal play. But too many postalites let delays pile up till contact with opponent is altogether lost. Or till they become wroth and then demand an outright forfeit. We do not penalize a tardy player till he has once been warned officially after a time complaint. So the proper time to report is as soon as a delay is apparent. Certainly within a week of when a move was due. Rule 14 has been provided to make such reports possible with no great effort. You yourself contribute to the delay (per Rule 15) if you let delays run longer.

## Answers to Chess Quiz On Page 346

- 1 White wins with 1 QxB!
- 2 Black forces mate by 1 . . . RxP!†
- 3 White forces mate by 1 QxN!† Even if Black offers his Queen by 1 . . . K-R4, it's still mate.
- 4 Black wins by 1 . . . N-K5!
- 5 White wins by 1 QxN! (If 1 . . . BxQ, 2 RxP! and White will mate.)
- 6 Simple: 1 QxN!† PxQ 2 B-B6 mate.
- 7 Black mates after 1 . . . Q-R5!† (If 2 KxQ, B-B7† 3 K-N5, P-R3 mate.)
- 8 White wins by 1 R-QN3! winning Black's Queen, or 2 Q-N8† will lead to mate.
- 9 Black wins by 1 . . . RxP!† (2 QxR, B-N3† and 3 K-B3, R-B7† or 3 K-B4, R-B7† is mate, while 3 Q-K4, BxQ† is a simple win.
- 10 Black wins with 1 . . . R-Q5!† as 2 QxR, Q-R7! is decisive.

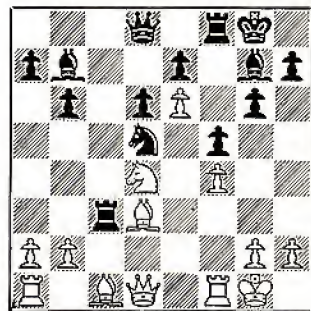
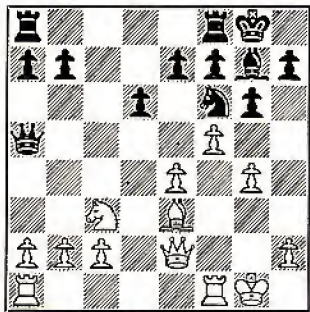
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A black and white portrait of a middle-aged man with short, dark hair, wearing glasses, a dark suit jacket, a white shirt, and a striped tie. He is smiling slightly and looking towards the camera. The background is a textured, mottled grey.



# Past Masterpieces

Annotated by **FRED REINFELD**

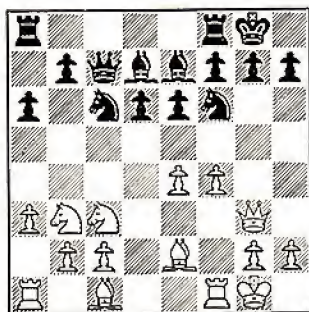
THE FOLLOWING GAME seems to be the earliest example of what has come to be known as the Scheveningen Variation. This line of play, one of the most complex and difficult in the whole realm of opening play, is considered typically "modern."

Yet here we see Louis Paulsen, one of the great pioneers of opening theory, discovering most of the moves that were to become fashionable forty years later.

Berlin, 1881

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

M. Tchigorin		L. Paulsen	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	7 P-QR3	B-K2
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	8 B-K2	O-O
3 P-Q4	PxP	9 O-O	P-QR3
4 NxP	Q-N3?	10 Q-Q3	Q-B2
5 N-N3	N-B3	11 P-B4	P-Q3
6 N-B3	P-K3	12 Q-N3	B-Q2



21 B-K3	N-R4	24 P-QN4!	Q-B2
22 P-QN3	P-QN4	25 N/2-Q4!	N-Q1
23 P-KR4	N-N2	26 P-N4!	PxP

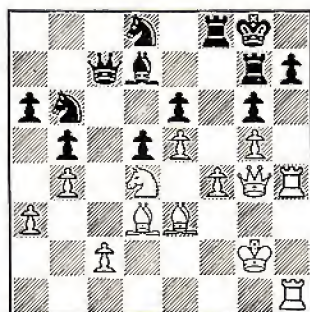
Tchigorin has at last resumed the attack.

27 N-N5	BxN
28 RPxB	P-N3

Black prepares to defend along the second rank. As you can see, Paulsen was a very scientific player.

29 K-N2	R-N1	32 QR-R1	N-B2
30 R-R1	R-B2	33 R/6-R4	R-KB1
31 R-R6	R-KN2	34 Q-N3	N-Q1
		35 QxP	N-N3?

Overlooking Tchigorin's wicked threat; but, after 35 . . . B-B1, White can continue favorably with 36 N-N3.



36 RxP!

A powerful thrust which opens up Black's seemingly solid position to an overwhelming attack.

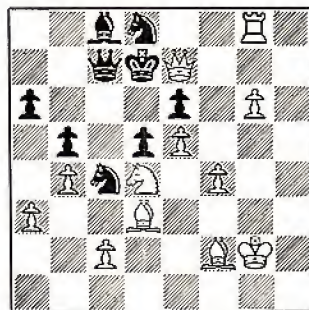
36 . . .	RxR
37 RxR	R-B2

Rude awakening for Black: he sees that 37 . . . KxR? 38 Q-R5† leads to mate in two.

38 R-R6	N-B5	40 B-B2	B-B1
39 RxP†	K-B1	41 Q-R4	K-K2

41 . . . R-R2 42 R-B6†, R-B2 leads to much the same position.

42 R-N8	K-Q2
43 P-N6	R-K2
44 QxR†	Resigns



Black resigns because, if 44 . . . KxQ, White wins easily after 45 R-N7†, K-K1 46 RxQ or 45 . . . N-B2 46 RxN†, etc. Indeed, the King Knight Pawn can queen after 46 . . . K-Q1 47 RxQ, KxR.

The whole winning combination was typically Tchigorin.

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When opened (see small photo), the hinges slide the top underneath to become the supporting base (as in top photo). Closed size is 7 1/8" by 5 1/8" by 1 7/8". Playing board is 4 1/2" square.

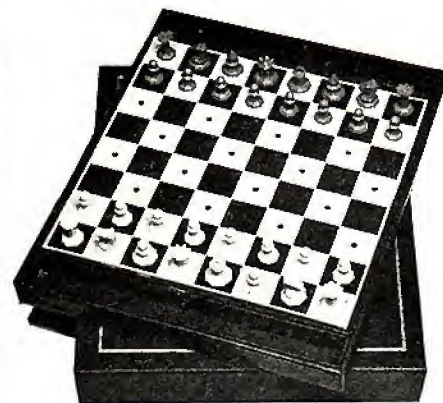
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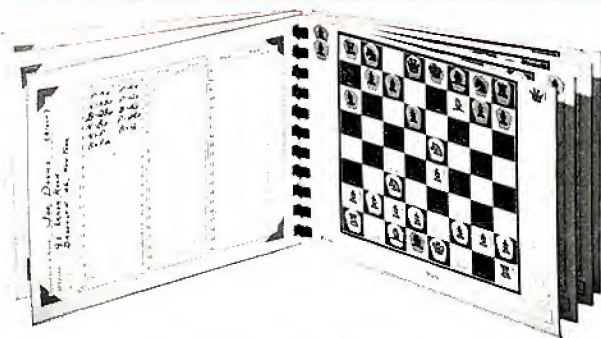
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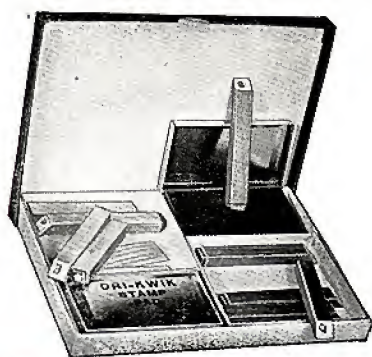
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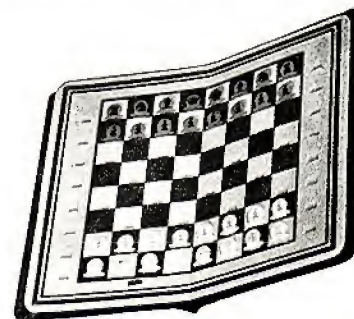
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greatest masters are not immune.*



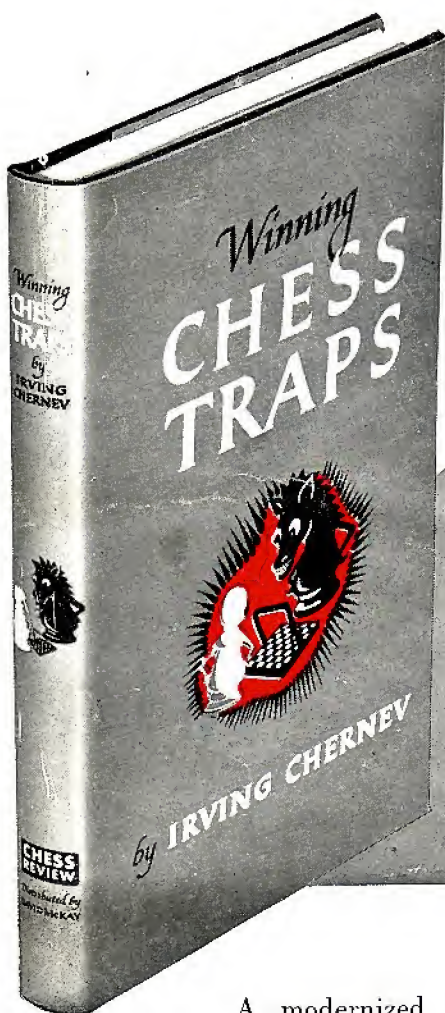
*To know how to set opening traps - - -*

*to know how to avoid falling into them - - -*

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# CHESS REVIEW

*the picture chess magazine*

DECEMBER  
1954

WALL-PLAYED!

*(See page 353)*

50 CENTS

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# Chernev's Chess Corner

Dresden, 1892  
RUY LOPEZ

Tarrasch		Marco	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	4 P-Q4	B-Q2
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	5 N-B3	B-K2
3 B-N5	P-Q3	6 O-O	N-F
		7 R-K1	O-

The point! This, the most plausible move on the board, loses! The right move is 7... Pxp, giving up the center.

8 BxN BxB 10 QxQ QRxQ  
9 PxP PxP 11 NxP BxP  
Or 11... NxP 12 NxB, NxN 13 NxB†, K-R1 14 PxN: White wins two pieces.  
12 NxB NxN 14 P-KB3 B-B4†  
13 N-Q3! P-KB4 15 NxB NxN  
16 B-N5 R-Q4

If 16... QR-K1, 17 B-K7 wins.

17 B-K7 Resigns

On 17... R-K1, White wins at least the Exchange after 18 P-QB4.

HERE in 23 moves (which seems to be par for the course) is how Blackburne did it.

Berlin, 1897

## KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Blackburne		Marco	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	6 N-QB3	O-O
2 P-KB4	P-Q4	7 PxP	R-K1
3 PxQP	P-K5	8 N-B3	NxKP
4 P-Q3	N-KB3	9 NxN	B-B4
5 Q-K2	B-QB4	10 N-K5	BxN
		11 QxB	P-KB3



12 P-Q6 QxP  
13 B-K3! BxB

Not 13... PxN 14 Q-B4† as White wins the Bishop.

14 Q-B4† Q-K3

Or 14... R-K3 15 R-Q1, Q-K2, and White can choose between 16 QxR† or 16 R-Q8†, forcing mate either way. 14... K-R1, of course, leads to the Philidor's Legacy: 15 N-B7†, 16 N-R6†, 17 Q-N8† and 18 N-B7 mate.

15 QxQ† RxB 19 PxP R-R3  
16 B-B4 PxN 20 R-B1† K-K1  
17 BxR† K-B1 21 R-B3 B-Q5  
18 B-B8 P-QR4 22 O-O-O N-B3  
23 BxB Resigns

## THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

The scheme of a game is played on positional lines; the decision of it, as a rule, is effected by combinations.

—Reti

ANNOTATORS may be divided into two classes:

In the first class are Alekhine, Tarrasch and Marco. Everybody else belongs in the second class.

ALEKHINE had a rare ability as an analyst with which most of us are familiar. We have played through his notes in the 1922 Hastings Tournament book or read the revealing semi-psychological comments he made in the 1927 New York Tournament book or been inspired by his lucid, profound observations in that magnum opus, the 1924 New York Tournament book. Perhaps, best of all, we have enjoyed the magnificent notes he wrote to his own wonderful games in My Best Games of Chess, 1908-1923 and My Best Games of Chess, 1924-1937.

TARRASCH had a splendid gift for teaching which we can appreciate through his great books, Dreihundert Schachpartien and Die Moderne Schachpartie, as well as in his clear penetrating notes to the Marshall-Lasker match in 1907, the Marshall-Tarrasch match in 1905 and the Tarrasch-Lasker match in 1908.

GEORGE MARCO is known to few of today's players. His great works of analysis as editor of the Wiener Schachzeitung, and his notes to the Gambit Tournaments at Vienna in 1903 and at Baden in 1914, and his monumental production, the 1907 Carlsbad Tournament book, are caviar to the general.

If Marco's name is new to you, and you would like an insight into his skill as a critic, play over the game, Bernstein-Nimzovich, St. Petersburg, 1911, with his notes. An English translation is available in the November issue of CHESS REVIEW, 1935.

So great an analyst, you would think, must be the toughest man in the world to beat. And yet, just as literary critics do not write the best novels, so are chess critics not always the best players. In Marco's case, he was frequently bowled over in a surprisingly short number of moves.

Paris, 1900

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Pillsbury		Marco	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	6 N-B3	P-QN3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	7 B-Q3	B-N2
3 N-QB3	N-KB3	8 PxP	PxP
4 B-N5	B-K2	9 N-K5	QN-Q2
5 P-K3	O-O	10 P-B4	P-B4
		11 O-O	P-B5

Has Marco already forgotten that Tarrasch tried this system against Pillsbury, and was brilliantly beaten?

12 B-B2 P-QR3  
13 Q-B3 P-N4  
14 Q-R3 . . . .

White threatens 15 NxN, QxN 16 BxP† to win Black's Queen.

14 . . . . P-N3 18 NxN QxN  
15 P-B5 P-N5 19 RxN P-R4  
16 PxP RPxP 20 QR-KB1 R-R3  
17 Q-R4! PxN 21 BxP! PxB  
22 RxR† BxR



White announced mate in six: e.g., 23 RxB†, KxR 24 Q-R8†, K-B2 25 Q-R7†, K-B1 26 QxQ, PxP 27 B-R6†, K-N1 28 Q-N7 mate.

SAME TOURNAMENT: another young American master, playing for the first time in the big leagues, took his measure.

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Marshall		Marco	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	7 B-Q3	O-O
2 P-QB4	P-K3	8 PxP	PxP
3 N-QB3	N-KB3	9 BxN	BxB
4 B-N5	B-K2	10 P-KR4	P-N3
5 P-K3	P-QN3	11 P-R5	P-B4
6 N-B3	B-N2	12 RPxP	RPxP

Letting Marshall have an open file for his Rook and later his Queen, is equivalent to committing suicide.

13 N-K5! BxN 15 Q-B3 QxKP  
14 PxB Q-N4 16 O-O-O K-N2

Black aims to dispute the open file, but it's too late!

17 Q-R3! N-B3 20 Q-N5† K-N2  
18 P-B4 Q-K3 21 P-B5! Q-K4  
19 Q-R6† K-B3 22 P-B6† QxP  
23 Q-R6† . . . .

And next move is mate.

BACK in 1892, Tarrasch swindled Marco in 17 moves, by a combination ingenious enough to make the whole game a standard trap in the openings!

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



# CHESS REVIEW

THE PICTURE CHESS MAGAZINE

Column 22 Number 12 December, 1954

EDITED & PUBLISHED BY

I. A. Horowitz

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CHESS REVIEW, DECEMBER, 1954

# Readers' Forum

Readers are invited to use these columns for their comments on matters of interest to chessplayers.

### GOTTA MATCH?

Any university or private team interested in short wave radio match is invited to contact The University of Buffalo Chess Club c/o University of Buffalo, Buffalo 14, New York.

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO C. C.

### COMING CENTENARY

Much impressed by the Morphy cover on the August issue of CHESS REVIEW, I should like to submit to the people who know about such things that it would be a good idea to hold another chess congress on the hundredth anniversary of the First American Chess Congress, October 6, 1857. It was Morphy's first appearance on the national scene, a terrific occasion, a financial success, and established general interest in chess in the United States. If nothing more, it should restore Morphy to a generation which thinks of him only as another of the masters of the past century. Surely, no other nation has ever had a figure so immeasurably superior in his art and has done so little to keep his name and his contribution alive.

ROBERT CANTWELL  
New York, N. Y.

### PRESCRIPTION?

CHESS REVIEW continues to be a constant source of enjoyment and enlightenment. I anticipate its arrival each month with the same eagerness formerly reserved for my medical journals! Its discovery has brought me a great deal of unmitigated pleasure.

MERRILL E. PARELHOFF, M.D.  
Baltimore, Md.

### SUBMITTED BY "A READER"

"As his opponent at chess, the Emperor Napoleon, whilst on St. Helena, took each of his generals in turn. He played badly, by sudden inspirations, always attacking and always exposing his pieces. Though his adversaries were no first-rate players, and, further, were inclined to spare him (all except his aide-de-camp, Brigadier

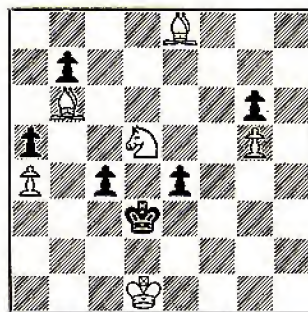
General Baron Caspard Gourgard), he often lost. Napoleon was unfair at games. Sometimes he would insist on "touch-move." But that rule was only for his opponent. He always had some good excuse to explain why his touch did not count, and, if anyone noted a breach of the rule on his part, he would laugh. Napoleon played chess always before the evening meal which was served at nine P. M."

St. Helena, by Octave Aubry

### ON THE COVER

Along with our best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all chess players, we pass on this pleasant suggestion: decorate with a chessy wallpaper.

The pattern is an actual problem:



White to Play and Mate in two Moves. It runs 26 inches wide with a 24 inch repeat. Made originally in gray and white squares with black and ochre men, it can be obtained in other colors also from James Kemble Mills, 407 Jackson Street, San Francisco, California, or Gene McDonald, 601 Madison Avenue, New York, New York. It is suggested for game room or study as "too busy" for larger rooms unless confined to one wall or to an alcove.

The solution, printed on the edge of each repeat but cut off, of course, when the paper goes on the wall, is not tough, says composer George Koltanowski. Our cover picture gives a strong clue as George has almost made the key move. If you need more, the key move is 1 B-KB7.

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# Book of the Month

## SECOND BOOK OF CHESS:

THE NINE BAD MOVES OF CHESS by Fred Reinfeld, 128 pages, 78 diagrams, published by Sterling Publishing Co. in 1953 at \$2.50.

THE intriguing subtitle of Reinfeld's new book boldly challenges the tradition that it is bad psychology to use a negative-sounding title.

The author is well aware of the importance of the title, for he writes in his preface (entitled, "Before You Begin"): "Before a player can begin to improve, he must clear away the faults that have been spoiling his games and depriving him of well-earned victories."

"My object in writing about the Nine Bad Moves is to give you a chance to see what is wrong in your play and to get rid of the faults that hold you back from becoming an excellent player. At the same time, you are also learning to recognize these faults in your adversaries' games, and how to take advantage of them! Surely this is positive, not negative!"

But just what are the Nine Bad Moves? This pithy volume lists them as follows:

- 1 Neglecting development of your pieces.
- 2 Exposing your King to attack.
- 3 Making too many Queen moves in the opening.
- 4 Grabbing Pawns thoughtlessly.
- 5 Weakening your castled position.
- 6 Getting pinned.
- 7 Failing to guard against captures.
- 8 Underestimating your opponent's threats.
- 9 Losing a won game.

Certainly these subjects have been written about before, but never so clearly and engagingly. Here is an excerpt on the subject of weakening the King's position through thoughtless Pawn-grabbing:

### KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED

White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	4 B-B4	N-KB3
2 P-KB4	B-B4	5 N-B3	O-O
3 N-KB3	P-Q3	6 P-Q3	N-N5?

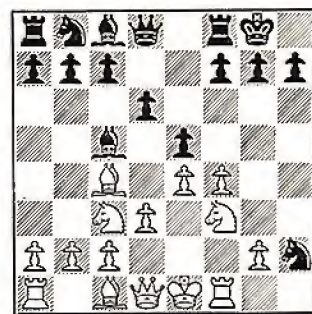
After some excellent opening play featuring sensible opening moves, Black goes wrong by moving the already developed Knight a second time.

7 R-B1

NxP?

Wrong again. True, if 8 NxN? Q-R5† recovers the piece very advantageously for Black. But White has a powerful alternative—to make use of the murderous open King Rook file thus presented to him.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



8 R-R1!

N-N5

Of Black's eight moves, four have been with this Knight!

9 Q-K2 B-B7† 11 P-B5! B-B4  
10 K-B1 N-QB3 12 N-KN5! . . .

Beginning a quickly decisive attack on the open King Rook file—for example 12 . . . N-B3 13 NxRP! NxN 14 Q-R5 and mate follows.

12 . . .

N-R3

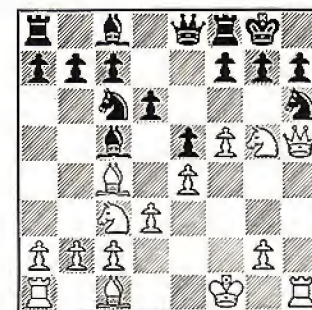
13 Q-R5

. . .

Now it is clear that Black's senseless Pawn-grabbing has allowed White to mount a ferocious attack. A delightful possibility here is 13 . . . Q-B3 14 NxRP! KxN 15 B-KN5 and Black's Queen is trapped.

13 . . .

Q-K1



14 NxRP! KxN 16 QxP†!! PxQ  
15 BxN P-KN3 17 BxR mate!

Thus White triumphs on the file kindly opened for him by Black's Pawn-grabbing expedition.

## A Short Short

A simultaneous in England gave this gem. The key is seen from 5 . . . QPxP? 6 B-B7†! Likewise, 6 . . . PxN 7 B-B7†! The sequel is snappy.

### PHILIDOR DEFENSE

J. E. Jones

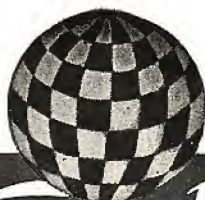
T. Taylor

White

Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	6 NxP	P-Q4
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	7 Q-B3	B-K3
3 P-Q4	P-KB3?	8 PxP	BxP
4 B-QB4	N-K2	9 Q-B7†	BxQ
5 PxP	BPxP	10 BxB mate	





# The World of Chess

## INTERNATIONAL

### Postal Match Extraordinary

An international postal match on 26 boards has begun between the Marshall Chess Club of New York City and the National Chess Center of London. Mrs. Caroline D. Marshall, club secretary, and John W. Collins, captain, are directing the American side, while H. W. R. Keeble, manager, and Edgar Brown, captain, are in charge of the English team. Each player is conducting two games simultaneously, one with White and the other with Black.

Heading the Marshall line-up is USCF Champion Arthur Bisguier, whose opponent is J. A. Fuller, English Postal Champion. Among other participants are Hermann Helms, popularly known as the "dean of American chess," and Mrs. Gisela K. Gresser, USCF women's open champion.

### Blind Players' World Postal Title

The first world postal championship tournament for blind players was won by R. W. Bonham of England.

### Americans Honored

Tending to bear out the adage that "all things come to him who waits," official FIDE recognition finally has arrived for three Americans. Isaac Kashdan of California, Arthur W. Duke of Oregon and Hermann Helms of New York. These three now have been designated respectively as international grandmaster, international master and international judge or referee.

## UNITED STATES REGIONAL

### Badgers Trim Gophers

Overcoming a sizable deficit on the first half dozen boards, including losses on boards 1 and 2 to Curt Brasket and K. Pedersen respectively, a 36 player Wisconsin team pulled out a narrow victory over Minnesota by 19½-16½.

Wisconsin winners were G. Rutz, M. Rohland, O. Francisco, F. Inbusch, D. Arganian, H. Zierke, W. Banerdt, J. Mangin, M. Cohen, J. Oberg, L. Larsen, W.



*Bayview Photographers*

Donor H. A. Whitehead presents the General William Dean trophy to Dave Peizer for the Reuben Fine C. C. of San Francisco for the best team showing at the 1954 Annual Sonoma Chess Festival. The youthful members, 13 to 17 years old, played against adult competition. Reading left to right: George Koltanowski, director, Mrs. H. A. Whitehead, Philip Chang, Ben Zeiler, Captain Peizer, H. A. Whitehead, Gilbert Ramirez, Herbert Holden, Ted Eisenstadt and Ed Logwood. The Dean trophy commemorates the general's learning to play chess while a prisoner of war in Korea.

Ottesen, A. Klein, D. Stulken, R. Haunherst, S. Farrell and B. Reissman. Successful Minnesotans, in addition to Brasket and Pedersen, were Dr. G. Koelsche, H. Fruchtmann, W. Schroeder, Dr. L. Knapp, R. Gove, A. Filipovich, Dr. H. Jackson, R. Chezum, Herrick, G. Proechel, A. Riley and Nordin.

### New Annual Event

USCF Champion Arthur B. Bisguier, of New York, with but one draw scored against him, took on another title, Eastern States Champion, in a new tournament held in West Orange, New Jersey. As a new, annual fixture, the tournament had an impressive entry with fifty players from six states and the District of Columbia.

Bisguier finished a full point ahead of the field, at 6½-1½. But three others also were undefeated: James T. Sherwin of New York, Charles Kalme of Philadelphia, and Norman T. Whitaker of Shadyside, Maryland. In a late finish, however, Eliot Hearst of New York defeated Hans Berliner of Washington, D. C., and despite one loss, to Bisguier, tied for second place at 5½-1½ with Herbert Avram, now of Arlington, Virginia, Sherwin, and Robert Sobel of Philadelphia.

Kalme and Whitaker, with 5-2, ended bracketed with Weaver W. Adams of Raynham Centre, Massachusetts, and William Lombardy and Anthony Saidy, both of New York.

Bisguier met Sherwin in the last round, for the one draw to blemish his score.





**ALEXANDER LIEPNIEKS**

Winner of the Midwest Open Tournament and Nebraskan Championship, as reported in October, page 291, he is from Lincoln, Nebraska.

### Tri-State Championships

Pursuing his successful career, Frank Ferryman of Middletown, Ohio, acquired the Senior Championship at the Tri-State Congress held at Wheeling, West Virginia. His round robin score was  $4\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ , a full point ahead of runner-up J. L. Harkins.

The Junior Championship went to Jud Webb of Columbus, Ohio, with  $5\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$  in a double round robin. Phil Rothman was second with  $4\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$ .

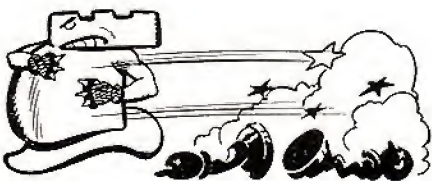
Twenty players took part in a Swiss tourney for the Open Championship. James Schroeder of Columbus took first with  $4\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ , while Tim Anderson and A. Nasvytis, each 4-1, were second and third respectively on weighted scores.

### DELAWARE

Milton R. Paul regained the state championship when he chalked up a 5-0 sweep in a Swiss tourney at the Wilmington YMCA. Bunched behind him were Martin Paris, William Bergman and Rudolph de Jong, each 3-2, with Paris taking second on tie-breaking points. The others mentioned remained deadlocked for third with identical Swiss scores.

### FLORIDA

For the third straight year, Tampa retained the state team title. A 2 point margin separated Tampa from St. Peters-



burg, host city and runner-up. Members of the winning team were Hernandez, Stallings, Clevenger and Mink.

### ILLINOIS

An unbeatable 7-0 tally won the state title for Charles C. Henin in a 43 player Swiss at Peoria. M. Turiansky, 6-1, placed second, while P. Tautvaisas,  $5\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$ , was third, Paul Poschel, Dr. I. Schwartz, Karl H. Wiegmann and Daniel Fischheimer occupied fourth to seventh positions in the order named on S.-B. points with equal game scores of 5-2.

### PUERTO RICO

Drawing the first two games and winning the next four gave Rafael Cintron Ramos an all but invincible lead over Francisco Benitez Fabregas in their 10 game match for the Puerto Rican championship. Benitez rallied sufficiently to win the seventh and eighth games, but bowed to the inevitable when Cintron, needing only a draw, halved the point in the ninth game to regain the title.

### SOUTH CAROLINA

Eleven players contested a Swiss tourney for the state championship, which went to R. B. Hayes of Greenville with a perfect score of 5-0. A. Edelsburg was second with 4-1 and L. L. Foster was third with 3-2. Hayes is a former Canadian.

### WASHINGTON

With the fine score of  $6\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ , Ted Warner of Seattle mastered his 12 man opposition in the Washington Open Tournament held at the Seattle Chess Club. In second place was R. Vellias, 5-2, while third and fourth on tie-breaking points with 4-3 each were, respectively, A. Clark and Dan Wade.

A round robin Washington junior championship at Yakima was won jointly by Victor Pupols and Jim McCormick, both of Tacoma with scores of 5-1. Alan Clark,  $3\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$ , was third.

### WISCONSIN

J. Grkavac of Milwaukee repeated his victory of 1953 when he again showed his heels to the field in the state speed tournament at Waterloo. His winning score was  $7\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ , followed by A. E. Elo,  $6\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$ . Twenty-eight players competed.

### LOCAL EVENTS

*California.* In the Central California Qualifying Tournament, M. O. Meyer of Sacramento annexed top honors with a 4-0 slam, including a first-round win over his predecessor and chief rival, Bob Burger. The latter was runner-up with 3-1 in the 12 man Swiss. Meyer now qualifies for the next California State Championship Tournament.

The Fresno Chess Club Team Training Tournament, a 21 man Swiss, was won by Michael Hailparn with an outstanding 7-1



**RAAPHI JOSEPH PERSITZ**

On the relationship between chess-players and horse-players, see *Star of Israel*, page 370.

score, entitling him to play first board for Fresno in the Central California Chess League matches. Tom Fries, 6-2, placed second.

Total victory marked the participation of Roy E. Russell, 14-0, in the round robin for the championship of the Atascadero Chess Club. Second was Charles Hardy, 12-2.

A return bout between the Fresno Chess Club and a hard-bitten Bakersfield line-up resulted in a well-earned triumph for the former by  $6\frac{1}{2}-4\frac{1}{2}$ . Not until the finish of the last game was the match decided. For Fresno the winners were Hailparn, Smith, Maschke, Shirey and Houle; for Bakersfield they were Chamberland, Warner and Brooks. Three draws were recorded.

Tackling its friendly enemies from the City Terrace Cultural Center in Los Angeles, the Chess Friends of Southern California eked out victory by 15-13. George Koltanowski was master of ceremonies, and Nathan Kramer was director. Calvin G. Taber and Irving Spero were captains of the Chess Friends and the Cultural Center respectively.

*Connecticut.* At Bridgeport a score of  $8\frac{1}{2}-5\frac{1}{2}$  spelled success for the West Shore Recreation Center against the Sterling House Junior Chess Club.

*Florida.* Irresistible chess once more featured the play of N. S. Hernandez in a double round robin for the Tampa Chess Club Championship. Trailing the winner's 14-0 shutout was the tally of runner-up B. L. Roberson,  $11\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{1}{2}$ . Third went to B. F. Lopez, 8-6.

The Miami city title was bagged by August Swarz, who posted a 4-1 score in a



20 player Swiss. Dick Murphy equaled Swarz's game score but was relegated to second on S.-B. points.

**Illinois.** The Hamilton Park Chess Club of Chicago trimmed the Hammond Chess Club by 9-2. G. Voltz, E. Anderson, F. Abbott, W. Rodes, Stein, J. Jones, B. Coe, P. Werner and Hatch piled up the points for Hamilton Park as W. Trinks and E. Rafalski staved off rout for Hammond with one win apiece.

**Louisiana.** Qualifying from 5 sections for the New Orleans championship were Al Wills, A. L. McAuley, Irene Vines, David Walsdorf and Ken Vines.

Decisive victory via "ham" radio was gained in match play by Baton Rouge over Natchez. Gladney, Gwin and Dornier accounted for 3 points out of 4, while Miller drew to save Natchez from total eclipse.

**Nebraska.** A chess club with 18 members has been organized in Chappell, a town of 1,300 in western Nebraska.

**North Carolina.** Overwhelming superiority was demonstrated by Bill Adickes when he amassed an 18-0 score in the Asheville Open Tournament. Phil C. Knox, 14-4, was second in the double round robin.

A tournament devoted to the Polish Opening (1 P-QN4) with the same field and under the same conditions was also won by Adickes with nearly the same showing. He collected 17 triumphs and lost only one game, to Knox, again the runner-up. Knox scored 13-5.

**Ohio.** At Fremont the senior round robin was dominated by Francis Ashley, 18-2, followed by William Meng, 15-5. The junior round robin was swept by Gary Shilling, 16-0.

**Washington.** The Pierce County Championship Tournament, held at the Tacoma YMCA, went as usual to the perennial winner, Vernon Holmes of Tacoma. Victor Pupols came in second.

**Wisconsin.** CHESS REVIEW correspondent A. E. Elo and N. Kampars shared premier honors and were declared co-champions in the Experts' and Class A Club Tournament of the Milwaukee Municipal Chess Association. Each player scored 9-2. Third in the round robin was Averill Powers, 7½-3½.

In the Milwaukee Speed Championship, a Swiss event played at the rate of 10 seconds per move, J. B. Grkavac nosed out L. Boyette on S. B. points after both had posted game scores of 6½-1½.

Twenty-two players, allotted 45 minutes on the clock, essayed Milwaukee's modification of the 30-30 time in fast tournament.

(Continued, page 358)



#### LOUISIANA HIGH SCORERS

Alfred B. Wills and Mrs. Kenneth N. Vines, bearing King and Queen trophies, were honored for their performances in the U. S. "Open," held in New Orleans, last summer. Wills, Louisiana's only "Expert" in USCF ratings, placed 23d in a field of 110. Mrs. Vines was 4th in the Women's "Open," declared to be the strongest women's chess tournament ever held in this country. The New Orleans C. C. donated the trophies in a special commemorative meeting.



#### LOUISIANA CHAMPION

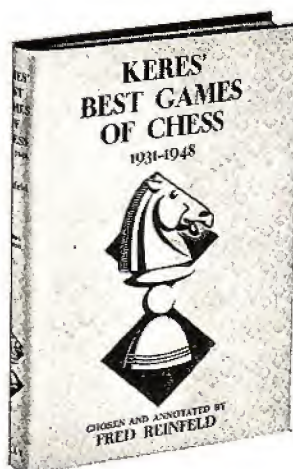
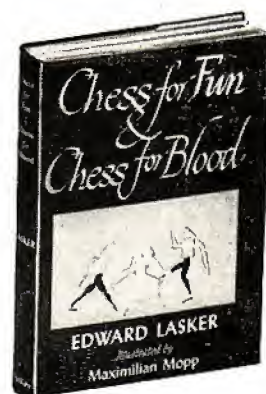
Fred Cummings (right) accepts the handsome trophy from A. L. McAuley, Secretary of the Louisiana Chess Association, for winning the state title (as told page 292, October issue). A student at Louisiana State University, Cummings, also received the ceramic chess set and the swivel-top table, mounted with chess board seen in picture. The Tournament took place in Natchitoches on Labor Day. Photos here and at left by John E. Kuhlman.

### CHESS FOR FUN AND CHESS FOR BLOOD by Edward Lasker

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# Tournament Calendar

Illinois—Dec. 31-Jan. 2, 1955

4th Annual Illinois Open at the Decatur YMCA, 151 West Prairie Street: 6 rd SS Tmt under direction of C. Turner Nearing; EF \$5 plus \$1 rating fee for non-USCF members; \$75 guaranteed for 1st prize (all EF go into prize fund). Time limit 50 moves in 2 hours. Entries close 7:45 P.M., Dec. 31. 1st rd. at 8; 2 rd. Jan. 1; 3 rd. Jan. 2.

Write for room reservation (\$2.50) to W. H. Johnson, Decatur YMCA; for information to Dr. Max Schlosser, Standard Bldg., Decatur, Illinois.

Minnesota—Feb. 26-27, 1955

58th Minnesota State Championship, St. Paul, at Downtown YMCA, 9th & Cedar St. 6 rd SS Tmt, open to all; 45 moves in 2 hours: \$50 1st prize guaranteed, special class prizes; EF \$7 plus \$1 rating fee for Non-USCF members (\$2 refund on completion of schedule); entries close 8:00 A.M., Feb. 26; bring chess clocks and sets. Write to Dane Smith, 1283 Watson Av., St. Paul.

For benefit of our readers, these items are printed if reported by authorized officials at least two months in advance.

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 208 South 25 Avenue, Omaha 2, Nebraska.

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ment chess. The first player in any game to exceed his 45 minute time ration was automatically forfeited. This form of the game is more hectic than it sounds, and over-stepping the time limit is no unusual occurrence. Going undefeated through the 9 round Swiss, A. Powers registered 6 wins and 3 draws to emerge on top. Second in the race was R. Abrams, 7-2.

## CANADA

### British Columbia

The provincial speed title was gained by M. Jursevskis, 6-2. Runner-up was J. M. Taylor, 5½-2½.

### Ontario

Toronto was the scene of the All-American Estonian Championship in which A. Shilov of Montreal and K. Tullus of Seabrook, N. J., became co-champions with equal scores of 3-1. E. Viies was third with 2-2.

### Quebec

The new provincial titleholder is J. Girard, 3-1. F. Jobin, pre-tournament favorite, lost to Girard in 16 moves and finished second with 2½-1½.

## LATIN AMERICA

### Argentina

The championship of Argentina for 1954 was settled—what were we saying?—was unsettled, and for good, in an unprecedented sort of ruckus.

News accounts, on chess, being as unreliable as they are, we cannot vouch in full for the following story. But here it is so far as it goes.

Thirteen players out of an unstated total joined in a protest on the officiating in the title tournament. "Pedro Martin," says the *New York Times*, "who made one of the best showings against the Soviet team when it played here earlier this year" raised his voice after "some slipsod judging in the closing moments of a match" and finally punched the referee.

No Pedro Martin was reported as playing against the Russian team (see page 99, April issue), and all eight boards were fully accounted for in the reports which we did receive. If this is indicative of the story as a whole, we must reserve comment until further news is received.

The outcome of the *Times* story, however, is that Martin was banned from playing for a year. Twelve other masters joined Martin in a protest over the judging, whereupon the Argentine Chess Federation called off the national tournament, declared the title vacant and suspended all thirteen protestants.

Punching the referee, it seems, makes for an international news story. Will chess benefit by such news?

## FOREIGN

### Australia

In a powerful round robin for the championship of the Melbourne Chess Club, H. V. Andreasson emerged first with 10-2. J. N. Hanks, after a bad start, rallied strongly to take second with 8½-3½.

### Belgium

Juniors met juniors in a 44 board match at Antwerp, and the Belgian juniors prevailed over the team from Holland, 27-17.

### England

A duel between Mrs. R. Bruce and Miss F. Heemskerck of Holland was won handily by the English women's champion to the tune of 4-2. This result underscores Mrs. Bruce's power insofar as her opponent is not only women's champion of Holland, a strong chess country, but is a top-level contestant in international women's tournaments.

### France

M. Boutteville is the new champion of France, in a tournament held at Marseilles. The previous champion, Dr. S. G. Tartakover, however, was absent, as well as some of the best French players engaged in the international team play at Amsterdam.

A post-Amsterdam match saw Israel prevail 5½-4½ against the *Cercle Caissa* in Paris in a double-round event.

### Holland

Some sort of record must have been made by A. Vinken who has won the Limburg Championship for the fourteenth time.

### Iceland

G. S. Gudmundsson swept the national championship tournament with six wins.

### Italy

In a play-off, Nestler won the Italian Championship by a score of 4-2 against Staldi.

## FORSYTHE NOTATION

As a quick means of taking down a position on a chess board, the Forsythe Notation is probably the best.

In essence, you "scan" the position from left to right, starting with the "top" line, Black's first rank, as on a diagram without squares. Use capital letters for White men, small letters for Black, numbers for vacant squares.

Thus, the first diagram on facing page becomes: (A blank rank would be 8.)

```

r l b q k l n r
p p p 2 p p p
l b n p 4
4 p 3
2 B P P 3
2 P 2 N 2
P 4 P P P
R N B Q K 2 R

```



# Past Masterpieces

Annotated by **FRED REINFELD**



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(The general, who is obviously at the mercy of this strategist, has just demanded a truce so that he can run out and buy a copy of Fred Reinfeld's new book!)

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ONE MAN'S ORIGINALITY is another man's platitude. It is a well-worn truism that we all build on the efforts of earlier generations. As time goes on, we become more complacent about our own efforts and fail to realize how much we have learned from our predecessors.

Modern players have learned enormously from Emanuel Lasker's psychological chess. Lasker was the first to see that you must fight not only your opponent's ability, but also his will, his hopes and his fears.

Lasker's psychological style ended the vogue of the nineteenth-century gambit style. Yet trends in chess switch restlessly from one extreme to another. By the time of Lasker's death, the reigning chess style called not for a struggle between the gambit style and the Lasker style, but for a fusing of the gambit style and the Lasker style!

St. Petersburg, 1896

**EVANS GAMBIT**

M. Tchigorin

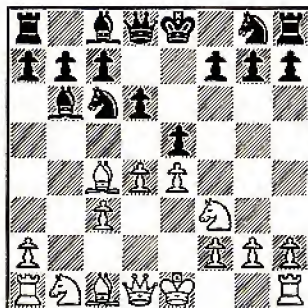
Dr. E. Lasker

White

Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	4 P-QN4	BxNP
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	5 P-B3	B-B4
3 B-B4	B-B4	6 O-O	P-Q3
		7 P-Q4	B-N3!

For many years the standard continuation had been 7... PxP 8 PxP, B-N3. In that case Black has completely given up the center, and White's vastly superior mobility may well be worth a Pawn.



The virtue of Lasker's pioneering defense is that Black does not give up his hold on the center and therefore does not allow his opponent a sizable plus in mobility.

But—as we would expect from Lasker—his defense has great psychological impact. Tchigorin, the immortal master of flashy gambit play, wants a lively, complicated game. Instead, canny Lasker offers Tchigorin the dreary possibility of regaining his Pawn by 8 PxP, PxP 9 QxQ, NxQ 10 NxP, B-K3.

Tchigorin tries desperately for attack.

8 P-QR4	N-B3
9 B-QN5	P-QR3

And not 9... O-O? 10 BxN, PxB 11 P-R5, winning a piece.

10 BxN	PxB	12 PxP	NxP
11 P-R5	B-R2	13 Q-K2	P-Q4

Lasker's central Pawn position is sturdier than ever! Still hoping for complications, Tchigorin parts with a second Pawn:

14 N-Q4?!

NxQBP!

15 NxN

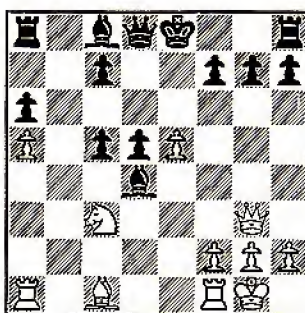
BxN

16 Q-Q3

P-QB4!

17 Q-N3

....



Tchigorin hopes for 17... O-O? 18 B-R6, BxKP 19 QxB, PxP 20 NxP or 17... P-N3 18 B-N5, followed by B-B6. Lasker has a resourceful alternative.

17... B-K3!

So that, if 18 QxP, K-Q2, Black gets a devastating attack on the open King Knight file.

18 B-N5	Q-Q2	21 B-B4	KR-N1
19 QR-B1	P-B3!	22 Q-B3	O-O-O
20 PxP	PxP	23 KR-K1	P-B5!

Taking the sting out of White's contemplated Q-K2. White's gambit stands emphatically refuted; Black has the attack. The end of the game is unexpectedly close at hand.

24 Q-K2	B-KB4
25 Q-R2?	RxP!

The documentary proof of Black's success! If now 26 KxR, then 26... B-R6† 27 K-R1, Q-N5 forces mate.

26 K-R1	RxBP
Resigns	

White can only choose between 27 N-K2, B-K5† or 27 B-Q2, Q-Q3. This is one of the deceptive Lasker games which make chess look ridiculously easy.

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# Game of the Month

## INTERNATIONAL SURPRISE

**W**ELL over a hundred players participated in the International Team Tournament, producing collectively some thousand games. The weak and the strong were shaken up indiscriminately, like passengers on a plane, readying for a forced landing. Hence, side by side with games which might match a struggle for the world's championship, we come upon some representing a difference of two or three classes between the opponents concerned.

Omitting the team performances and examining individual accomplishments under the magnifying glass, we observe many results. The overwhelming majority may be regarded as completely normal. Yet a number of outcomes can be designated as remarkable. And, finally, a few are positively surprising. When a grandmaster defeats an evenly matched colleague, that is no surprise. Where would our Challengers' Tournament be headed if decisions were reached only by way of rare exception! But such an issue is noteworthy even though incidental and proving little concerning these grandmasters' strengths.

A bit more remarkable is that Szabo wins from Unzicker and loses to Minev. In general, the Hungarian grandmaster exhibits considerable ups and downs in his results, though other grandmasters, too, suffer from the same evil, albeit to a lesser degree. Consequently, it is possible to identify finished chains in which each "link" has defeated his successor. For example, Unzicker wins from Alexander, Alexander from Szabo, Szabo from Euwe and Euwe from Unzicker. World Champion Botvinnik does not fit into such a chain; for in such one must at least win one game and lose one. As regards the first condition, that Botvinnik did accomplish, but he did not succeed in losing one. Still, I find the following chain of interest: Botvinnik wins from Najdorf, Najdorf from Pachman, Pachman from Euwe, Euwe from Stahlberg, Stahlberg from Szabo; Szabo from Unzicker; Unzicker (almost) from Botvinnik.

We are concerned here, however, as stated, with surprises. A grandmaster can and may lose against another grandmaster. Also, when a grandmaster

loses against a strong, international master, it may not mean a shock to the chess world. Pilnik loses against Bohartirehuk. Prins wins from Kotov. Fuderer wins from Geller. Szabo loses to Minev. Porath wins from Szabo. Kluger wins from Gligorich. When a non-master, however, wins from a grandmaster or from a very strong master, we may truly speak of a surprise. Larsen wins from Bernstein. Doerner from Paoli, De Greiff from Schmid, Cueler from Alexander, Minev from Fuderer, Vestol from Gligorich. The greatest of all surprises, however, is doubtless: Aloni defeats Kotov. And this outcome caused Israel to enforce an even break with the U.S.S.R. team—the only match which the Russians did not win in the Finals!

Aloni, a rather unknown quantity, who manned the fourth board for Israel, attained the excellent score of  $11\frac{1}{2}$  out of 17 ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  out of 6 in the preliminaries: 6 out of 11 in the finals). The height of his performance is definitely his victory over Kotov, the game which we are discussing hereafter. A fine piece of work, and the only drawback, in fact, is that Aloni's reputation is not, as yet, a grandmaster's. His thirtieth move may not, in consequence, be judged as a sacrifice but as the loss of a Pawn. His ensuing blockade of Black's forces may not be considered as a consequent exploiting of the positional advantages resulting from the Pawn sacrifice but as a sort of stubborn resistance against the threat of losing. And, finally, the King-side attack is seen as a tactical co-incidence of which Aloni only too gratefully avails himself. Our judgment is, in general, subjective in supposing that one person may indeed have seen or sensed all this, some other person again not.

Such is one way of looking at this game. When we apply an objective yardstick to the following game, however, we must come to a different conclusion. It may be seen that the player of the White pieces has produced a performance of the first rank. In the course of the game, the player of the Black pieces has, to be sure, failed to the extent of having rendered himself vulnerable for too long, in the vain hope that his less seasoned adversary must needs go astray in the long run.



# KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

I. Aloni A. Kotov  
Israel U.S.S.R.

White Black  
1 P-Q4 N-KB3 3 N-QB3 B-N2  
2 P-QB4 P-KN3 4 P-K3

White treats the opening quite untheoretically with the result that Black does not lose the thread, as might be assumed by the uninitiated, but rather soon eliminates the advantage of the first move.

4 . . . O-O 6 KN-K2 P-K4  
5 B-Q3 P-Q3 7 O-O KN-Q2

There is little aggressive potentiality in White's set-up; so Black seizes the initiative. His text move clears his King Bishop's diagonal, prepares for . . . P-KB4 and moves the Knight to the Queen-side where it has more work to do, as a rule, in this positional variation.

8 P-B4

A good move whereby White forestalls the blockading of his King-side (8 . . . P-KB4 and 9 . . . P-K5).

8 . . . P-KB4  
9 B-B2 N-QB3

Now 9 . . . P-K5 is less inviting; for, even if Black succeeds in completing his Pawn chain (. . . P-B3 and . . . P-Q4), it may be attacked in two places: at Q4 and at KB4.

10 P-QR3 P-QR4  
11 R-N1

Thus, White succeeds in advancing his Queen-side, anyway, gaining no positive advantage, yet widening his possibilities.

11 . . . N-K2  
12 P-QN4 RPXP  
13 RPXP PxQP!

Black seizes his chance.

14 PxP P-Q4

The consequence of the preceding move.

15 P-B5

Otherwise, White remains with a fixed, isolated Pawn at Q4.

15 . . . N-KB3!

The point of Black's operation: his Knights are closer to arriving at K5 than White's are to reaching Black's K4. Hence, Black's position is already to be preferred.

16 P-N5

White compelled to defend his center, nonetheless gains some counter-balance on the Queen-side.

16 . . . B-K3  
17 B-K3 P-N3

Black wishes to provoke a tie-up by P-B6 after which he will maneuver unhindered in the center and on the King-side.

18 N-R4 N-K5  
19 Q-Q3 K-R1

Thus, Black can bring his other Knight to bear on K5: . . . N-KN1-B3.

20 KR-Q1 N-N1 22 B-N2 N/1-B3  
21 B-B1 R-K1 23 P-R3

White will not permit 23 . . . N-N5, of course.

23 . . .

24 B-R3

25 B-N4

Again, it is Black who comes up with a surprise. On 26 PxP, there follows: 26 . . . RxN! 27 BxR, N/5xP 28 BxN, NxP 29 Q-B2, NxP 30 QxN, RxN.

26 NxP

Forced.

26 . . .

Now Black gains a second, strong square, his QB5.

27 N-N7!

White serves notice, however, that he does not intend to go under in a chanceless struggle. His Knight heads for K5 to establish some counter-balance there as against Black's Knight at his K5.

27 . . .

27 . . . Q-R5 accomplishes nothing in view of 28 B-K1.

28 N-R5

29 N-B6

White is about to achieve his strategic object, but it appears that Black here has a tactical refutation at his disposal: not 29 . . . N-B7 30 KxN, R-K6 as White gains sufficient material with 31 QxR, NxQ 32 KxN; but 29 . . . N-B4 to win White's Queen with 30 . . . R-K6—there is a catch, however: 30 PxN, R-K6 31 QxN! etc.

29 . . .

N/K5-Q3

By this move, Black wins a Pawn, as 30 BxN loses to 30 . . . R-K6!

30 N-K5 NxN 32 B-B5 P-B3  
31 QPxN NxP 33 N-Q4 NxN  
34 QxN

It is clear that White has considerable compensation for the Pawn.

34 . . .

K-N1

Black aims to follow with 35 . . . B-B1; but, first, 34 . . . KR-QN1 is better. Presumably, Kotov neglected this try in the belief that, after 35 RxR†, RxR 36 R-N1, any winning chance is dissipated.

35 R-N6

KR-N1

For Black cannot permit the doubling of Rooks on the Knight file.

36 R/1-N1

RxR

37 RxR

B-B1

Black follows his plan, hoping after exchange of Bishops, to break up the blockade and then play for a win.

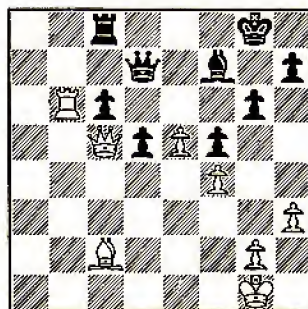
38 BxB

RxB

39 Q-B5

R-B1

To return the Pawn definitely does not enhance Black's winning chances.



N-Q2

B-B2

PxP!

40 B-Q3!

A refined move. White realizes that 40 B-R4, B-K1 accomplishes nothing and now tries for the detour: B-R6-N7.

40 . . .

B-K1

This last move, under time pressure, is the decisive mistake. Necessary is 40 . . . Q-R2! After that, follows:

1) 41 B-R6, R-B2 42 K-R2: neither side can undertake anything. If White's King attempts to approach via B2-K3-Q4, Black can play for a win with . . . B-K3 and . . . B-B1.

2) 41 B-N5 (the move, presumably, feared by Kotov) as White recovers his Pawn with advantage on 41 . . . R-N1? 42 RxR† or 42 RxP and White wins after 41 . . . P-Q5? 42 . . . QxQP! PxP? 43 RxP†! But Black can hold with 41 . . . B-K1! (very strongly threatening 42 . . . R-N1) 42 B-R6, R-B2 (on 42 . . . R-N1, White has 43 RxP); and, again, neither side can undertake anything.

41 B-R6

R-B2

After 41 . . . R-Q1 42 B-N7, P-Q5 43 BxP, White retains by far the best chances, although Black still has some play.

42 R-N8!

From here on, Black goes down by force. The threat is 43 Q-Q6! (winning a piece: e.g., 43 . . . K-B2 44 P-K6†).

42 . . .

K-B2

43 Q-N6

Again, the gain of a piece is threatened by 44 P-K6†, KxP 45 RxB†.

43 . . .

K-B1

44 P-K6

Q-K2

44 . . . Q-Q3 is met by 45 Q-Q4 and then Q-B6† (45 . . . QxKP? 46 Q-R8†, K-B2 47 QxP†, winning Black's Rook—or 46 . . . Q-N1 47 RxB†).

In this position, the game was adjourned. There is no longer any salvation.

45 Q-N2!

Exceptionally fine play: 45 . . . Q-N2, for instance, fails against 46 RxB†, KxR 47 Q-N8†, etc.

45 . . .

K-N1

46 Q-K5

Again, a threat to win a piece.

46 . . .

P-R4

Now Black resigns himself to trying a last, end-game chance. After 46 . . . R-R2 47 B-B8, the win is all too simple.

47 RxB† QxR 49 Q-B8† K-B2  
48 QxR QxP 50 QxQ† KxQ  
51 P-R4

From here on, White manages to realize on his material advantage as follows:

51 . . . K-Q3 56 K-Q4 K-Q3  
52 K-B2 K-B4 57 B-B8 P-B4†  
53 K-K3 K-Q3 58 K-Q3 K-K2  
54 K-Q3 K-B2 59 B-N7 K-Q3  
55 K-B3 K-Q2 60 B-R8 K-K3  
61 B-B6 Resigns

White threatens 62 B-K8 and 63 BxNP or, if 61 . . . K-K2 to prevent that threat, then 62 BxQP for a simple, winning end-game.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



# FROM MY CHESS MEMOIRS

By Dr. Savielly G. Tartakover

## II A NEW CONCEPT OF CHESS ATTACK

ON THE ROAD to achievement, the chief obstacles lie not in the obstacles themselves but more sharply in recognizing or undervaluing each. Since each tournament requires, for the older player, a vast amount of purely physical effort in addition to the mental, it is clear that the specter of exhaustion is even more frightening than that of time pressure.

In this regard, I am reminded of an episode from the 1936 Nottingham Tournament. After Dr. Emanuel Lasker, then 67 years old, had quickly liquidated the center in our game, bringing about a draw, he said to me: "With the onset of age, I must always keep in mind the factor of increasing entropy\* of spirit."

In answer to my question as to why he used so technical and erudite a term to express simple "weariness," he said: "I do so that only those will understand who want to understand! It is not a matter of simple exhaustion but of many imponderables which are bound up with a tired mind. Like maintaining too long the tension in the center on the chessboard."

Apparently, Dr. Lasker had a mechanistic concept\*\* of the mental process. One could well ask how this affected the factor of "will to win." This factor seems to be the hub of the problem. Other terms might indicate the chief danger of the older players to reside not so much in *physical weariness* or in *mental fatigue* but more pertinently in a let-down of the *will*.

NOW approaching seventy, I was reminded of Dr. Lasker's words but was confident that I could overcome the handicap of age. Indeed, I hoped, as a

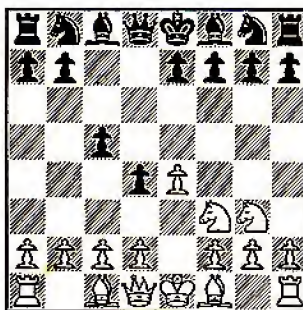
result of my experience and technique, for a greater mastery of the board which would achieve victory and justify fond expectations. During the match, France vs. U. S. S. R., April, 1954, however, my games with Keres dashed my hopes and upset my views.

Up to that time, I had never lost a game to Keres, had indeed won several and I was convinced that the vehemence of his attack must fail against the keenness of my strategy. But, indeed, it happened quite otherwise in both our games. In the first, with White, I opened with Bird's 1 P-KB4 and lost only because of a youthful optimism. I had secured the initiative and forced my opponent to a repetition of moves, yet rejected the draw, mistakenly over-estimating my position and playing for the win—or rather for a loss.

OUR SECOND ENCOUNTER, therefore, loomed as a crisis of my chess career, especially as my genial opponent not only attained one of his most brilliant victories but, at the same time, demolished my hitherto most successful concept of chess strategy.

I employed a variation of the Caro-Kann, which I considered bomb-proof, which prevailed against Bogoljubov in the great Tournament of Vienna, 1922, and which succeeded even more quickly against Matanovich at Hastings, 1953-4. But Keres introduced new plans of attack which seem to shatter the principle of a natural balance between attack and defense. The moral effect of this game was unfortunate for me. For I now see myself compelled to change my concepts of chess strategy during the years which may still lie ahead.

Paris April 19, 1954	
CARO-KANN DEFENSE	
P. Keres White	Dr. S. G. Tartakover Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3
2 N-QB3	....
The modern aim is to avoid the immediate control of the center by 2 P-Q4.	
2 ....	P-Q4
3 N-KB3	P-Q5
Black's last is not considered the best. Safer (and hence not quite safe!) seems 3 ... PxP 4 NxP, B-N5, etc.	
4 QN-K2	P-QB4
5 N-N3	....



The point of departure. 5 P-B3 is playable: 5 ... PxP 6 NPxP, N-QB3 7 P-Q4, PxP 8 PxP, followed by the cold 8 ... P-K3, and White's Pawn center is

not so strong as it seems to be. In this line, after 5 P-B3, ... N-QB3 will not do, thus: 6 PxP, PxP 7 Q-R4, winning the brash Queen Pawn.

In my game against Matanovich at Hastings, 1953-54, there occurred 5 P-Q3, N-QB3 6 P-KN3, P-K4 7 B-N2, etc., with Black quickly gaining chances of counter-attack.

The text move brings another piece to the King-side, which ought to induce extra caution on Black's part.

5 ....	N-QB3
6 B-B4	P-K4

Can this be labeled the decisive mistake of judgment? While White mobilizes his pieces, Black loses time, trying to build a center barricade of Pawns.

\* Entropy (thermodynamics) A mathematical factor which is a measure of the unavailable energy in a thermodynamic system. . . (figuratively) An inactive or static condition.—Webster's Dictionary.

† = check; § = double check; § = discovered check.

\*\* This can be compared with the fact (recognized in the technique of flying) that many airplanes at high speeds in the higher altitudes grow tired relatively fast and are in danger of collapse, which indeed has brought about a number of disasters in the last few years.



One thing is certain, after 6 . . . P-K4 White gains unrestricted scope for his King Bishop (QR2-KN8) which makes possible heroic deeds for that worthy. But 6 . . . B-N5 is a mistake because of 7 BxP†, etc., while 6 . . . P-K3 gives a cramped game. Hence, 6 . . . P-KN3 most likely is in order.

7 P-Q3 B-K2

Obviously not 7 . . . N-B3 because of 8 N-N5.

8 O-O N-B3  
9 N-R4!!

A symphony of battle in the grand manner: each piece achieves its maximum mobility.

The continuation of Bogolubov-Tartakover, Vienna, 1922, was much less dynamic: 9 N-N5, O-O 10 P-B4, P-KR3 11 N-B3, PxP 12 BxP, N-QR4, and Black rids himself of White's most dangerous piece, his King Bishop.

9 . . . O-O

Not 9 . . . NxP because of 10 N/4-B5: e.g., 10 . . . P-KN3 11 N-N7†, K-B1 12 B-R6, etc.

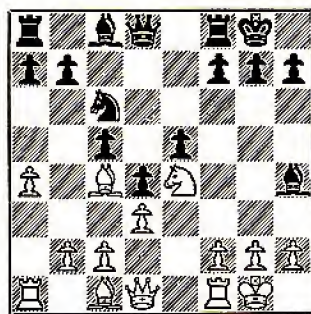
10 P-R4

At the right moment, White takes the necessary measures against the threat of . . . N-QR4 and . . . NxB.

10 . . . NxP

Black wants to liquidate the position on the King-side. 10 . . . B-K3, however, is the lesser evil.

11 NxN BxN



12 P-B4!!

The real point of White's plan of attack. If 12 NxP, Black meets all threats by 12 . . . B-N4!

12 . . . PxP

Otherwise, 13 P-B5 obtains an iron grip.

13 BxP B-K2

Here is the last chance of defense by 13 . . . B-K3: e.g., 14 BxB, PxP 15 NxP, Q-K2, etc. From now on, White bombards the Black position with six successive shots.

14 Q-R5 B-K3

Clearly, Black has no time for 14 . . . P-QN3 in order to retain the Pawn plus because of threat of 15 R-B3, etc.

15 R-B3!

The fight against time begins. Black dare not play 15 . . . BxB because of 16 R-R3, P-KR3 17 BxP, B-K3 18 BxP.

15 . . . Q-Q2  
16 R-N3

White parries not only the obvious 16 . . . B-N5 but also the obvious freeing maneuver, 16 . . . P-B4, because of 17 Q-R6, P-KN3 18 RxB†, PxR 19 QxP†, K-R1 20 Q-R6†, K-N1 21 BxB†, etc.

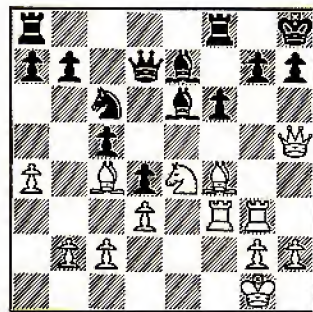
16 . . . K-R1

Or 16 . . . BxB 17 R-R3, QxR 18 PxQ, B-K3 19 K-B2, followed by R-KN1, and White has by far the better of it. In this line, 16 . . . BxB 17 R-R3, P-KR3 18 R-N3! K-R2 19 PxP, etc. gives the advantage to White.

17 R-KB1 P-B3

Again, 17 . . . BxB and 17 . . . P-B4 are refuted by 18 R-R3.

18 R/1-B3



18 . . . P-KN4

Black's move is insufficient as White demonstrates in brilliant fashion. A better defense lies in 18 . . . BxB 19 PxP, Q-K3, etc.

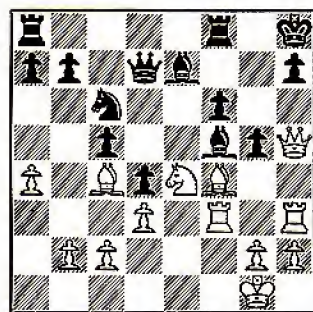
19 R-R3!

How well the two Rooks co-ordinate.

19 . . . B-B4

19 . . . R-B2 will not do on account of 20 BxP! And 19 . . . BxR 20 RxB, Q-B4 21 N-N3, QxR (21 . . . Q-N3? 22 QxQ!) 22 PxQ, PxP 23 N-B5 leaves White in the saddle.

In this line, after 19 . . . BxR 20 RxB, B-Q1 21 B-Q6, R-K1 22 NxQBP, and White wins.



20 P-KN4!!

Everything falls into place. On the contrary, Black wins if White mistakenly plays 20 B-Q6, BxB 21 NxP, BxR 22 RxB, N-K4!

20 . . . BxN  
21 PxP B-Q1  
22 B-Q6 B-B2

If 22 . . . R-K1, 23 B-KB7 wins; and if 22 . . . R-KN1 23 B-K6, Q-N2 24 B-B5, White's threat of mate decides.

But 22 . . . B-R4 is a little better than the text move.

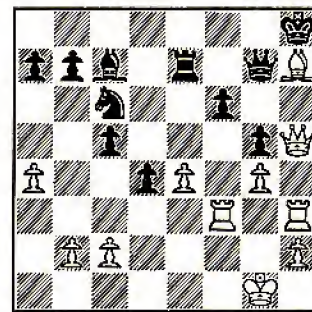
23 B-K6!

Now the fireworks!

23 . . . Q-N2 25 B-B5 R-B2  
24 BxR RxB 26 BxP!

And they are not yet over. If 26 . . . QxB, 27 QxR!

26 . . . R-K2



27 P-K5!

Without this fine Pawn push, White's problem would be without solution. Now the threat is mate in six, 28 B-K4\$, K-N1 29 B-Q5†, K-B1 30 Q-R8†, QxQ 31 RxB†, K-N2 32 R-N8† and 33 R-R3 mate.

27 . . . NxP  
28 B-K4\$ K-N1  
29 B-Q5† N-B2

Black's last move is essential to guard against the indicated mate. If the Black Bishop were on R4 instead of B2 (see note to move 22), then the vital Pawn at QN2 would be guarded. With Black's Pawns intact, White's task would be much more difficult.

30 BxP BxP†

To get a Pawn for the Exchange.

31 RxB

This, plus the next move which assures the open King's file, will bring home the win.

But 31 KxB, RxB 32 R-QN3, R-N5! etc., permits stout resistance, for the White Rooks are then without the necessary scope.

31 . . . RxB  
32 R-K2 K-B1  
33 R-B5

This Rook gets into action also. For, on 33 . . . R-B2, White has 34 R-Q5, R-B1 35 R-Q7, etc.

The rest is merely technique.

33 . . . Q-R3 39 P-N3 R-Q2  
34 QxQ NxQ 40 K-B2 K-N3  
35 RxB† K-N2 41 R-K8 R-B2†  
36 R-B6 NxP 42 K-K2 N-B4  
37 RxB K-B3 43 R-K6† K-R4  
38 R-K4 N-K6 44 K-Q3 K-N5

Not 44 . . . P-N5 45 K-K4, K-N4 46 R/6-K5, winning the Knight.

45 P-N4 K-B5

Black aims to achieve 46 . . . P-N5 at last. But White says no in emphatic terms.

46 R-K4† K-B6 48 R-B1† K-N5  
47 R-K1! K-B5 49 P-N5 R-B3  
50 P-R5 Resigns

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# Spotlight on Openings

## THE ULTRA MODERN IN CHESS OPENINGS

### Part Three

AS WE HAVE SEEN in the preceding discussions, chess modernists have become quite proficient in the technique of viewing the merits and flexibility of an opening stratagem from both White's and Black's (or why not now Black's and White's!) point of view. In effect, they adapt an opening system to their individual needs regardless of whether it initially was a *defense* or an *attack*.

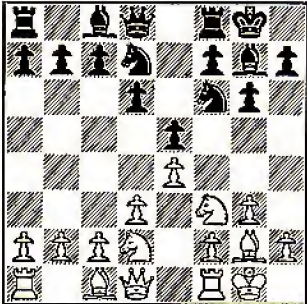
For instance, in the sequence. 1 P-K4, P-QB4 2 N-KB3, P-Q3 3 P-Q3, White adopts an (inverted) Old Indian Defense against Black's Sicilian, which now, anti-clockwise, becomes an *English* with reversed colors.

Going a step further, stratagems from diametrically different opening themes may be pitched against each other in one and the same game. Take these moves: 1 P-Q4, N-KB3 2 P-QB4, P-Q3 3 N-QB3, P-K4 4 N-B3, QN-Q2 5 P-K4, P-B3 6 B-K2, B-K2 7 O-O, O-O 8 Q-B2, R-K1 9 R-K1, B-B1 10 B-B1, Q-B2. A critical dissection discloses that here, against White's regular Queen Pawn Opening, Black is nonchalantly applying a structure from a King Pawn Opening, to wit, the Philidor Defense! In doing so, Black reasons that Hanham Variation of the Philidor (after 1 P-K4, P-K4 2 N-KB3, P-Q3 3 P-Q4, N-Q2) gives him a cramped, yet defensible, game even though, with 4 B-QB4, P-QB3, White places his King Bishop aggressively and has the option of the very restrictive move, P-QR4. Therefore, Black concludes that the same Philidor Defense must work well against White's "more timid" Queen Pawn formation.

THE VERY NEWEST OUTLOOK, which we have promised to discuss, features a consistent handling of inverted openings by some grandmasters. It almost makes us think of "Duplicate Chess" (to borrow a term from Bridge) and is exemplified in the game, Petrosyan—Bisguier, from the first round of the USA—USSR match of last summer. White played, with restraint, the "reversed inversion" as last discussed (page 337, November).

Petrosyan	Bisguier
White	Black
1 N-KB3	N-KB3
2 P-KN3	P-KN3
5 . . . .	P-Q3!
6 P-K4!	P-K4!
7 QN-Q2!	QN-Q2!

PCO references are to location of like openings in *Practical Chess Openings*; MCO, in *Modern Chess Openings*, 8th edition.

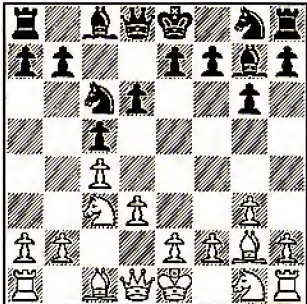


8 N-B4                      N-K1  
The third round game between the same contestants went just as strikingly.

Petrosyan	Bisguier
White	Black
1 P-QB4	P-QB4
2 P-KN3	N-QB3
3 B-N2	P-KN3
4 N-QB3	B-N2
5 P-Q3!	P-Q3!

See Diagram, next column.

They broke the symmetry at last with 6 R-N1, P-KR4 7 P-KR3, B-Q2 8 P-K3, Q-B1.



THIS WHOLE NEW CLIMATE has brought about two changes in outlook. First, it has wiped out the former, prevalent view that to have the first move means to have an almost decisive advantage. Second, it helps in re-appraising some White overtures that previously seemed merely bizarre. These probings into new-fashioned maneuvers are not just a speculative whim. They are the grandmaster's salt in live competition as he moves away from the beaten paths in search of new media for victory.

FOR DECADES, Ted "Wild Bull" Dunst pushed his predilection, 1 N-QB3, the "Wild Bull," or more tamely the Queen's Knight Opening. It now acquires some sense when we consider, for example, the following.

White	Black	2 P-K4	P-Q5
1 N-QB3	P-Q4	3 QN-K2	P-QB4



For we now have a Kevitz Defense reversed, in comparison to 1 P-Q4, N-QB3 2 P-QB4, P-K4 3 P-Q5, QN-K2 (cf. p. 275, CHESS REVIEW, Sept. 1954).

Besides Tartakover's "future super move," 1 P-KN3, mentioned last time (p. 337, November), we may expect other, previously considered "bizarre," moves to have their day. And we can expect,





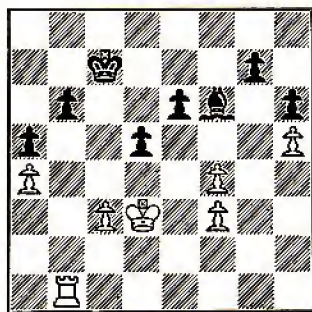


# YOU TOO CAN WIN IN THE END-GAME!

By FRED REINFELD

TO BE THE EXCHANGE AHEAD — to have a Rook for a minor piece — generally assures an easy win. Nevertheless, it is well to be prepared for a little trouble, or at least for some hard work, in many instances. The advantage of the Exchange does not win merely by itself.

TYPICAL of the difficulties in winning with the Exchange is the following instance.



Here White has the Exchange for a Pawn. Naturally, the latter makes the win harder. Also, all of White's Pawns are isolated, a factor which gives us the discouraging feeling that they cannot be put to use. So White must give some thought as to how to make something of these Pawns.

There is no reason, however, for real discouragement. Black has three backward Pawns in his own camp (both Knight Pawns and the King Pawn) which require protection by pieces. Hence, we see great possibilities for the superior maneuvering qualities of the Rook.

Luckily, also, the Rook has a lot of scope, the choice of three open files.

Here is White's diagnosis: to win on the superior mobility of his Rook, he needs to create more open lines, by P-QB4 and P-KB5. He thus creates points of invasion for his King, also.

Black then soon finds himself in trouble because his Bishop and King are tied to the defense of weak Pawns.

1 P-B4! K-B3

On 1 . . . PxP† 2 KxP, White has the standing threat of K-N5 (or K-Q5 after P-B5).

2 R-N5! B-K2  
3 P-KB5! . . .

White's timing is splendid. Note how the mobility of his pieces increases.

3 . . . PxP†  
4 KxP PxP  
5 RxBP B-B3

Now Black's position looks as solid as it did at the beginning. Actually, White has made great progress. Next, he aims for a check on the sixth rank, forcing Black's King back.

6 P-B4 K-Q3  
7 R-QN5 K-B3

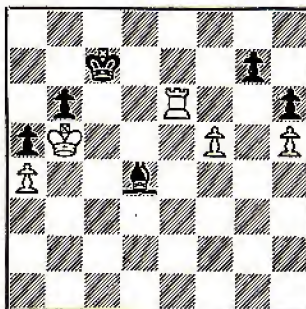
† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

8 P-B5 . . .

The noose tightens; for, if 8 . . . B-R8 9 R-N1, B-B3 10 R-K1, White is ready for the decisive 11 R-K6†.

8 . . . B-N4 10 R-K6†! K-B2  
9 R-K5! B-B3 11 K-N5 B-Q5

Black's Bishop now protects both the weak Pawns.



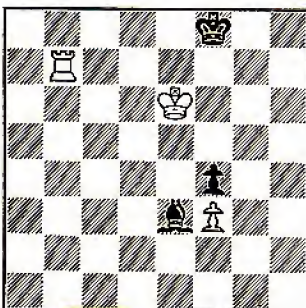
12 R-B6†! . . .

Upsetting Black's laborious, defensive set-up: e.g., 12 . . . K-N2 13 R-B4, B-N7 14 R-K4, B-B3 15 R-K6, B-Q5 16 R-Q6! and White wins a Pawn no matter where the menaced Bishop goes. So White's policy wins out: the text is another Black try.

12 . . . K-Q2 15 RxP† K-B3  
13 R-B4! B-B4 16 R-N6† KxP  
14 R-KN4! K-K2 17 RxRP Resigns

Black is helpless against the coming RxP: e.g., 17 . . . K-N4, 18 RxP, BxR 19 KxB, KxP 20 KxP, and White queens easily; likewise, on 18 . . . B-N5 19 P-R6, the win is simple.

AT FIRST SIGHT, the next ending looks easy. White need only attack the Black Pawn with his Rook and King seemingly to force a won King and Pawn ending by giving up the Exchange. Unfortunately, on immediate execution, Black's King assumes the opposition for a draw.



1 R-B7†

K-K1

On 1 . . . K-N1 2 K-B6, B-Q5† 3 K-N6, B-K6 3 R-B5, the unfortunate mating position loses quickly for Black: e.g., 4 . . . B-Q7 5 R-Q5 or 4 . . . B-B8 5 R-B5.

2 R-B5! . . .

Now Black's choice of moves is restricted. 2 . . . B-B8 3 R-B5! And 2 . . . K-Q1 3 R-B8†! (driving Black's King away), K-B2 4 K-K5, K-Q2 5 RxP, BxR† 6 KxB, K-K3 7 K-N5, and White is in position to queen his Pawn.

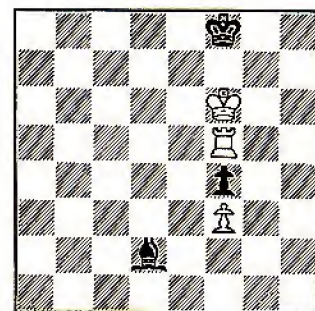
2 . . . B-Q7

Now to snap at the Black Pawn is a crass blunder: 3 K-K5, K-K2 4 RxP? BxR† 5 KxB, K-B3! and Black holds the opposition for a draw.

3 K-B6!

K-B1

Black dare not play his King to the Queen file (4 R-Q5†) and, on 3 . . . B-K6 4 R-K5†, K-B1 (or the King is out of place as in following note) 5 R-K4, Black must lose either by 5 . . . K-N1 as in note to move 1 or by losing Pawn or Bishop immediately after any Bishop move.



4 R-B5! . . .

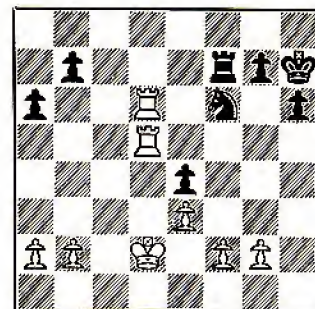
Mate threat! On 4 . . . K-K1 5 K-N7!! White cuts Black's King off from the King file with R-K5(†) and R-K4, then comfortably moves in to swap down without any worry about a drawn ending.

4 . . . K-N1  
5 R-B8† K-R2  
6 K-B7! Resigns

For now White cuts off Black's King with 7 R-KN8 and 8 R-N4 and obtains a winning Pawn and King ending after 9 K-B6 and 10 K-B5 and 11 RxP.

A very delicate and worthwhile end-game.

MORE DIFFICULT is the advantage of the Exchange with a Rook added to each side.



The weaker side can put up a lengthy resistance. So the procedure for the stronger side is to force matters by



threatening an exchange of Rooks. The swap is advantageous even if it costs a Pawn.

As Black attacks a Rook and threatens . . . N-N5, White must gain time.

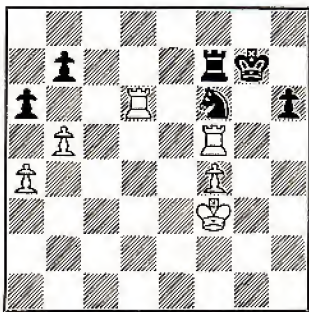
1 R-KB5!	K-N3
2 R-B5!	K-R2
3 K-K2	....

White has solved his problem and also gained a whole tempo toward his indicated plan of advancing Queen-side Pawns. His aim is to get a Pawn on QN6, follow with R-B7. The threat of simplification hangs always over Black's head.

3 ....	P-KN4	6 P-B3	PxP†
4 P-QN4!	K-N2	7 PxP	N-R7
5 P-R4!	N-N5	8 P-B4!	PxP
		9 PxP	N-N5

On 9 . . . RxP, White checks on the 7th rank, forcing . . . R-B2. He then swaps Rooks, checks again on the 7th, and it is all over, in effect, after he picks up Black's Knight Pawn.

10 K-B3	N-B3	12 R/5-Q5	N-B3
11 P-N5	N-Q2	13 R-KB5!	....



Once more, White wins a tempo by this pinning maneuver.

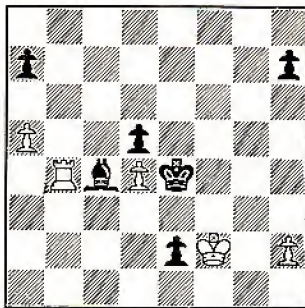
13 ....	K-N3
14 R-B5	PxP
15 RxP	....

Now White alertly switches plans. Instead of the intended PxP, followed in time by P-N6 and R-B7, he foresees winning the Knight Pawn by doubling Rooks on the Queen Knight file.

15 ....	R-B2	20 K-K2	R-B5
16 R/5-N6	R-B2	21 RxP†	K-N3
17 P-R5	K-N2	22 P-B5†	K-N4
18 R-N5	R-B2	23 P-R6	R-QR5
19 R/6-N6	R-B6†	24 P-R7	N-K5
		25 K-K3!	Resigns

A very remarkable finish; for, if 25 . . . N-Q3, White has 26 P-B6\$! with these possibilities: (1) 26 . . . NxR? 27 P-B7, and the Pawn queens; (2) 26 . . . KxP 27 R/5-N6, K-K3 28 R-R7 after which White will win the Knight; (3) 26 . . . K-N3 27 P-B7! NxP 28 R/5-N6†, and White wins, by doubling Rooks on the Knight if need be: 28 . . . K-N2 29 R-QB6, K-B1? 30 R-B8† and 31 . . . P-R8(Q), etc.

HERE Black has a Pawn for the Exchange. Far advanced, the Pawn ties down the White King. Moreover, Black has the threats of . . . K-Q6-7 and of . . . KxP, followed by the later advance of the Queen Pawn.



White's Rook is bound to do damage on the 7th rank, but White's first job is to get in shipshape position against Black's threats.

1 K-K1!	KxP
2 K-Q2	....

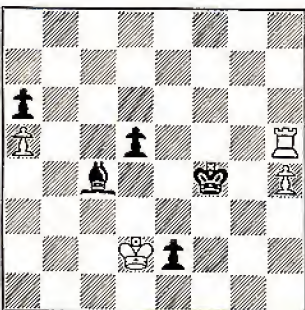
Now White is safe and threatens R-N7.

2 ....	P-QR3
3 R-N7	B-Q6
4 R-QB7!	....

The Bishop has an impossible task, defending three Pawns. The advance of Black's King Rook Pawn is forced.

4 ....	P-R4	7 R-K6!	B-B5
5 P-R4	K-K5	8 R-R6	K-K5
6 R-K7†	K-Q5	9 RxKRP	K-B5

The beautiful maneuvers of the Rook have confiscated the sickly King Rook Pawn. White is now ready to advance his own passed Pawn but must keep an eye on the possibility of . . . K-B6-7 by which Black renews his threats of queening his King Pawn. In this phase, too, White's Rook proves agile!



10 R-N5	....
---------	------

Cutting off Black's King from White's passed Pawn. Black must seize his last desperate chance for counter-play.

10 ....	P-Q5	12 P-R5	K-B6
11 R-N7	P-Q6	13 R-K7	....

Not 13 P-R6, K-B7 14 P-R7??? as Black queens with mate.

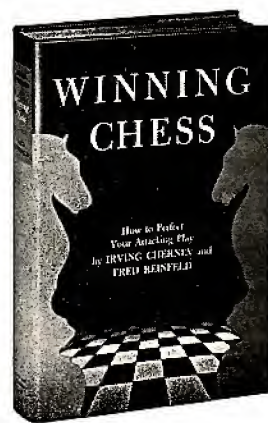
13 ....	K-B7
14 P-R6	B-N1
15 P-R7!	....

Very sly. On 15 . . . BxP, White plays 16 R-B7† (not 16 RxB??), then picks up the Bishop.

15 ....	P-K8(Q)†
16 RxQ	BxP
17 R-K6	Resigns

Black is helpless against the coming RxP, followed by the queening of White's Rook Pawn. A very pleasing ending because of the agile maneuvers of the Rook.

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# Readers' Games

## PROBLEMATIC VERSUS PRACTICAL

IN THE REALM of the composed problem, it is a significant feature to express a theme as a whole. A ladder theme, for example, is enhanced when its framework and steps encompass the length of the entire board. A pickaninny gains stature when the thematic Black Pawn exercises all its powers—an advance of one square, an advance of two squares, a capture to the left and a capture to the right.

In over-the-board play, however, there is no such prerequisite. The themes and schemes aren't worth beans. The only measure of success is checkmate. The *modus operandi* is purely subsidiary so long as the final result is victory. A point gained by a combination of heterogeneous, nin-compoop moves is exactly one point more than a goose egg the attaining of which follows the finest, deepest and prettiest characteristics.

It is all the more remarkable, therefore, that, in the following game, a plan which Black inaugurates on the very first move, courses through complexity and matures sixteen moves later, fulfilled. In the usual Dragon Variation of the Sicilian, the defender aspires to exploit pressure from two divergent directions bearing on a vulnerable, single point. They are the lines of force of the fianchettoed King Bishop and of the Queen Rook. To aspire is one thing, however, and to achieve is another. Rarely does the one add up to the other. Yet, by a chain of fortuitous circumstances and an alert player, the vast gap is here bridged. And curiously, to boot, the fianchettoed Bishop does not leave its post. It merely points a finger at the enemy King, and he topples from his throne.

### SICILIAN DEFENSE

Ray Berres	Richard Kujoth
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 N-KB3	P-Q3
3 P-Q4	PxP
4 NxP	N-KB3
5 N-QB3	P-KN3

The Dragon Variation of the Sicilian. It is double-edged; White controls the center, while Black aims for pressure along the open Queen Bishop file in conjunction with his fianchettoed King Bishop (... B-KN2), which will influence the complete center diagonal.

6 B-N5 . . . .

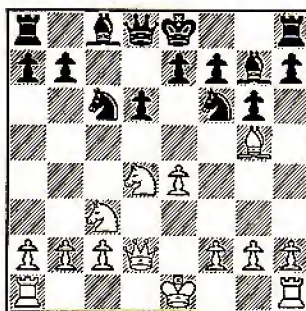
This is something new. Tactically, the threat is 7 BxN, which will leave Black with a weak, isolated Queen Pawn. Strategically, the move initiates the possibility of castling Queen-side, and Pawn-storming the other wing, where the Black Monarch most likely will be.

6 . . . . B-N2  
7 Q-Q2 . . . .

White's last follows through on the previous plan, and, at the same time, allows for B-KR6. This maneuver will rid White of any annoyance from Black's King Bishop and even weaken Black's King-side.

7 . . . . N-B3

Black is observing how closely White pursues his plan, while he readies for a counter on the Queen-side.



8 NxN . . . .

This exchange is out of context. It not only strengthens Black's Pawn, but it also opens Black's Queen Knight file—a more dangerous one, since it is a direct approach to White's vulnerable Queen Knight Pawn.

8 . . . . PxN  
9 O-O-O Q-R4

9 . . . O-O will not do because of 10 P-K5. Instead, Black quickly musters his forces for a pointed demonstration against the White King.

10 B-B4 . . . .

But this move seems to solve White's problems. The Bishop is posted aggressively and defensively.

10 . . . . R-N1

Threatening 11 . . . NxP.

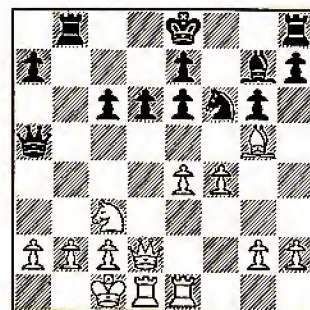
11 KR-K1 . . . .

Meeting the threat but permitting Black a satisfactory follow up. Better is 11 B-N3 and, if . . . B-K3, 12 K-N1.

11 . . . . B-K3!  
12 BxB . . . .

For now, if 12 B-N3, BxB, White is compelled to recapture with the Bishop Pawn, leaving Black with a somewhat better Pawn position. At that, 12 B-N3 is better than the text. The absence of White's King Bishop for the defense of the King is immediately felt.

12 . . . . PxB  
13 P-B4 . . . .



White falters. A good plan, leading to a free-for-all would begin with 13 P-K5. Then, if . . . PxP, Black is temporarily a Pawn to the good. But the nature of his Pawns—isolated and tripled—weigh mightily against him. And, if 13 P-K5, N-Q4, a general melee ensues in which it is difficult to appraise the chances, they are so rife.

13 . . . . RxP!!!





At West Point, after a simultaneous exhibition, the author (left) learns that the famed guard and place-kicker of the Army team lives up to his name, Chesnauskas.

This is it. The concealed, fianchettoed Bishop is the source of the strength of this move.

14 KxR                      Q-N5†  
15 K-B1                    NxP!!!

Part and parcel of the whole. It is amazing how this double sacrifice exposes the White Monarch to a mating net.

16 RxN                      Q-R6†  
17 K-N1                    O-O!!!  
Resigns

It is a rare occasion when castling turns out to be so powerful a play.

THIS is one of those games in which so many things happen at the same time. A little courage, a little bluff and a lot of ingenuity are its ingredients.

#### QUEEN'S GAMBIT

M. Kupsinel                      C. Carlson  
White                                      Black

1 P-Q4                      P-Q4  
2 N-KB3                    N-KB3  
3 P-B4                      PxP

The Queen's Gambit Accepted, coming back into favor of late. In the usual lines, White gains the center, but Black obtains freedom of action.

4 N-B3                      . . . .

4 P-K3 assures the recovery of the gambit Pawn. The text move, on the other hand, leads to more complicated play.

4 . . . .                      B-B4

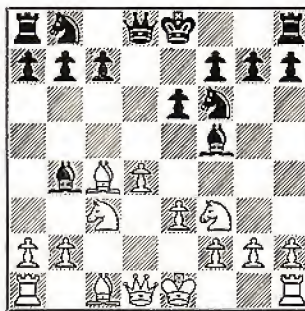
Here Black can make an attempt to hold the Pawn with 4 . . . P-B3. Then 5 P-K4, P-QN4 is a wild and wooly affair,

with Black a Pawn plus, but under constant pressure. Expert opinion, however, favors Black.

4 . . . P-B3 5 P-K3, P-QN4 6 P-QR4, P-N5 7 N-R2 also recovers the Pawn for White. In this line, Black is supposed to enjoy equality.

5 P-K3                      P-K3  
6 BxP                      B-QN5

Black has mistaken the line he has played for a similar line. Curiously, he now has a losing game.



7 O-O                      . . . .

Inexact. Correct is 7 Q-R4†, N-B3 8 N-K5. No matter how Black squirms, he will be left with a disadvantage, thus: 8 . . . B-K5 9 P-B3, B-Q4 10 BxB, QxB 11 NxN. Black must remain with a doubled, isolated Queen Bishop Pawn.

7 . . . .                      O-O  
8 N-K2                      . . . .

White transfers this Knight to the King-side. Another way is 8 Q-K2, followed by R-Q1, with sights trained on a propitious P-K4. 8 Q-N3 is good, too, winning Bishop for Knight, in time.

8 . . . .                      N-B3

9 P-QN3

Since White has forsaken the idea of playing P-K4 and developing the Bishop on its original diagonal, the text is as good a way as any of bringing out the Queen Bishop.

9 . . . .

N-K5

Unless Black can challenge White's Pawn hold on the center, it will be difficult for him to form a constructive plan. One way of doing this is by 8 . . . N-K2 and an eventual . . . P-QB4. Technically, however, this is unenforceable, if White refuses to co-operate. Under the circumstances, the best plan is to play for the break . . . P-K4. To do this, Black requires reinforcement. 8 . . . Q-K2, followed by the withdrawal, if necessary, . . . B-Q3, achieves that goal.

10 B-N2

B-N5

Black, however has ideas of his own which he is bent upon executing. He will either double White's Pawns, or else . . .

11 N-N3

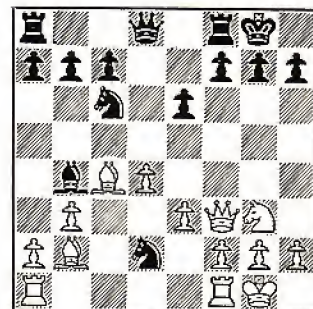
BxN

12 QxB

N-Q7

. . . win the Exchange.

White, on the other hand, has foreseen this possibility and allowed it.



13 Q-N4

. . . .

He parts with the Exchange for the following combination.

13 . . . .

NxR

14 P-Q5!

. . . .

This is it. Mate and Knight are threatened.

14 . . . .

P-KN3

It is indeed difficult to build substantial defense. But 14 . . . P-B3, even though tenuous, may hold up. The text move merely perforates the defensive position.

15 N-R5

P-B4

16 Q-B4

. . . .

White misses an opportunity to wind up in a blaze of glory. 16 PxP is indicated. Then, if 16 . . . PxQ 17 P-K7§! recovers all the material minus and leaves a plus. The text move gives Black an opportunity to fight back.

16 . . . .

PxN

The wrong way. 16 . . . P-KN4 gives a reasonable defense.

17 Q-R6

R-B2

17 . . . Q-K2 will not do: 18 PxN and the threat of 19 BxP† cannot be met.

18 PxP

R-K2

20 Q-B6†

K-K1

19 Q-N5†

K-B1

21 Q-R8 mate



# STAR OF ISRAEL

By **BRUCE HAYDEN**

**A** NEW STAR has risen on the chess firmament. He is tall, dark Raaphi Joseph Persitz, the former boy champion of Israel, now a student at Balliol College in Oxford University.

At nineteen, he showed he could beat the best with a quick sight and lightning rapidity reminiscent of the legendary, young Capablanca. And the ideas which he hurled at his opponents had the stabbing ferocity of an Alekhine.

Now turned twenty, Persitz has reached the question mark of his chess career. Will he go on being just another strong player? This has been the end of so many promising youngsters. Or will he develop into a world beater? Currently, his studies of political economy and philosophy take up most of his time, and he has few opportunities to enter the chess arena with the best. But when he meets 'em, he beats 'em. Today, he can be reckoned as one of the strongest players in Britain.

PERSITZ the chessplayer can be said to have achieved note when he moved up to share newspaper headlines with—a horse!

The horse was the winner in the famed Grand National Stakes at Liverpool, the traditional Old English event in which horses and riders hurl themselves over fences and water jumps in a neck or nothing effort to win this classic prize of horse-racing and with newspapers full of the latest news from the windswept course.

It was on Grand National Day in March of 1954 that the 70th annual match between Oxford and Cambridge Universities was scheduled to be played in London. It was on this same day, too, that Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire counties were to meet in the semi-finals of the championship, 75 miles away.

And Persitz was listed to play in both matches!

He declared his intention to play fast chess, at Grand National pace, in the university match to finish in time to catch his train to Swindon where he was due to face C. H. O'D. Alexander at top board in the county match.

Some of the breeze and excitement from the Aintree race-course seemed to enter the genteel backwater in London's Earls Court that morning as Persitz placed his long legs beneath the chess-board and sat down to play the Cambridge 'varsity champion.

From the start, he set a cracking pace of less than 2 minutes for each move.

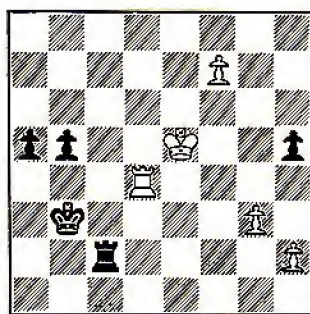
## SICILIAN DEFENSE

R. J. Persitz				J. F. Barrett			
White				Black			
1 P-K4	P-QB4	9 O-O		P-QN4			
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	10 NxN		QxN			
3 P-Q4	PxP	11 B-B3		B-N2			
4 NxP	N-KB3	12 P-K5		N-Q4			
5 N-QB3	P-QR3	13 NxN		PxN			
6 P-B4	P-K3	14 Q-Q4		Q-B5			
7 B-K2	N-B3	15 PxP		QxQ			
8 B-K3	Q-B2	16 P-Q7†		KxP			

Persitz has played most of his moves instantaner and Barrett's clock is doing most of the ticking. After Persitz' last move, the Cambridge champ really got down to some solid thinking.

17 BxQ	P-B3	30 R-QB7	RxB
18 KR-K1	B-Q3	31 RxR	K-Q3
19 B-N4†	K-B3	32 RxB†	KxR
20 P-KN3	KR-K1	33 R-K2	R-Q8
21 K-B2	B-B4	34 K-K4	K-B4
22 BxB	KxB	35 K-B5	K-B5
23 B-Q7	R-K5	36 KxP	R-QN8
24 B-B5	R-Q5	37 P-N3†	K-B6
25 R-K7	B-B3	38 K-K5	R-N7
26 RxP	R-Q7†	39 R-K4	RxRP
27 K-B3	P-KR4	40 RxP	RxP
28 R-K1	P-Q5§	41 P-B5	KxP
29 B-K4	R-K1	42 P-B6	P-R4
		43 P-B7	...

Persitz has used only 25 minutes on his clock to play 43 moves. Now his opponent has two, united passed Pawns on the Queen-side, but Raaphi has a winner on KB7. The onlookers stand around with suppressed excitement. Barrett's clock is still ticking. Leonard Barden is looking up the railway timetable and has a cab ready to take Raaphi to the railway station.



43 . . . . R-B1  
Raaphi has a win even though some of the onlookers are doubtful. To make sure of it, he slows down his rate of play—to two minutes a move!

44 R-KB4	R-B1	47 RxR	P-R6
45 K-K6	P-QR5	48 K-Q6	P-N5
46 K-K7	RxP†	49 K-B5	Resigns

So, with the good wishes of teammates and opponents alike as a send-off, Raaphi heads for Paddington station and boards the train to Swindon. He arrives there about the time that crowds, up at Aintree are cheering the horses racing around the Grand National track. Raaphi himself breaks into a trot. He has to run all the way from the station to be there on time.

HOW he beat the brilliant Alexander, still surrounded by the aurora of his victory over Bronstein, is history. The game is given in the July issue of CHESS REVIEW (p. 218).

That Grand National evening in London, news of the great horse race was pushed out of conversations in the chess clubs by the news of the final victory at Swindon. I was at a bus stop outside one club, talking to the Little Man (remember him?) who was delighted with the achievement of the former boy champ of Israel. Nearby, a lover of the turf, doubtless wishing to discuss the day's classic race, asked if we had heard the winner of the big event. "Yes," replied the L. M. absorbed in his new hero, "Persitz."

The racing enthusiast looked slightly startled as if trying to recall a horse by that name!

RAAPHI collected a few more scalps before settling down to his studies. He won a fine game against Jonathan Penrose in the same week. Then, in the student team tournament at Oslo, he inflicted the only defeat on the Soviet star, O. Moiseyev, who had tied with Bronstein and Smyslov in the previous U.S.S.R. championship. Finally, back in England at the Ilford Tournament, he scored a series of wins, scalping Milner-Barry and the international master Fazekas in the process, to make sure of first prize in the penultimate round.

Whereupon he lost his final game!

HERE is the game against Penrose.

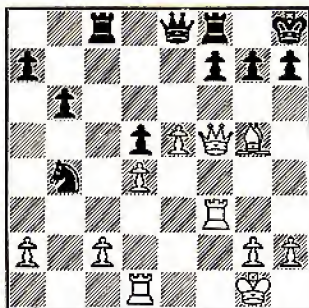
## VIENNA GAME

R. J. Persitz				J. Penrose			
White				Black			
1 P-K4	P-K4	5 P-Q3	NxN				
2 N-QB	N-KB3	6 PxN	B-K2				
3 P-B4	P-Q4	7 N-B3	O-O				
4 BPxP	NxP	8 P-Q4	B-KB4				
9 B-Q3	BxB	14 PxP	R-B1				
10 QxB	P-QB4	15 Q-B5	K-R1				
11 O-O	N-B3	16 QR-Q1	N-N5				
12 R-N1	P-QN3	17 N-N5	BxN				
13 B-K3	PxP	18 BxB	Q-K1				
		19 R-B3	...				

Black's last is a novelty but the cause of his subsequent troubles, says Persitz, adding, the idea of exchanging White's King Bishop is superficially attractive but renders Black's important move (. . . P-KB3) practically impossible.



Now White threatens: 20 R-R3, P-N3  
21 B-B6†, K-N1 22 RXP!

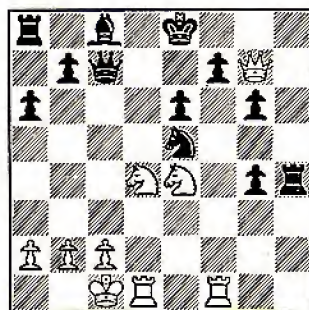


19 . . . . R-B3 25 QxQ PXP  
20 P-B3 N-R3 26 PXP R-K3  
21 R/1-KB1 N-B2 27 R-B5 P-KR3  
22 B-B6! Q-B1 28 R-B6 RxR  
23 Q-R5 PxP 29 PxR K-R2  
24 R-R3 QxR 30 Q-B5† K-R1  
31 Q-B4 Resigns

FINALLY, his kaleidoscopic win against Moiseyev. Watch those Pawns being sacrificed to open lines of attack.

### SICILIAN DEFENSE

R. J. Persitz O. Moiseyev  
White Black  
1 P-K4 P-QB4 13 P-B4 P-KR4  
2 N-KB3 P-Q3 14 P-K5 N-Q2  
3 P-Q4 PxP 15 B-R3 PxP  
4 NxP N-KB3 16 PxP P-KN3  
5 N-QB3 P-QR3 17 B-B4 B-R3  
6 B-KN5 P-K3 18 BxB RxB  
7 Q-B3 QN-Q2 19 BxN PxP  
8 O-O-O Q-R4 20 Q-B4 R-R4  
9 P-KR4 P-KR3 21 N-K4 K-K2  
10 B-Q2 Q-B2 22 KR-B1 NxP  
11 P-KN4 N-K4 23 Q-B6† K-K1  
12 Q-N3 N/4xP 24 Q-N7 RXP



25 N-QN5! PxN 28 QxN R-KR4  
26 N-Q6† QxN 29 Q-Q4 RxP  
27 RxQ K-K2 30 K-N1 R-QR5  
31 Q-N6 Resigns

POSTSCRIPT: "I was slightly tired. Nevertheless, I managed to rise to the situation and to exchange blow for blow, Alexander constantly assuring and encouraging me . . . I can't refrain from adding how much I enjoyed playing Alexander; for, apart from being a very great player, he is a charming and sporting personality."—Persitz, describing his marathon win against British international master C. H. O'D. Alexander.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

# Chess Caviar

## OXFORD, 1872

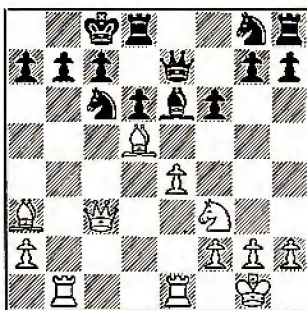
Black misplays the Compromised Defense, omitting the all-important 8 . . . Q-B3.

### EVANS GAMBIT

W. Steinitz Gray  
White Black  
1 P-K4 P-K4 7 O-O PxP  
2 N-KB3 N-QB3 8 Q-N3 Q-K2?  
3 B-B4 B-B4 9 NxP BxN  
4 P-QN4 BxP 10 QxB P-B3  
5 P-B3 B-R4 11 B-R3 P-Q3  
6 P-Q4 PxP 12 B-Q5 B-Q2

Black must seek a doubtful refuge on the Queen-side.

13 KR-K1 O-O-O  
14 QR-N1! B-K3?



15 RxP! KxR 17 Q-R6† K-Q2  
16 QxN† K-B1 18 B-B6 mate

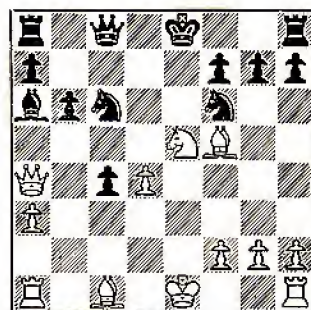
## PRAGUE, 1946

Black tries tactics before castling—a mistake, as Najdorf proves.

### NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

M. Najdorf M. Robacek  
White Black  
1 P-Q4 N-KB3 8 N-B3 B-R3  
2 P-QB4 P-K3 9 P-K4! PxP  
3 N-QB3 B-N5 10 PxP P-Q4  
4 P-K3 P-B4 11 Q-R4! Q-B1  
5 P-QR3 BxN† 12 KPxP PxP  
6 PxP P-QN3 13 N-K5 PxP  
7 B-Q3 N-B3 14 B-B5! . . . .

The winning move.



14 . . . . QxB 17 N-B6† K-B3  
15 QxN† K-K2 18 O-O KR-K1  
16 Q-B7†! N-Q2 19 N-N4! B-N4  
20 Q-Q6† Resigns

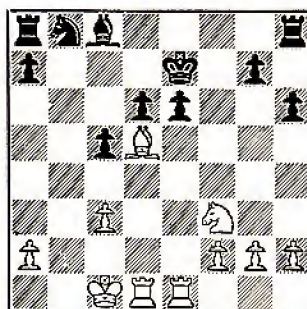
For the coming 21 N-Q5† is murderous.

## BAD OEYNHAUSEN, 1922

Black's weak Pawns lead, as usual, to trouble.

### BLUMENFELD COUNTER GAMBIT

B. Moritz K. Gilg  
White Black  
1 P-Q4 N-KB3 9 Q-Q2 Q-N5  
2 N-KB3 P-K3 10 QxN QxQ†  
3 P-B4 P-B4 11 PxQ B-K2?  
4 P-Q5 P-QN4 12 O-O-O! P-Q3  
5 B-N5 NPxP 13 PxP PxP  
6 P-K4 Q-R4† 14 KR-K1 P-KR3  
7 N-B3 NxKP 15 BxB KxB  
8 BxP NxN 16 B-Q5 Resigns



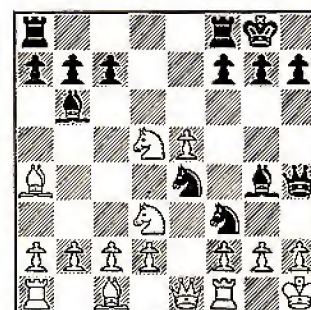
Black's lack of development costs him a piece.

## LONDON, 1950

Rarely does a player get a chance to bring his forces into action so rapidly and with such decisive effect as in this bright bit of action.

### FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME

J. Stone S. Hawes  
White Black  
1 P-K4 P-K4 7 N-Q3 B-N3  
2 N-KB3 N-QB3 8 O-O P-Q4  
3 N-B3 N-B3 9 P-K5 N-K5  
4 B-N5 N-Q5 10 K-R1 Q-R5  
5 NxP B-B4 11 NxQP?? B-N5  
6 B-R4 O-O 12 Q-K1 N-KB6!  
Resigns





# Games from Recent Events

## INTERNATIONAL

### ARGENTINA, 1954 South America Zonal Tournament Documentary

This game may not be spectacular as a game. It is, however, as a document of how time goes. Youngster Oscar Panno, of whom we first heard only a short time ago, defeats the leading player of all South America and wins the tournament, too. We do not know how great a player Panno may become, but he is indubitably great already.

#### SLAV DEFENSE (Semi-Meran Variation)

O. Panno	M. Najdorf
Argentina	Argentina
White	Black
1 P-QB4	P-K3
2 N-KB3	P-Q4
3 P-Q4	P-QB3
	4 N-B3
	5 P-K3
	6 B-Q3
	7 P-QR3
	Q-N-Q2
	B-N5
	B-R4

Better than 7... BxN† (Euwe—Alekhine, 1937 match).

8 O-O	O-O
9 Q-B2	B-B2

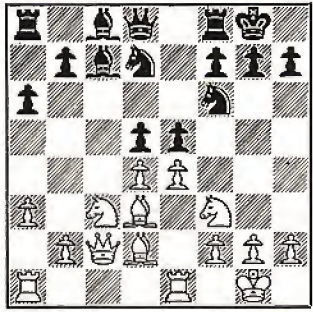
The round trip of this Bishop looks artificial; but White lacks convincing means for taking advantage of it.

10 B-Q2	P-QR3
11 KR-K1	P-K4

Black needs this advance to free his game. He ought to do it, however, in the conservative way: 11... PxP 12 BxP, P-K4 which, in this instance, has no particular drawback.

12 BPxP	BPxP
13 P-K4!	....

Now White's pieces obtain superior activity. Probably Black expected only 13 PxP, NxP 14 NxN, BxN with about even chances as White is not prepared for action against the isolated Pawn.



13....	PxQP
13... PxKP 14 QNxP, PxP leaves White free choice of two favorable continuations: 15 B-KN5 and 15 B-N4.	
14 QNxP	NxN
15 PxN	N-B3
16 B-KN5!	....

16 BxP† and 16 BxN are threatened. Black cannot escape serious trouble. He is handicapped by the exposed position of his King Bishop.

16....	Q-Q3
17 BxN	PxB
18 R-K4!	....

This move is stronger than 18 BxP†. White prefers to win the center Pawn.

18....	B-B4
19 RxB	B-KN3
20 R-Q1	....

There is nothing better. 18... B-N3 19 R-R4, QxP fails against 20 BxP†, K-N2 21 Q-Q2.

White has an extra Pawn as well as the superior Pawn formation. It is not easy, however, to make this advantage tell as his attack has come to a standstill. A period of maneuvering follows.

20....	KR-K1	25 RxR	RxR
21 P-KR4	B-N3	26 K-B1	K-N2
22 BxB	RPxB	27 P-KN3	P-R4
23 R-QB4	R-K2	28 K-N2	B-B4
24 R-K4	QR-K1	29 P-R5!	P-N3
Not 29... PxP because of 30 N-R4.			
30 PxP	PxP	35 Q-K4	K-N2
31 Q-B4	R-K1	36 P-N3	K-B2
32 R-KR1	R-KR1	37 Q-Q3	Q-N5
33 RxR	KxR	38 Q-B4!	Q-B4
34 P-R4	Q-Q2	39 P-KN4	Q-N8
		40 P-Q6§	....

At this juncture, the game was adjourned, and Black later resigned. White wins with 41 Q-Q5!

### CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, 1954 Eastern European Zonal Tournament

#### Theoretician Surprised

Tournament winner Pachman, though an expert on openings, is taken by surprise and suffers his only defeat in this game. He yields to Szabo, an expert on attacks.

The deed is done by the transfer of a well known trick from one variation to another. Black fails to solve the unexpected problems with which he is faced and is swept away by a positional attack which his opponent carries out with admirable verve.

#### ENGLISH OPENING

Laszlo Szabo	Ludek Pachman
Hungary	Czecho-Slovakia
White	Black
1 P-QB4	P-K4
2 N-QB3	N-QB3
3 N-B3	P-KN3

Pachman is a great theoretician, but here he runs into an unexpected surprise. The usual 3... N-B3 is preferable.

4 P-Q4	PxP
4... B-N2 is comparatively safer.	
5 N-Q5!	....

The surprise—a twist known from the fianchetto defense against the Ruy Lopez.

5....	B-N2	7 B-B4	P-Q3
6 B-N5!	P-B3	8 KNxP	....

White threatens 9 N-N5; he has a fine game.

8....	P-QR3
9 P-KR4!	....

White aims to answer 9... P-B4 which Black wishes to get in, with 10 B-N5.

9....	P-R3
-------	------

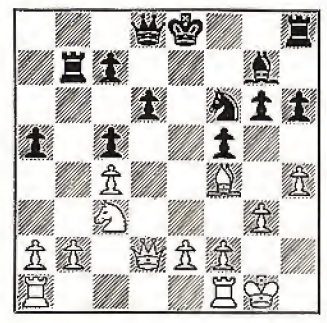
A weakening and a loss of time. 9... KN-K2 and 10... O-O is better.

10 P-KN3	P-B4	12 N-B3	R-N1
11 NxN	PxN	13 Q-Q2	P-B4

Again, Black errs. He aims to exchange his Queen Bishop, not realizing how weak he'll be on the white squares. His position is critical, anyhow, as he'll have trouble castling.

His best try is 13... Q-B3, threatening 14... RxP: e.g., 14 R-B1, N-K2 15 B-N2, O-O after which neither 16 BxRP nor 16 BxP works since the Queen Knight Pawn is loose.

14 B-N2	B-N2
15 BxB	RxB
16 O-O	N-B3



† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



Black now threatens to obtain counterplay with 17 ... N-K5, and 17 P-B3 is no good because of 17 ... N-R4. But White has a very powerful rejoinder.

17 P-K4!! . . . .

A little combination, aimed at opening lines, which blows Black's shaky position to pieces.

17 . . . . PxP 20 QR-K1! B-B3  
18 NxP! NxN 21 RxN† K-B1  
19 Q-Q5 RxP 22 P-R5! . . . .

White makes his KB5 accessible to his Queen, completing the hegemony on the white squares. Black is helpless.

22 . . . . P-N4 25 R-K6 K-B2  
23 B-B1 R-QN1 26 KR-K1 P-B3  
24 Q-B5 R-N1 27 B-Q2 Resigns

There is no defense to the double threat of 28 B-R5 and 28 B-B3. As a matter of fact, 27 B-N2 wins even more effectively, as Lundin points out; for 27 ... RxB fails against 28 RxB†, followed by mate in two.

## WEST GERMANY, 1954

### West Europe Zonal Tournament

#### Positional Combination

Experimenting in the opening, Black brings his Bishops to the Queen-side where they perform poorly. White obtains the advantage and eventually renders it decisive by means of a simple, yet captivating, combination of a positional type. Black's Pawn formation is destroyed, and his Bishop is hopelessly inferior to White's Knight.

#### RUY LOPEZ

Wolfgang Unzicker Bhend  
West Germany Switzerland  
White Black

1 P-K4 P-K4 4 B-R4 N-B3  
2 N-KB3 N-QB3 5 O-O P-QN4  
3 B-N5 P-QR3 6 B-N3 B-N2

Part one of Black's experiment. This Bishop is badly placed unless Black somehow succeeds in eliminating the White King Pawn.

7 P-Q3 B-K2  
8 P-B3 O-O  
9 R-K1 B-B4

Part two, and more serious an error. Black puts his other Bishop out of play, too, and at cost of an extra tempo. A much better chance to justify the fianchetto of the Queen Bishop lies in this Marshall-like continuation: 9 ... P-Q4 10 PxP, NxP 11 NxP, NxN 12 RxN, N-B3 or 12 ... P-QR4.

10 P-Q4 B-N3  
11 B-N5 . . . .

This pin constitutes the refutation of Black's strategy. It is very effective and cannot be shaken off with impunity.

11 . . . . P-Q3  
12 P-QR4 P-R3  
13 B-R4 Q-K2

13 ... P-N4 is bad because of 14 B-N3, Q-K2 15 B-Q5, followed possibly by N-R3-B2-K3-B5. This line is more convincing than 14 NxN.

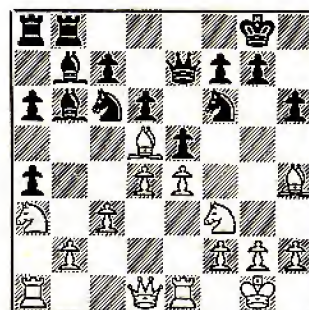
14 B-Q5

KR-N1

Black switches all his available forces to the Queen-side. Apparently, he hopes to get up an attack there. But that is a dream.

15 N-R3

PxRP



16 N-B4

White threatens to win the King Pawn and also to post his Knight on KB5 with devastating effect.

16 . . . .

N-QR4

Parrying the threats but allowing the following liquidation which also is decisive.

17 NxN! BxN 19 PxP PxP  
18 BxB RxB 20 BxN! . . . .

Here is White's main point. 20 ... QxB loses a piece to 21 Q-Q5. So Black must recapture with the Pawn, and that is positionally disastrous.

20 . . . .

PxB

21 Q-Q5!

. . . .

Another point: White gets definite control of Q5. Black's next is forced.

21 . . . .

P-QB4

22 RxP

B-N3

23 N-R4

. . . .

The beautiful liquidation has led to a position in which the Knight's superiority over the Bishop is overwhelming. White wins easily against any defense.

23 . . . .

Q-Q2

24 N-B5!

K-R2

24 ... QxQ is just as hopeless, while 24 ... QxR loses a piece to 25 QxR.

25 N-K3

P-B5

Justified desperation.

26 NxP Q-N5 28 QxP† R-N2  
27 QxR R-KN1 29 QxR† QxQ  
30 NxB . . . .

And White won ultimately.

## HOLLAND, 1954

### International Team Tournament

#### First in Patience, too

Patience is one of Botvinnik's outstanding qualities. He displays it in the first part of the following game until his opponent, in a slightly inferior position, cannot stand it any longer and himself starts an action.

The action is faulty, however, as Botvinnik demonstrates inexorably. White obtains a Pawn majority on the Queen-side from which he pushes a passed Pawn through before Black can do anything with his King-side majority.

## RETI SYSTEM

M. Botvinnik

G. Stahlberg

Soviet Union

Sweden

White

Black

1 P-QB4 P-K3 4 N-KB3 B-K2  
2 P-KN3 P-Q4 5 O-O O-O  
3 B-N2 N-KB3 6 P-N3 P-Q5  
7 P-K3 N-B3

The more conservative 7 ... P-B4 is not necessarily bad. It leads, however, to much more complicated play after either 8 PxP or 8 P-QN4.

8 PxP NxP 10 QxN R-N1  
9 B-N2 NxN† 11 Q-K2 . . . .

From here on, White hesitates a remarkably long time before playing P-Q4, a move that most players would make right away. Yet the Queen Pawn is neither weak on Q2 nor needed on Q4. So White, it seems, wants to induce ... P-QB4 first, after which P-Q4 serves to open the Queen file and to establish an advanced majority on the Queen-side.

11 . . . . P-QN3 13 QR-Q1 BxB  
12 N-B3 B-N2 14 KxB P-B3  
15 N-K4 R-N2

15 ... NxN 16 QxN, R-B1, followed by ... B-B3 is preferable, swapping, that is, since White with more space under control can use his pieces more actively.

16 N-N5 N-Q2  
17 N-B3 B-B3  
18 P-Q4 . . . .

At long last. White cannot postpone this move indefinitely.

18 . . . . Q-B1  
19 N-Q2 . . . .

This is no longer simple maneuvering. White threatens 20 B-R3 as that in turn induces ... P-QB4; for 20 ... R-K1 fails against 21 N-K4.

19 . . . . P-B4

A serious positional error. Black must meet the threat at this point with 19 ... R-K1.

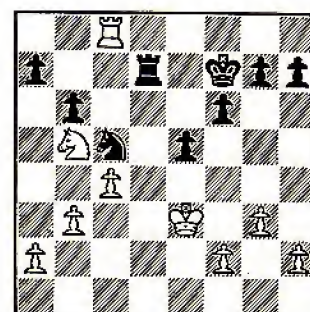
20 N-K4 BxP 23 N-Q6 Q-B3†  
21 BxB PxP 24 Q-B3 QxQ†  
22 RxP N-B4 25 KxQ R-Q2

Black has saved the Exchange, but White has a distinct advantage: Queen-side majority plus better development.

26 R/1-Q1 P-B3 30 R-Q7 R/1-B2  
27 K-K3 P-K4 31 RxR RxR  
28 R-Q5 N-K3 32 R-Q6 K-B2  
29 N-N5 R-K2 33 R-B6 R-Q2  
34 R-B8 . . . .

The threat: 35 R-QR8, P-QR4 36 R-QN8, winning a Pawn.

34 . . . . N-B4





Or 34 . . . N-Q1 35 NxP, RxN 36 RxN, RxP 37 R-QN8, R-R3 38 R-N7†, K-N3 39 K-K4, with a winning advantage for White.

35 P-QN4 N-Q6

Black hopes vainly to win a tempo.

36 P-B5! . . . .

Conclusive; for this Pawn cannot adequately be stopped.

36 . . . . NxNP  
37 P-B6 R-Q4

37 . . . R-Q8 loses a piece: 38 P-B7 N-Q4† 39 K-K2, R-QB8 40 R-Q8, NxP 41 R-Q7†.

38 P-B7 RxN  
39 R-B8† KxR  
40 P-B8(Q)† K-K2

Note that 40 . . . K-B2 loses Black's Rook, an important point in the combination. For Black has good drawing chances if, he can keep his King near the King-side Pawns.

41 Q-B7†! K-K3

Not 41 . . . K-B1 42 Q-Q8†, then 43 Q-Q7† and 44 QxR.

42 QxNP	N-Q4†	46 P-R5	R-Q7
43 K-B3	R-R4	47 P-R6	P-B4
44 QxKRP	RxP	48 Q-N7	P-K5†
45 P-R4	N-K2	49 K-N2	P-K6
		50 P-R7	Resigns

The main point is that 50 . . . P-K7 fails against 51 Q-R6†!

## UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, 1954

Marshall C. C. Ch'p'ship Prelims

### Upset

"Mister Nobody startles Mister New York State," as the winner of this game modestly puts it, State Champion Lombardy treats a difficult variation somewhat nonchalantly and is caught in a hurricane attack before he can say, "Fred Knuppel."



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KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE  
F. D. Knuppel Wm. Lombardy  
White Black  
1 P-Q4 N-KB3 3 N-QB3 B-N2  
2 P-QB4 P-KN3 4 P-K4 P-Q3  
5 P-B3 . . . .

An old variation, introduced by Saemisch, which has become more popular only in recent years.

5 . . . . O-O

5 . . . P-K4 6 P-Q5 reverts to the game continuation.

6 B-K3 P-K4  
7 P-Q5 P-QR4

Black plans . . . N-R3-B4, a conventional maneuver but too slow for this variation. 7 . . . N-K1 in preparation both for 8 . . . B-R3 and 8 . . . P-KB4, is much better: e.g., 8 P-KN4, B-R3 9 B-B2 (9 BxB, Q-R5†), P-KB4 10 P-KR4? PxNP 11 PxP, Q-B3 12 R-R2, B-K6! and Black has the edge.

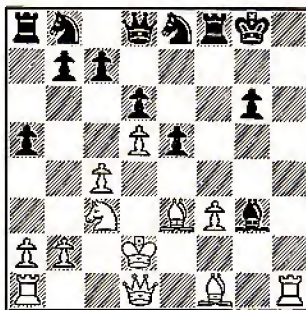
8 KN-K2 N-K1  
9 P-KN4 P-KB4

Now 9 . . . B-R3 may cause some trouble after 10 BxB, Q-R5† 11 N-N3, QxB 12 P-KR4. Yet it still ought to be played.

10 NPxP	PxP	12 N-N3	B-N3
11 PxP	BxP	13 P-KR4!	B-B3
		14 P-R5	B-R5

Black has a very sad position, indeed. Yet he can put up much better resistance with 14 . . . B-B2: e.g., 15 B-Q3, K-R1 16 Q-B2, B-N1. After the text move, White opens the King Rook file, too, with added effect.

15 PxB! BxN†  
16 K-Q2 PxP



17 Q-B2! . . . .

Revealing the hopelessness of Black's game. There is no defense for the attacked Pawn: (1) 17 . . . K-N2 18 B-R6†; (2) 17 . . . K-B2 18 B-Q3, R-N1 19 QR-KN1; (3) 17 . . . Q-B3 18 N-K4, QxP 19 B-K2, Q-N7 19 QR-KN1; (4) 17 . . . R-B3 18 N-K4, RxP 19 B-K2 or N-N5; (5) 17 . . . RxP 18 QxP†, N-N2 19 B-K2.

17 . . . . B-B5  
18 QxP† N-N2  
19 B-Q3 . . . .

Now White sets a mating threat to which there is no defense.

19 . . . . BxB†  
20 K-B2 . . . .

Pointing up Black's predicament, White scorns the piece. Taking is just as good, though.

20 . . . . Q-N4  
21 R-R8†! Resigns

NEW YORK, 1954  
Manhattan C. C. Rapid

### Speed and Greed

Although played at 10 seconds a move and far from faultless, the gamelet is worthwhile with regard both to the opening and the finish. White loses owing to a mixture of speed and greed.

### TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

Mario Schroeder	Aben Rudy
White	Black
1 P-K4 P-K4 3 B-B4 N-B3	
2 N-KB3 N-QB3 4 N-N5 P-Q4	
	5 PxP P-N4

The Ulvestad Variation of which the main line consists in the transposition to one in the Fritz Variation (5 . . . N-Q5).

6 B-B1 . . . .

This move was thought once to be the refutation of the Ulvestad Variation.

6 . . . . N-Q5

Transposing to the Fritz. The Ulvestad, which is weaker, goes on with 6 . . . NxP 7 BxP.

7 P-QB3 NxP  
8 NxB3 . . . .

An obvious move which, however, has been ignored by analysts ever since the Swiss Chess Magazine published an extensive analysis of the Fritz Variation, 1907. The assumption seems to be that White loses too much time. That remains to be seen.

The main line supposedly offers about even chances: 8 PxN, QxN 9 BxP†, K-Q1 (9 . . . B-Q2? 10 BxB†, KxB 11 O-O, PxP 12 Q-R4†) 10 O-O, B-N2!

8 . . . . KxN  
9 PxN PxP  
10 BxP B-QB4

A bold trap. 10 . . . B-N2, instead, offers Black some chances for attack even after 11 Q-B3†, Q-B3 12 QxQ†, KxQ.

10 Q-B3† . . . .

On 10 B-B6, Black obtains a very strong attack with 10 . . . R-K1†; e.g., 11 BxR, QxB† - Q-K2, B-R3 13 P-Q3 N-N5.

10 . . . . N-B3

Black's main point: the Rook is immune, he hopes.

11 QxR . . . .

Playable but troublesome and, above all, unnecessary. 11 B-B4† offers White a fine game the simple way.

11 . . . . R-K1†  
12 BxR† . . . .

White commits a grave blunder. Correct is 12 K-B1, and Black who lacks a check with the Bishop, faces a problem: e.g., 12 . . . Q-K2? 13 BxR†! or 12 . . . B-Q2? 13 B-B4†! He must try 12 . . . B-R3, though his chances are dim after 13 Q-B6.

12 . . . . QxB†  
13 K-Q1 . . . .

White has no choice or else mate in two follows.

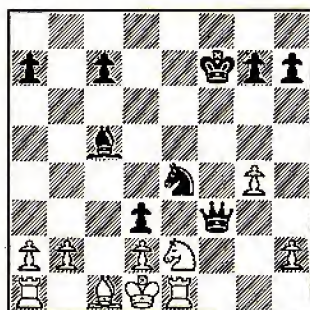
† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



13 . . . . B-N5†  
14 P-B3 QxQ  
15 PxB . . . .

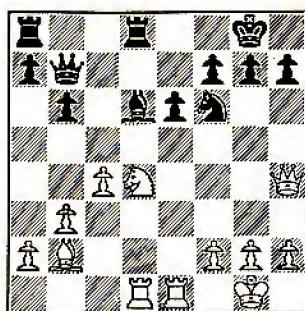
White has material enough for the Queen but is lamentably behind in development.

15 . . . . QxP 17 N-B3 Q-B6†  
16 R-K1 P-Q6 18 N-K2 N-K5



Resigns

Mate next move is inevitable in this remarkable position.



19 NxP!

A neat combination which wins a Pawn and also destroys Black's position.

19 . . . . PxN 21 RxB RxR  
20 BxN PxB 22 Q-N3† K-B2  
23 QxR . . . .

The combination is over, and White has a clear winning advantage.

23 . . . . Q-K2 28 K-K2 R-N2  
24 Q-Q3 K-B1 29 Q-B8† K-N2  
25 R-Q1 R-B1 30 R-Q3 R-B2  
26 K-B1 R-K1 31 R-N3† K-R3  
27 Q-Q7 R-N1 32 Q-KN8 R-B4  
33 R-K3! . . . .

White's last is much stronger than 33 Q-N4; R-KN4.

33 . . . . R-K4

Forced, as, on 33 . . . P-K4 and 33 . . . R-B3, White has 34 R-R3 mate.

34 RxB PxB  
35 P-KR4! . . . .

The last finesse. White threatens 36 Q-N5† for an easy win in the ending.

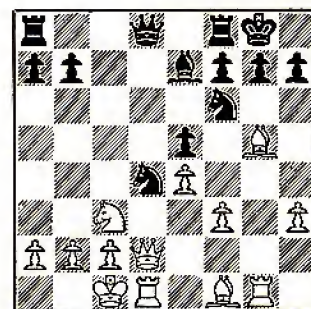
35 . . . . QxP  
36 QxKP† K-N2  
37 QxP† . . . .

And White ultimately won.

10 . . . . B-N5  
Black works to secure his Q5 for his Knight, the only reasonable remedy for White's pressure along the Queen file.

11 P-KR3! BxN  
12 PxB N-Q5  
13 PxP! PxB

13 . . . NxKBP loses to 14 PxN as White gets ample return for his Queen.



14 R-N1! NxKBP

Combination and counter-combination! Black is eager to eliminate this Pawn which otherwise soon advances with great effect.

15 Q-B2 Q-N3  
16 B-K3 N-Q5

Black's point now appears: after 17 BxN, PxB, his Queen Pawn is immune, thanks to the possibility of . . . B-B4.

17 RxN! . . . .

But White's point is superior. With this sacrifice of the Exchange, he obtains an irresistible attack. The ensuing part of the game is scintillating with many witty twists.

17 . . . . PxB  
18 BxP Q-Q1  
19 N-Q5! . . . .

With this extremely strong move, White threatens to win a piece, and Black can do very little about it.

10 . . . . N-K1

Forced, considering (1) 19 . . . NxN? 20 RxP†; (2) 19 . . . N-R4? 20 B-K2! (3) 19 . . . K-R1? 20 NxB, QxN 21 RxP!! KxR 22 Q-N3†, K-R1 23 Q-N5, R-KN1 24 BxN†.

20 Q-N3 P-B3

Again forced; 20 . . . P-KN3 loses to 21 Q-K5.

21 B-B4 R-B2

21 . . . K-R1 loses to 22 N-B4! the main threat being 23 N-N6† and mate next.

22 N-B4! . . . .

Anyway! On 22 . . . QxB, White wins the Queen: 23 BxR†, KxB 24 Q-N3†, K-B1 25 N-K6†; and White threatens to win the Queen now, besides, in the same way.

22 . . . . B-Q3

Clearing K2 for the King. There is nothing else to do.

23 BxR† KxB  
24 Q-N3† K-K2  
25 BxP†!! Resigns

If the Bishop is taken, White mates in one or two moves. A beautiful, finishing touch.

## LOUISIANA, 1954

### USCF "Open" Championship

#### One Tempo Too Late

Having missed some more accurate lines, Black makes a last try to solidify his endangered position. He needs one more tempo to succeed—and this, he doesn't get. A neat combination by White demolishes Black's position. With a Pawn plus and other advantages, White wins easily.

#### QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

A. B. Bisguier White A. Turner Black  
1 P-Q4 N-KB3 3 N-KB3 P-QN3  
2 P-QB4 P-K3 4 P-K3 B-N2  
5 B-Q3 B-N5†

Another good line is 5 . . . P-B4: e.g., 6 N-B3, PxP 7 PxP, B-K2 8 O-O, O-O, followed probably by 9 . . . P-Q4 (Bogolyubov—Botvinnik, Nottingham, 1936).

6 QN-Q2 O-O 8 P-QN3 QN-Q2  
7 O-O P-Q4 9 B-N2 Q-K2

9 . . . N-K5, followed possibly by . . . P-KB4 and . . . P-QB3, offers better chances for counter-play.

10 Q-B2! . . . .

Threatening to win a Pawn with 11 PxP and also seizing control of K4. With the ensuing exchanges, White has the edge.

10 . . . . B-Q3 12 NxP NxN  
11 P-K4 PxKP 13 BxN BxB  
14 QxB P-QB4

And now Black falls into trouble. He ought to exchange Bishops (14 . . . B-R6 15 B-B3, B-N5).

15 QR-Q1 N-B3

15 . . . PxP loses at once to 16 QxQP.

16 Q-R4 KR-Q1  
17 KR-K1 PxP  
18 NxP Q-N2

Black evades the threats of 19 N-B6 and 19 N-B5. It is here that he needs the tempo, for 19 . . . B-K2; but White strikes first, a deadly blow.

## FOREIGN

### RUSSIA, 1954

#### 21st Championship

#### Double Achievement

A King-side attack makes this game outstanding. Though it features no exceptional combinations, it is begun and pressed home with fascinating elan.

Black fails with a novelty which he tried before against grandmaster Kotov with a satisfactory result. Youngster Korchnoj doubles his accomplishment by showing what the grandmaster should have done.

#### SICILIAN DEFENSE

Victor Korchnoj White Yefim Geller Black  
1 P-K4 P-QB4 5 N-QB3 P-Q3  
2 N-KB3 N-QB3 6 B-KN5 P-K3  
3 P-Q4 PxP 7 Q-Q2 B-K2  
4 NxP N-B3 8 O-O-O O-O  
9 P-B4 P-K4

Black's last is an ill-considered attempt to improve on the usual 9 . . . NxN 10 QxN, Q-R4.

10 N-B3! . . . .

Stronger by far than 10 NxN, PxN 11 PxP (Kotov—Geller, Challengers' Tournament, Switzerland, 1953).



# ODDS and EVANS

## THE EXCLUDED MIDDLE

CHESS is a three-valued logic: win, loss, draw. Over the years, there have been distant grumblings that the draw ought to be either demolished or penalized.

Why?

One could answer, in truth, that the two-valued, Aristotelian "either—or" which dominates our social and political thinking creates a corresponding anxiety to create the Hero in sport. This same compulsion to have "one and only one" winner also underlies the frenetic attempts to discover ironclad "tie-breaking" systems — though *why* ties should be broken is never explained beyond the fact that a trophy cannot be split in two.

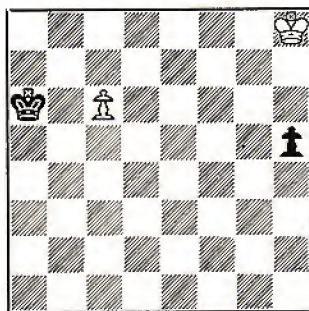
A legitimate gripe can be levelled against the so-called "Grandmaster Draw," in which mutual respect (or fear?) instills both opponents with those qualities so dear to a pacifist's heart. (Compare with TV boxing bouts.) 30 move minimums can be easily circumvented by triple repetitions of position. Penalties are futile since both players are automatically penalized by the loss of a half-point. Public opprobrium is the only and limited remedy—not public slander, as in an editorial in *Chess Life* some time ago which called Evans, Shipman, Reshevsky and Fine "chess cheats" in one breath. Why? Because they consented to draws on occasion in less than twenty moves. The editorial should have, on that basis, included a roster of world champions.

Irritation at the short draw is natural and inevitable; but it must be remembered that, in a tournament, one must play at all times "to the score." There are extenuating circumstances.

As chess technique becomes perfect, draws inevitably will increase. But minor errors shall correspondingly lead more frequently to sudden death. Perhaps, in a hundred years, the dross of the draw will impel Boredom to decree an alteration in the rules; yet certainly not the abolition of the draw. The draw inspires themes of beauty and injects the unexpected into untold endings.

Consider the following, saving maneuvers.

"The Magic Square"



White to Play and Draw

This composition by Reti has won me many a chicken dinner! The material, it is true, is equal. Yet Black's fleet, passed Pawn cannot be stopped. But it must be stopped! How?

1 K-N7 P-R5  
2 K-B6 K-N3

On 2... P-R6 3 K-K6, K-N3 4 K-Q7, White can support his own Pawn to queen for a standoff.

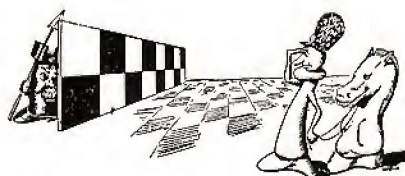
On 3... P-R7, in this line, White runs to a well-known draw by 4 P-B7, K-N2 5 K-Q7. If you don't believe this line draws, you'll have to work it out for yourself!

3 K-K5! KxP

If 3... P-R6, White secures the draw by 4 K-Q6, P-R7 5 P-B7.

4 K-B4 Draw

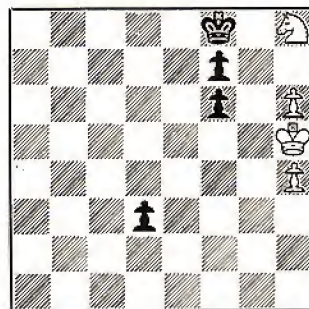
For now White can catch the Pawn. Voila!



by LARRY EVANS

Former U. S.  
Chess Champion

HERE White is a Knight ahead, but it might as well pull a disappearing act because Black's Queen Pawn cannot be stopped. The problem is by Kubbel.



White to Play and Draw

Salvation must therefore lie in stalemate.

1 P-R7 K-N2

Or 1... P-Q7 2 N-N6†! PxN† 3 KxP, and a draw must result.

2 NxP KxP  
3 N-R6 P-Q7  
4 N-N4 ....

White threatens 5 N-K3.

4... P-Q8(Q)

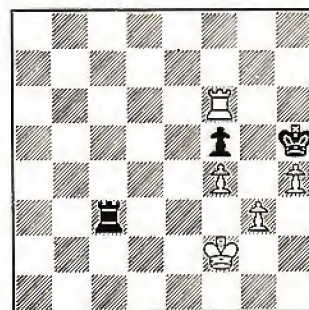
Stalemate!

Note that, if Black promotes to a Rook, 5 NxP† leads to a theoretical draw.

Would that salvation were always so near at hand!

TO PROVE that the stalemate resource is not only a problem child, here is an example from modern tournament play, Zurich, 1953.

Geller



Reshevsky

Black to Play and Draw

Reshevsky has just made a now-famous "butch." Geller, in a hopeless position, pounces upon it.

1... R-B6†!

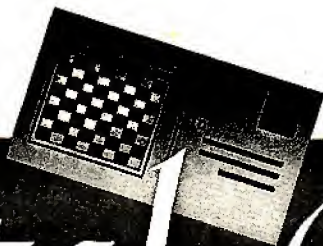
1... RxP allows 2 RxP†.

2 K-N2 RxP†  
3 KxR Stalemate!

Was Reshevsky's face "red"? All of which goes to prove—now what was it we were trying to prove?

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.





# Postal Chess

## POSTAL SCRIPTS

### Merry Christmas, Postalites

Once again, we wish you all the good cheer of the season!

If all your games cannot be winning ones, may they all be pleasant, exciting and instructive.

Also, at this time of stress in the post offices, we suggest you try a "repeat" move, rather than file a time complaint, for any opponents whose replies run overdue during these holidays.

## TOURNAMENT NOTES

### Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

#### 4th Annual Championship—1949

As a result of current Postal Mortems, Finals section, 49-Nf 13, has now completed play, and the contestants therein score the following, weighted point totals:\*

O. W. Strahan 42.95; F. J. Yerhoff 39; F. H. Weaver 32.4; M. Eucher 29.05; Capt. D. W. Morrison 20.6; and G. Adams and A. F. Hoehn withdrew.

The leading, prospective, cash prize winners as of now are:\*

#### PRESENT LEADERS

J T Sherwin ...46.2	W F Taber ....32.3
C Bracket ....45.1	D J Define ....32.25
L C Norderer ...45.1	B W Holmes ....31.3
I Sigmund ....43.95	E D Wallace ...31.15
O W Strahan ...42.95	A H Leonard ...30.8
V Krugloff ....42.9	W Knox ....30.7
C Kugelmass ...41.75	J Fischer ....30.45
H H Hyde ....41.45	M Sokoler ....30.0
R C Eastwood ...40.2	O G Birsten ...29.55
C Merks ....40.2	J T Lynch ....29.5
B B Wisegarver 39.75	Dr H Y Sigler ...29.5
L Stolzenberg ...39.45	M Eucher ....29.05
D Eisen ....39.05	W J Harris ....29.05
F J Yerhoff ...39.0	S L Thompson ...29.05
J F Heckman ...37.35	E H Peterson ...29.0
A Suchoback ...37.25	G C Gross ....28.9
J A Ilyin ....37.2	J Lieberman ...28.55
H B Daly ....36.7	M Semb ....28.5
Dr R C Slater ...36.7	J Shaw ....27.9
H Zander ....36.35	O E Frazier ...27.33
W Sollfrey ....36.25	G A Lyle ....27.25
J A Sweets ....36.1	C Magerkurth ...25.65
Dr I Farber ...35.65	M Eucher ....25.15
Dr B Rozsa ...35.15	L E Wood ....24.55
B Kozma ....35.0	J B Payne ....24.4
Dr J Platz ....35.0	F E Condon ...24.05
C N Fuglie ...34.95	W L Prosser ...24.0
R N Herwitz ...34.95	R F Richter ...24.0
W Muir ....34.95	R E Schooler ...23.7
N A Proo ....34.95	G Buckendorf ...22.7
G Katz ....34.5	E F Johnson ...22.25
R L Richardson 34.45	L Hanson ....21.75
H Wallgren ...33.9	W A Norin ...21.65
C Merritt ....33.5	L A Farewell ...21.55
J E Evans ....33.45	D W Morrison ...20.6
R C Simpson ...32.85	E J Werner ...20.55
F H Weaver ...32.4	J Staffer ....20.4
F Power	.....20.0

#### 5th Annual Championship—1950

As a result of current Postal Mortems, Finals section, 50-Nf 8, has now completed play, and the contestants therein score the following, weighted point totals:\*

L. Stolzenberg 45.1; W. Hook 37.2; I. Lateiner 31.3; J. Shaw 29.65; Dr. H. M. Coss 25.65; and G. W. Buckendorf and C. F. Thomas withdrew.

Also, R. B. Hayes qualifies for the Finals, the last section of which will be made up and assigned after closing reports are scored for next January issue, as only three qualifiers are now on the list.

#### 6th Annual Championship—1951

As a result of current Postal Mortems, Finals section, 51-Nf 8, has now completed play, and the contestants therein score the following, weighted point totals:\*

W. G. Arendt 35.3; J. W. O'Reilly 31.9; J. F. Heckman 31.8; J. Kraemer 30.65; M. Ribowski 29.55; and H. B. Mitchell and H. F. Wright withdrew.

Also, W. G. Blau qualifies for the Finals. We still need qualifiers to fill out next section to be assigned, may not get enough till the Semi-finals are closed out.

#### 7th Annual Championship—1952-3

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following have now qualified for assignment to the Finals: A. Trucis, J. N. Schmitt, J. Staffer, W. Sollfrey, R. Alexander, H. Kaman, V. Wildt, R. Klugman, W. Dimond, W. C. Schroeder, A. S. Neal, M. Gonzalez, H. W. Rogers and R. McClellan.

Also, the following have qualified for assignment to the Semi-finals: Mrs. M. Clayton, P. Fullum, E. H. Bristol, W. M. Norris, M. Sweig and J. A. McCollom.

#### 8th Annual Championship—1954

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following have qualified for assignment to the Semi-Finals: M. A. Pavitt, E. E. Hansen, L. G. Stephens, E. J. Werner, A. C. Weisbecker, H. Harrison, R. G. Brown, J. O. Fagan, E. Godbold, P. Meyer, H. A. Southard, A. H. Clark, H. B. Daly, R. T. Steinmeyer and O. W. Strahan.

\* Weighted point totals are based on the following scale 1.0 point per win in the prelims; 2.2 in semi-finals; and 4.5 in finals. Draws count half these values.

## POSTALMIGHTIES!

### Prize Winners

The following postalites have won prizes in 1952, 1953 and 1954 Prize Tournaments.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
52-P 202	W Baylor .....	1st	5 -1
53-P 65	L W Timmann .....	1st	6 -0
	66 L E Lewis .....	1st	5 -1
	78 J Harris .....	1st	5½- ½
53-P 100	L Weaks .....	1st	6 -0
	108 C H Heuchert .....	1st	6 -0
	113 F Okola .....	1st	5½- ½
	130 J Cohen .....	1st	4½-1½
	132 M H Cha .....	1st	5 -1
	146 J Friedman .....	1st	6 -0
	173 C Curtis .....	1st	5 -1
54-P 21	F R Frow .....	1st	6 -0

### Certificate Winners

The following postalites have qualified for Victory Certificates from 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954 Class Tournaments.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
51-C 162	P Bokma .....	1-2	5 -1
	J L Rader .....	1-2	5 -1
52-C 276	L M Schneider .....	1st	5 -1
	356 R Petonke .....	1st	4½-1½
53-C 8	P Bokma .....	1st	5 -1
	46 F H White .....	1st	4½-1½
	169 M Kleinschmidt .....	1st	5 -1
	188 E W Rideout .....	1st	3½-2½
	191 P Bokma .....	1st	5 -1
	193 P Selvaggi .....	1st	5½- ½
	209 H Cleveland .....	1st	5 -1
	210 A S Bardwick .....	1st	6 -0
	215 D I Arnow .....	1-2	4 -2
	D N McInturff .....	1-2	4 -2
	224 S T Fardon .....	1st	6 -0
	243 G A Smith .....	1st	6 -0
	247 A C Hallam .....	1st	4½-1½
	248 T E Miller .....	1st	6 -0
	249 J B Smith .....	1st	6 -0
	258 J H Hampton .....	1st	6 -0
	263 J D Reardan .....	1st	4½-1½
	286 C Henderson .....	1st	6 -0
54-C 5	V R Baildon .....	1st	6 -0
	46 R C Hull .....	1-2	4½-1½
	H R Wilkerson .....	1-2	4½-1½
	54 Dr N Marcus .....	1st	6 -0

## Masters Tournament

In October, we suggested a special tournament restricted to Postal Masters.

The response has not been encouraging. Four have indicated interest, one with rather impractical qualifications. The chance of a top-rating, annual fixture, therefore, looks very dim. We'll still welcome suggestions though it's rather late now for revising plans.

We aim for one or more 7 man tourneys, restricted to 1700 or higher in actual, earned ratings (active or returned postalites): EF \$5, 2 prizes, \$20 and \$10, to start in January.

File your entry now. We will start tourney in January, or refund entries.



# POSTAL MORTEMES

Game reports received

September 23 to October 25

To report your results, all you need give is section number, full names of both players and the outcome of the game—but, for Class and Prize Tournaments in 4 man sections, state also if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent.

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording:

54-C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek 0 (1st)  
54-P 401: A. Halprin 1 H. N. Pillsbury 1 (2)  
54-NF 13: F. J. Marshall 1 H. E. Atkins 0.

In these, the year (54), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights (Finals)) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tournaments, the first or second game is indicated in the final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so. A postcard is ideal for size, easy to send.

**Please note:** Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (e.g., 54-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1954) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication; df marks a double-forfeit.

## CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Tournaments graded by rating classes

### Started in 1951 (Key: 51-C)

**Notice:** After repeated calls for missing game reports, we are scoring double forfeits on games unreported in tournaments started December, 1951.

**Tournaments 1-173:** 150 Hallett, Wyller df; Karsevar, Wyller df. 152 Metz, Milam df. 154 Haley, Johnson df. 161 Bancroft, Larsen df; Mara, Miller df. 162 Bokma, Robinson df. 163 Kramer df, with Dowell, Sherwin, Carmean and Coolidge; Reddy, Sherwin df. 168 Forbes, Miller df. 171 Creed, Brennan df; Creed, Martin df.

### Started in 1952 (Key: 52-C)

**Notice:** Whole of 1952 Class Tournaments have passed the two year over-due date now. We are holding up closing double-forfeits this month, will receive for scoring and publication any results posted to arrive here during December after which we shall close the books on 52-C tournaments.

**Tournaments 1-362:** 186 Wisnom whips Cooley, 356 Schwerner tops, then ties Pelonke.

### Started in 1953 (Key: 53-C)

**Notice:** January starts the two year closing date for 53-C tournaments. If you have any unfinished games in 53-C tournaments, check now to see if you can finish within two years of date your tourney started. Check also to be sure your results have been reported and published for any 53-C tournaments. If in any doubt, report all results now, as check and summary.

**Tournaments 1-200:** 8 Bokma tops Abington twice, (1a) Heyman. 46 White tops (f) Gallagher. 110 Pink fells Del Bourgo. 112 Wilbur stops Goldstone. 121 Brimm bests Baptist. 131 Wyller licks Hurlbut, loses to Lanam. 134 Williams, Evison split two. 143 Younger tops Vicinus. 150 Silverston mauls Miller. 154 Williams whips McClure. 157 Bezancon withdraws. 158 Coubrough downs Dudley. 169 Kleinschmitt defeats McDonald. 186 Drozynski, Sherman tie. 187 Roehl rips Wheeler. 188 Tresliddar trips

Rideout; McInturf tops Wheeler. 191 Bokma tops Lovegren twice, Graham twice (once by adj.); Southard bests Bokma. 193 Selvaggi tops (2f) Gotesman and tops, then ties Brinley.

**Tournaments 201-250:** 201 Downs defeats Keeney. 202 Schwerner beats Bogle. 203 Yates, Southard halt Hurley. 209 Bokma tops, then ties Yates; Cleveland clips Yates once, Bokma twice. 210 Bardwick wins twice from Wyller. 213 McClellan tops (1a) Downing. 214 Kooistra whips Williams. 215 Summers-Gill withdraws. 223 Batson, Williams split two; Wittmann tops Batson, (2f) Mansfield. 224 Fardon downs Clark. 225 Olson tops (2f) Downing. 226 Suppinger ties, then tops Kegan; Kegan rips Reich. 229 Glassco, Wiser tie. 230 Charlton bests Utter. 232 Maclean withdrawn. 234 Summers-Gill withdraws. 238 Hallam, Roehl tie. 239 Harrish tops Bauman twice. 241 L. Miller not withdrawn. 243 Gifford bows to Smith, bests (1a) Hikade. 244 Harrish halts Oeder. 246 Marcus mauls Stoneback. 247 Hallam tops Waring twice. 248 Miller mauls McConkie. 249 Smith tops Clutter, (2) Goldston. 250 Oglesby whips Wilkinson twice.

**Tournaments 251-303:** 252 Blumberg tops, then ties Zbar. 255 Hallam, Petrisson tie. 256 Watkins tops Mitton twice. 257 Cammen withdrawn. 258 Hampton halts Hannold. 260 Hussey trips Tresca. 261 Dykes bows to Perrine, bests Jones; Jones withdraws. 263 Reardan rips Chapman. 267 Weiss tops Kerr, (2) Kaman. 269 Vogel bests Yascott. 272 Hurley hits Harder. 277 Dunn downs Smead. 280 Connell loses to Wilson, licks Le Worthy twice. 282 Davy, Kaiser tie; Norvell jolts Joiner. 283 Palk tops Berggren twice. 284 Gage bests Schulze. 286 Jones, (2) Henderson defeats Welker; Jones withdraws. 289 Levy tops Hannold twice. 290 Gregory, Hart split two. 291 Ingraham tops Parke. 295 Daly downs Shelley. 296 Mester mauls Harris. 297 Miller licks Letts. 298 Barker bows twice to Buescher, tops Horton twice, Loven once. 300 Weisbecker mauls Mester, Davenport; Davenport ties Weisbecker, tops Mester.

### Started in 1954 (Key: 54-C)

**Tournaments 1-40:** 1 Okola topples Towne. 3 Matzke flips Fleming. 5 Putinier tops (f) Wilson, bows to Baildon. 8 Semb tops (2f) Morgan. 9 Clark tops (f) Collett. 10 Hubbard bests Gelbard. 12 Ware downs Gardinier. 13 Brown blasts Blahuta. 14 Prock, Brandvold tie. 15 Mitchell halts Hammer. 16 Ellis licks Vicinus. 17 Yates, McLeod both top Masyga twice; McLeod also tops Yates, (2) Duykers. 19 Fowler fells Parsons. 21 McGreenery digs Delancey twice, Kennison; Farrance fells Delancey. 24 Baker bests Pillow. 25 Williams whips Davy. 26 Zipfel stops Stephens. 27 O'Neil nips Brand. 28 Jacobsen jolts Gardner. 31 Reynolds rips Blasius. 34 Wittman tops (2f) Caro. 36 Rabin rips Taylor. 39 Rousseas, Gifford halt Harrington. 40 Kelley conks Hudson.

**Tournaments 41-75:** 43 St. Villiers downs Dodson, bows to Fisch; Fisch, Marston tie. 44 Berenson bests Erdman. 46 Hull tops Kenny twice; Kenny, Wilkerson tie twice. 47 Kaner conks Parker. 48 O'Neil fells Fowler, Wolfram. 50 Malone tops (2f) Bridges. 52 O'Neil tops (1a) Beaghen. 54 Swartworth loses to Marcus, ties Groesbeck. 59 Clark, Du Bay both top Swartworth twice; Du Bay bests Clark, (2) Owens; Clark clips Owens. 61 Rowe stops Stephens. 62 Gifford tops Wolfe twice; Billman bests Nordin; Wolfe withdraws. 63 Poe halts Hall. 64 Wassner whips Gifford. 68 Parker withdraws. 70 Harrisch, Oeder conk Kusmiss. 71 Hinman ties Heffner, splits two with Healy. 72 Stettbacher stops Stephens. 74 Middlebrook tops Vandertuin. 75 Bokma halts Heuchert.

**Tournaments 76-120:** 77 Merkel defeats Dyer twice. 78 Schroeder tops, then ties Kline; Antonelli clips Kline; Schwerner tops Kline twice, splits two with Schroeder. 81 Fenner tops (2f) Fallon. 82 Thordsen bests Ingraham. 83 Gilchrist withdraws. 85 Brantferger tops (f) Masters, Lovato. 89 Rankins bests Bass twice; Khautin withdraws. 91 Bogle beats Garrett twice. 92 Rowe tops Chresoulis twice. 93 Lewis loses to Meyer, ties Tour. 95

Coss withdrawn; Fardon tops (2f) Staden. 96 Benjes bests Coachman twice. 97 Wolfe, Gorkiewicz rip Radcliffe. 98 Nathan nips Sales twice. 99 Hankin tops, then ties Ekstrom. 100 Gilson tops (2f) Burles. 101 Ellis bests Abramson. 102 Sherwin tops Austin. 103 Feldenkreis stops Sturley. 109 Hunt splits two with Allen, tops (f) Yosso. 112 Keye conks Vetter. 114 Ellis, Greis both top Miller twice. 116 Wharton bests Baildon. 118 Clinton whips Andrews, Welch; Welch down Andrews. 120 Tricipian conks Kazan twice.

**Tournaments 121-252:** 121 Gilson tops Horne, (2f) Wilkinson. 125 Browder loses to Stratton, bests Evans twice. 129 Minzes licks Lewis. 130 McCarthy, Landis down Carl twice. 133 Riddle withdraws. 136 Pavitt tops Stoller; Ellis withdraws. 138 Bridges resigns to Feurt, withdraws. 139 Heuchert tops Doe twice. 140 Carl withdraws. 147 Richardson rips McAninch. 151 Morrison mauls Rubin, Welch. 152 Wolfe withdraws. 153 Ledlie loses two to Shields, withdraws. 154 Helt hits Ellis. 155 Landa licks Price. 156 Holloway withdraws. 161 Herman bests Bergin. 162 Heilberg quells Quane. 169 Crutcher withdraws, loses (1a) to Waters. 173 Sweet conks Cummings. 180 Albert withdraws, loses (1a) to Waak.

## PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tournaments for Premiums

### Started in 1951 (Key: 51-P)

**Tournaments 1-149:** No game reports received. All tournaments, started in October, 1951, have finished. Those started in November will be closed next month, with double-forfeits on unreported games.

### Started in 1952 (Key: 52-P)

**Notice:** Whole of 1952 Prize Tournaments have passed the two year over-due date now. We are holding up closing double-forfeits this month, will receive for scoring and publication any results posted to arrive here during December after which we shall close the books on 52-P tournaments.

**Tournaments 1-207:** 187 Smith downs Duykers. 192 Humphrey halts Gould. 202 Kellert withdraws. 203 Stauffer stops Huffman.

### Started in 1953 (Key: 53-P)

**Notice:** January starts the two year closing date for 53-P Tournaments. If you have any unfinished games in 53-P tournaments, check now to see if you can finish within two years of date your tourney started. Check also to be sure your results have been reported and published for any 53-P tournaments. If in any doubt, report all results now, as check and summary.

**Tournaments 1-130:** 54 Van Patten defeats Arrow twice. 56 Cowan conks Molloy. 65 Timmann downs Goedel. 66 Lewis tops (f) Robertson. 78 Harris, Michaels tie. 84 Hamilton bests Bullockus. 85 Distefano downs Goldfarb. 88 Lester licks Zukaitis. 100 Weakas, (2) Cohen top McKee. 105 Fouquet tops Mayer twice. 106 Ragan rips Rubenstein; Thompson tops Meyer twice. 108 Heuchert tops (f) Gode. 109 Grosz sinks Silver. 113 Luxner, Okola tie. 116 Baron bests Raimi twice. 120 Yaffe beats Sperling. 121 Foster, Hoff split two. 124 Cotter ties Frankel, loses to Ragan. 126 Huffman halts Kimball. 127 Hyde beats Murphy, bows twice to Ragan; Ragan tops Gibbs twice, Murphy once. 129 Murphy, Shepherd split two. 130 Cohen, Van Patten tie.

**Tournaments 131-178:** 132 Cha tops, then ties Ferrandiz. 138 Silver downs Gaylor twice. Paul once. 140 Garner fells Folsom. Zufelt. 141 Tomori halts Heim. 146 Friedman tops Graf twice. 148 Holbrook bests Batchelder. 155 Graeff whips Pohl, Welch. 157 Koffman conks Parke. 158 Nist loses to Netherton but tops Plummer and Krider each twice. 159 Tomori mauls Van Patten. 160 Holbrook downs Day. 163 Blood stops Stanley. 165 Cotter tops (2f) De Carvalho. 167 Allen masters Mali twice. 169 Laine, Ruth split two. 173 Curtis, Landon split two. 177 Suyker tops (2f) Rubenstein. 178 Young bests Zalewski twice.



## Started in 1954 (Key: 54-P)

**Tourneys 1-15:** 1 Hinkley defeats Johnson, Silver; Silver tops (f) Chapman. 2 Spencer ties Preston, tops Ostergaard. 3 Goldfarb defeats Doherty, Schneider; Schneider downs Doherty. 4 Palardeau withdrawn. 5 Miller sinks Sirota. 6 Raimi rips Seabrook; Matzke mauls Fleming. 7 Kaser conks Thompson, Yaffe; Lyberger bests Yaffe. 8 Lyon withdrawn. 9 Roberson rips mitz, Goldgell; Ehlert routs Mears, mitz, Roberson. 10 Dalrymple tops La Salle. (f) Werner; Collins conks La Salle. 11 Booher, Hayes tie. 13 Thompson tops Poillon, Taylor; Kaser conks Lang; Poillon bows to Jacobsen, bests Taylor. 15 Corson bows to Pierson beats Hall, ties Glass; Oseroff bests Hall, bows to Glass.

**Tourneys 16-30:** 16 Holbrook overcomes Perez. 17 Shelley chops Cha. 18 Hesseloff, Landman tie; Andt withdrawn. 19 Lenhart ties Nienalt, loses to Yodice. 20 Sweig swats Schick, Bane. 21 Druet mauls Miller; Frow, Gosnell fell Fox. 22 Hammett halts Thompson, McKeehan; Thompson tops Dishaw; McKeehan withdraws, loses (a) to Dishaw. 23 Watkins licks Long. 24 Contoski conks Grindell, Liddell, Ware, Foley. 25 Stone stops Lanam, Raphael; Dudley bows to Plummer, bests Raphael, Keefer. 26 Paris, Grubs, Hunt, Diamond conk Kaminski; White whips Hunt. 27 Brewer bests McWilliams. (a) Tucker; Graeff flips Flora. 28 Gibby bows to Josephsen, bests McCoubrey; Plock mauls Mancarini. 29 Rager, Bardwick top Taubenhaus; Roger, Hooper rip Gallagher; Hooper halts Kell. 30 Bicknell tops Tegtmeyer.

**Tourneys 31-50:** 31 Hooper tops (f) Prager. 32 Mahler halts Huffman; Sharwood conks Colby. 33 Throop stops Stephens. 34 Churchill halts Schoerner. 35 Laffey licks Malles; Contoski conks Akeson; Draughon withdrawn. 36 Bentley bests Wakamatsu, Flo, Garrett, (f) Willson; Shuler withdraws. 37 Thompson whips Wilde; Kearney fells Ferrandiz. 38 Cotto routs Rinkler, Rachel; Young rips Rachel; Rhoads clips Claffey. 40 Franz tops (a) Pena. 41 Scott bows to Daly, ties Smith, tops Greensite. 43 Bicknell bests Koch, Merget, loses to Stanley; Stanley stops Merget. 45 Curdo downs Ferrandiz, Laurentus, Schmitt; Laurentus tops Thompson. 46 Sawhon, Pavit halt Horn; Ellis withdraws. 48 Green, Zabin, Bohac defeat Erne. 49 Lantz ties France, loses to Churchill. 50 France fells Fuller.

**Tourneys 51-77:** 56 Gott loses to Kalash, withdraws, loses (a) to Sherr; Laurie withdraws. 57 Carpenter bests Allison. 58 Joseph tops (f) Malal. 62 Friedrich replaces Fuchs. 66 Fisch fells Kelly. 69 Reardan replaces Pounds.

## GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive qualification championships

## 4th Annual Championship—1949

FINALS (Key: 49-Nf)

**Sections 1-18:** Final, closing reports (for adjudication, if necessary) are due to be mailed this month. As some will actually arrive in January, look for final publication of results and prize winning standings in March.

12 Heisig, Sherr tie. 13 Weaver tops (a) Adams. 17 Pohle halts Hansen. 18 Bryan whips Wengraf.

## 5th Annual Championship—1950

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 50-Ns)

**Sections 1-53:** Closing reports will be in January issue (to allow for some mail returned by Post Office, then re-sent) after which the last Finals sections will be assigned.

43 Hayes jolts Jepson.

## ADDRESSES

are vital for postal play. Always give your return address and call attention to any change in your address.

FINALS (Key: 50-Nf)

**Sections 1-16:** 8 Latimer, Shaw tie. 14 Define downs Rice. 15 Pohle, Weaver tie; Shaw sinks Wood.

## 6th Annual Championship—1951

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 51-Ns)

**Sections 1-33:** 29 Blau tops (a) Draughon.

FINALS (Key: 51-Nf)

**Sections 1-11:** 7 Smith smites Fullum; Lenz bests Burdick. 8 Mitchell withdraws. 9 Marcus withdraws.

## 7th Annual Championship—1952-3

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 52-N)

**Notice:** Games running more than 18 months in this round are over-due; those over 2 years are definitely so, may be double-forfeited if not reported by then.

So, check date on which your tourney began, aim to complete all games on time. Report tardy opponents! Also report any games if in doubt that they were published as finished. Sections 32 to 40 are over-due now; 41 to 62 next month.

**Sections 1-153:** 5 Bundick bests Gayden; Wood withdraws; McCollom sinks Secord. 6 Hoefflin, Smith tie. 9 Fullum halts Hikade. 16 Lang licks Bleakley. 20 Zieten nips Namson. 50 Howard, Morrow tie. 55 Lekowski, Trull tie. 55 Parrish rips Racaitis. 99 Walrath rips Proper. 127 Bristol sweeps Herndon, Rose, Wallack, Casault, loses to Coggeshall; Casault tops (a) Herndon. 129 Norris nips Wurl. 131 Gaughran, Roth tie. 134 Fuller bows to Hornstein, bests Jewett. 136 Hurley halts Wisnom; Yaffe conks Kirkish. 139 MacAlister mauls Martin. 146 Clayton clips Caldwell, Carlson; Fuglie fells Bricher. 150 Talmage tops (a) Smith. 151 Sweig swats Giles.

SEMI-FINALS (52-Ns)

**Sections 1-19:** 1 Homer halts Lynch. 3 Hanson sinks Saffern. 4 Kellner, Wisegarver tie. 5 Staffer rips Rider, Shaw; Klugman clips Shaw, Harvey, Trinks; Shaw halts Harvey. 6 Trucis tops (f) Melton; Melton tops (a) Hikade. 7 Dimond downs Valvo, Joseph; Fuchs ties Marples, Valvo. 9 Schmitt tops Page. 10 Schmitt halts Huffman. 11 McInturf bows to Solifrey, bests Weikel. 13 Cunningham conks Caldwell. 15 Weaver wallops Wallgren. 16 C. Smith smites Weibel; Suppinger licks McClure, loses to Harris; McClure, Harris clip E. Smith. 17 McLellan bows to Blizard, bests Lutter. 18 Wright mauls Monet. 19 Wisegarver whips Curtis.

**Sections 20-39:** 21 Alexander defeats Hollander. 22 Kanan conks Ficken, Parker, loses to Ratermanis. 23 Schroeder ties McCaughey, tops Leigh; Yanis bows to Wildt, bests Leigh. 24 Werner licks Raduazzo, loses to Chappuis. 25 Ornstein bests Fullum, bows to Runkel. 26 Wilbur whips Williams; Brown smites Smith. 29 Marks withdraws. 30 Reeve, Graetz best Broderesen. 31 Eckstrom, Lieberman tie. 32 Fazio, Frilling tie; Hardn withdrawn. 33 Gibes Utter; Oakes rips Rofe. 27 Howard halts loses to Germain, ties Hobson. 36 Neal, Stoddard rip Raymond. 37 Marks withdrawn. 38 Myers, Van Osdol nip O'Neil; Nyman licks Lekowski. 39 Rogers tops Talley, Olmsted (f). Burgess; Burgess resigns to Schroeder, withdraws.

**Sections 40-57:** 40 Stonkus tops Gant, Friedman; Moose mauls Friedman; Mehling bows to Roth, bests Moose. 41 Temple tops Erikelint. 42 Bowen, Clareus clip Paananen. 43 Godbold loses to Rothe, ties Banker. 45 Neel nips Moehman. 46 Christian nicks Neal; Rosenblum rips De Cracker, Gerstein. 50 Danon downs Krieger. 51 Hornstein stops Trotsuk.

FINALS (Key: 52-Nf)

**Sections 1-5:** 1 Kellner draws first blood from Smoron.

## 8th Annual Championship—1954

PRELIMINARY ROUND (54-N)

**Sections 1-19:** 2 Pflumm overcomes Cournoyer. 5 Fagan fells Cha. 6 Alpiser, Godbold tie. 7 Wildt whips Weiss, Lapham,

# PLAY CHESS BY MAIL!

One of the best ways to improve your chess skill—and to have a fine time doing it—is to play chess by mail. If you have not yet taken part in our Postal Tournaments you are missing a lot of fun and valuable experience. There are hundreds of CHESS REVIEW readers eager to meet you by mail, willing to match their skill at chess with yours. No matter your playing strength—weak or strong—there are CHESS REVIEW players who will oppose you on even terms and give you a good game.

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Spann; Meyer mauls Weiss. 9 Reeve tops (a) Lawrence, ties Swanwick; Swanwick whips Walicki, Webbe. 10 McClellan tops Da Sacco (a), Smith; Koolstra bests Burchett. 11 Richter mauls Merkel. 12 Coveyou halts Hughes. 13 Reddicord, Van Brunt tie. 15 Sonthard fells Valuch, Folsom, Siesbuttel. 16 Lateiner licks Martin, Rollinson; Clark clips Volpe, Rollinson; Martin, Nearing, Fowler rip Rollinson. 18 Huffman defeats Nyman; Satterlee, Skema tie. 19 Doherty, Williams tie; Covington loses to Strassler, Daly; Capillon bows to Covington, bests Doherty.

Sections 20-29: 20 Bricher licks Lavik. 21 Leary tops Houston, ties Mayes; Gropp bests Baker, Mayes; Morrow withdrawn; Carlyle beats Baker. 22 Stevens, Stephens halt Huffman; Huffman licks Landis. 23 Huffman, Lambert tie; Morgan mauls Stephens, Ashley; Lambert, Morgan stop Steele. 24 Silver, Hallbach lick Lawler; Silver ties Bizar, tops Fenner; Lawler, Smolcynski tie. 25 Beaudry ties Stephens, loses to Franklin. 26 Merritt halts Hedges, Willis. 27 Carpenter rips Roberts; Bowman bests Ashley; Brice-Nash tops Bowman, Ashley. 28 Karalaitis, Werner lick Lawler. 29 Klavins bows to Curdo, Capillon, but bests Whicher, Walrath; Bourdon beats Capillon; Daly downs Walrath.

Sections 30-44: 30 Feagin withdraws, loses (a) to Wilbur. 31 Weisbecker bests Kerr, Williams, Young. 32 Collison mauls Mailhot; Carlyle halts Hecker; Siedel sinks Moks. 33 Gilbert bests Erne; Jacobsen, Doherty stop Stephens. 34 Hansen defeats Mulligan, Rowe, (f) Masters; Glaesser withdrawn. 35 Harrison halts Hankin. 36 Mauer, Welch tie; Ross rips Bronson; Rozear, Bronson whip Welch. 37 Stallworth conks Carlyle. 36 Leininger, Garrett, Stephens clip Cleveland; Ashley bests Garrett, bows to Kretschmar. 39 Young beats Brigham; Bennett, Bronson top Antone. 41 Benedicto defeats Silver. Reichert. 42 Comroe whips Willson. 43 Link licks Hauptmann. 44 Carlyle, Ilyin tie; Symington nips Nisbel; correction: Gardner did not forfeit to Yeagle.

Sections 45-64: 45 Steinmeyer tops Bero, Hattle, (a) Pena. 46 Klugman clips Luhrs, Meyer; Bocher bests Raduazzo; Brender tops Okola. 47 Becholdt, Stephens stop Beardsley; Hall halts Becholdt, Beardsley. 51 Friedman whips Wise; Altsuky tops McKay-draws. 53 Riddle withdraws; Riedel, Hall Clements. 52 Wolfe resigns to Pavitt, withdrawn Dawson. 56 Staffer stops Rhoads. 57 Prosser nips Graves, Nickel; Schmitt halts Hallett; Collins conks Nickel. 60 Zbar, Pflumm, Gieler defeat Casperite; Zbar Pflumm rip Rhoads. 61 McKillop loses to Elkrem, tops (f) Burles; Schmitt defeats Weare. 62 Heckman halts Rodes; Keough tops Aston, Parsons; Krozel cracks Aston. 63 Heino bests Brittingham. 64 Wassner, Bennett beat Rudi; Meyer, Rudi withdraw.

Sections 65-133: 65 Spry tops (f) Hammond; Sweet sweeps Kleinschmidt, Hayward; Hedgecock halts Hayward. 66 Kahn tops (f) Wendt. 67 Hollander halts Ways; Cunningham jolts Johnson. 71 Farber fells Rabinowitz. 72 Strahan trips Welker, Terflinger; Perry withdraws. 73 Crownfield tops (f) Parker. 74 Buck bests Haines. 76 Fisher defeats Everett. 77 Fixler bows to Hagedorn, bests Eickholt. 78 Josephson nips Neumann. 81 Weibel conks Connor. 86 Bock beats McCarroll. 87 Harrison fells Foy. 127 Fischer replaces Mundt.

## ADDRESSES

We've tried, vainly it seems, to accentuate the importance of clear, full addresses. Many "time complaints," it seems, are really just "lost" cards.

Believe us, it's well worth the few seconds effort to give full name and an unabbreviated address (direct and return). For example, "Md." goes to Maine or Missouri, rather than Maryland. It won't be written in full!

## TIME COMPLAINTS

As we have suggested, page 377, at this time, it is wise to try a "repeat" card to an opponent who is overdue. In the Christmas mail-rush and with much, temporary and inexperienced help in post offices, many cards are apt to go "lost." Also, many postalites travel during the holidays and lose track of their games. It is a legitimate time after New Year's Day, to check up on and prompt tardy opponents with a "repeat."

Except for such seasonal trends (summer vacations are another example), it is much better, however, to file a time complaint when an opponent is overdue. A Rule 14 report costs you little exertion; and, in many cases, we can track your opponent better than your postcard can. Nor need you feel that you are being "too tough." We are not going to forfeit your opponent for a Rule 14 report; and, conversely, your opponent deserves a formal notice when he neglects to reply on time.

But, above all, do something about any delay! Letting it go leads to serious trouble sometimes and never helps. We don't expect absolute punctuality every time. But a delay of a week calls for action. By then, Rule 15 comes into effect.

Kindly remember: when reporting an opponent or receiving notice yourself, such a report is not a reprimand. It is not a step toward punishment. It is a proper and decent effort to get play resumed—or, at worst, to remind that there are time limits. In effect, no penalty follows on a first offense, even a real offense.

The foregoing applies to games which remain sociable. When an opponent has become chronically late, report him per Rule 13—which see.

## NEW POSTALITES

The following new postal players started during October with these initial ratings:

Class A at 1300: L. J. Ferguson, A. Goff, C. L. Grossaugh, W. Leflar, J. S. Linburn, J. Reynolds and P. Wagner;

Class B at 1200: T. D. Berard, D. Bryant, W. Chamandy, S. H. Gould, M. R. Kurins, S. Levinson, A. M. Lockett, R. McCollough and R. A. Prince;

Class C at 900: L. Alexander, E. Bishop, D. Bogdanoff, J. C. Bagwell, J. F. Dadosky, B. Delaney, E. Disspain, Sgt. P. Emin, H. Ester, Rev. M. Fischer, H. Fleischman, L. O. Gibson, B. Grigoriew, R. J. Hodel, R. A. Jewett, I. M. Kaplan, R. A. Kling, M. Kornblum, H. O. Kunde, L. Manis, F. S. Meyer, J. C. Meyer, W. Nutter, A. Odarchenko, F. D. Perkins, R. Pelter, D. H. Potts, F. A. Rudolph, M. Schonberg, J. K. Shay, G. Stoller, R. Talboys, J. H. Taylor, L. E. Thompson, G. Van Horne, J. P. Weimann, A. F. Wilband and C. B. Wilcoxon;

Class D at 600: F. A. Altrogge, C. W. Behler, R. Blair, S. Clark, W. O. Essler, J. Fleissig, P. Geil, S. Goldstein, R. A. Gropp, R. O. Hanson, Carolyn Krueger, W. H. Lange, H. J. Lawrence, J. Le Cier, W. H. May, B. Munitz, K. Newman, A. Rager, A. W. Stuart and J. Weber, Jr.

## RETURN POSTS

Old-timers who resumed play in October restarted at these ratings:

H. W. Gifford 996; R. W. McNamee 778; R. E. Robichaux 662; Dr. A. Stern 1606; and E. T. Vano 1546.



# POSTAL GAMES

from CHESS REVIEW tourneys

Our Postal players are invited to submit their BEST moves for this department. The moves of each game must be written on a standard score sheet, or typed on a single sheet of paper, and marked "for publication"—



annotated by JOHN W. COLLINS

## Exception

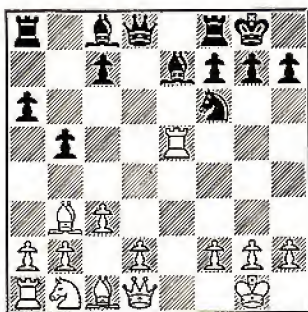
As a rule, the King must stay off the firing line in the middle-game. Here, however, an unusual winning combination is possible only because he comes right out into the fray.

### RUY LOPEZ

K. Runkel		A. Suchobek	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	5 O-O	B-K2
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	6 R-K1	P-QN4
3 B-N5	P-QR3	7 B-N3	O-O
4 B-R4	N-B3	8 P-B3	P-Q4

The Marshall Counter Attack against the Ruy Lopez. It opens the lines and activates the pieces—in true Marshall style.

9 P x P	N x P
Or 9 ... P-K5.	
10 N x P	N x N
11 R x N	N-B3
Or 11 ... P-QB3.	



12 P-Q4

A sensible alternative is 12 P-KR3, B-Q3 13 R-K3, B-N2 14 P-Q4, N-Q4 15 R-K1, N-B5 16 B x N.

12 ... B-Q3  
13 R-K1

13 R-K2 is good, too.

13 ... N-N5 15 Q-B3 N x P  
14 P-KR3 Q-R5! 16 R-K2

Or 16 B-Q2!

16 ... N-N5  
17 B-KB4

The recommended line is 17 N-Q2 and 18 N-B1, with advantage for White.

17 ... B-N2!

18 Q-B1

If 18 Q x B, B x B 19 P x N, B-N6! Black wins. And 18 Q x N, Q x Q 19 P x Q, B x B favors Black.

18 ... N-B3 20 N-Q2 QR-K1  
19 B x B P x B 21 N-B3

As White's last move loses control of K4, it is a serious mistake. After 21 QR-K1, he stands quite well.

21 ... Q-R4 23 R-K3 P-Q4  
22 QR-K1 N-K5 24 B-Q1

The Bishop was better placed where it was. Best is 24 N-K5.

24 ... Q-R3  
25 N-K5 Q-Q3  
26 P-QR4 P-B4!

Black freshens the attack and, by threatening 27 ... P-B5, forces another weakness in White's camp.

27 P-KN3 Q-R3  
28 Q-N2

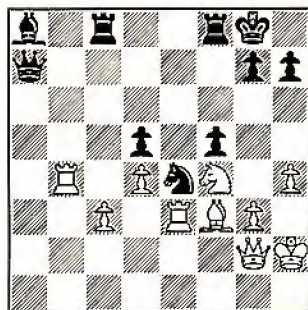
28 P x P, P-B5 29 KNP x P, R x P gives Black a big attack.

28 ... N-N4 31 N-B4 Q-Q3  
29 P-R4 N-K5 32 P x P P x P  
30 N-Q3 R-Q1 33 B-K2

Black's Knight stands like a house. So White ought to obtain the option of capturing it with 33 B-B3.

33 ... Q-QN3 36 P x P R-B1  
34 R-R1 P-N5 37 R-N4 Q-R2  
35 R-R4 P x P 38 B-B3 B-R1  
39 K-R2

White can hardly be blamed for not seeing what is coming. Hindsight sees 39 B x N, QP x B 40 Q-N2 is correct.



39 ... R x P!

The spark of a fine, long combination which wins the exchange.

40 R x R N x R  
41 N x P

If 41 B x P, N x B 42 N x N, R-Q1 43 R-N5, Q-KB2. Black wins a piece. But White does best to admit he has lost a Pawn and to play 41 Q-N2.

41 ... Q-R4!  
42 N-K7 P-B2!

By this unorthodox advance, Black maintains the double attack of move 41 and makes his combination stand up.

43 Q-N2 B x B  
44 Q x N R-QN1!

Not 44 ... K x N?? 45 R-N7, B x R 46 Q x Q, as White then ought to win.

45 Q x B

45 R x R?? Q x Q wins for Black. And 45 Q-N3, K x N 46 R x R, Q-Q7 47 K-N1, Q-N7 mate.

45 ...

R x R

White is lost. Black solves the remaining technical problems nicely.

46 N x P Q-R7 48 P-Q5 Q-KB3  
47 K-R3 Q-K3 49 P-Q6 Q-K3!  
50 Q-Q3

White's last hardly helps; but, if 50 Q-R5, K-N1 wins; and, if 50 P-N4, R-N6 51 N-K3, K-N3 52 P-R5, Black wins after 52 ... K-N4.

50 ... R-N6  
51 Q-B2 P-N3  
52 P-Q7

Or 52 Q-B7, K-B3 53 Q-K7, K x N.  
52 ... R-N1

Resigns

A first class game.

## Different Sauce

6 N-KN5, which is bad, turns out to be good; and 8 ... N-KN5, which is good, turns out bad.

### GIUOCO PIANO

J. Krooth W. M. Thorsen  
White Black

1 P-K4 P-K4  
2 N-KB3 N-QB3  
3 B-B4

This game is really a Giuoco but not so Piano.

3 ... B-B4  
4 N-B3 P-Q3  
5 P-Q3 N-B3

The normal position. Thus far, sound development has held sway.

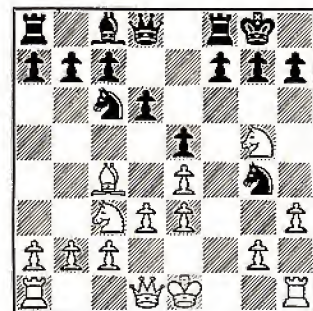
6 N-KN5

This moving a piece twice in the opening, however, and an unjustified attacking move, too, is a violation of principle. 6 B-KN5, the crucial Canal Variation, and 6 B-K3 are correct.

6 ... O-O  
7 B-K3

White's last is another mistake. 7 N-R4 ought to be played.

7 ... B x B  
8 P x B N-KN5!  
9 P-KR3



9 ... N x K P

With this continuation, Black's good move goes wrong. With 9 ... Q x N 10 P x N, Q x P, Black wins!

10 Q-R5 P-KR3  
11 N x P Q-B3

Only 11 ... R x N prolongs matters.

12 N x R P K-R2 14 N x Q P x N  
13 N-N4 Q-R3 15 B-B7 Resigns



## CHESS REVIEW

VOL. 22, Nos. 1 to 12 JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1954  
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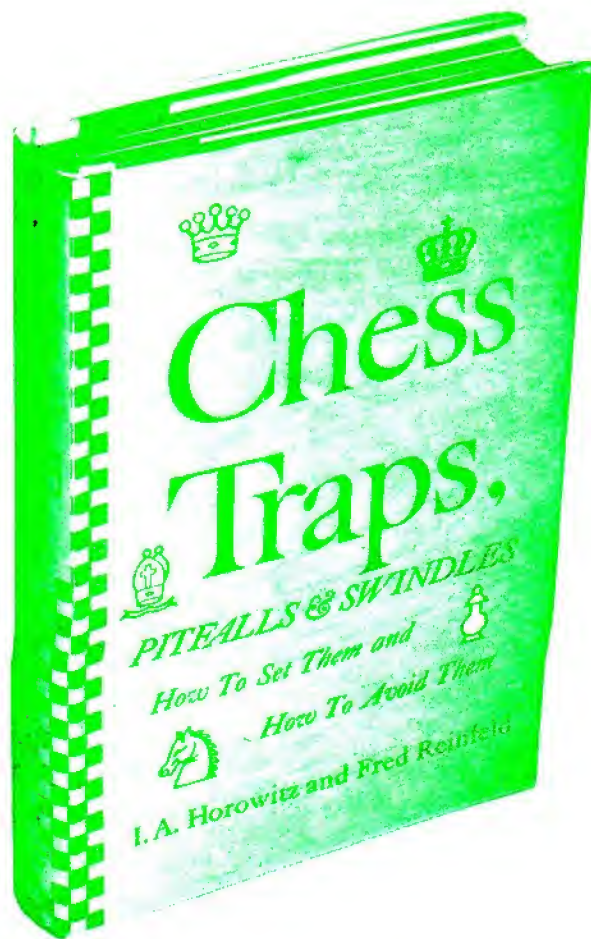
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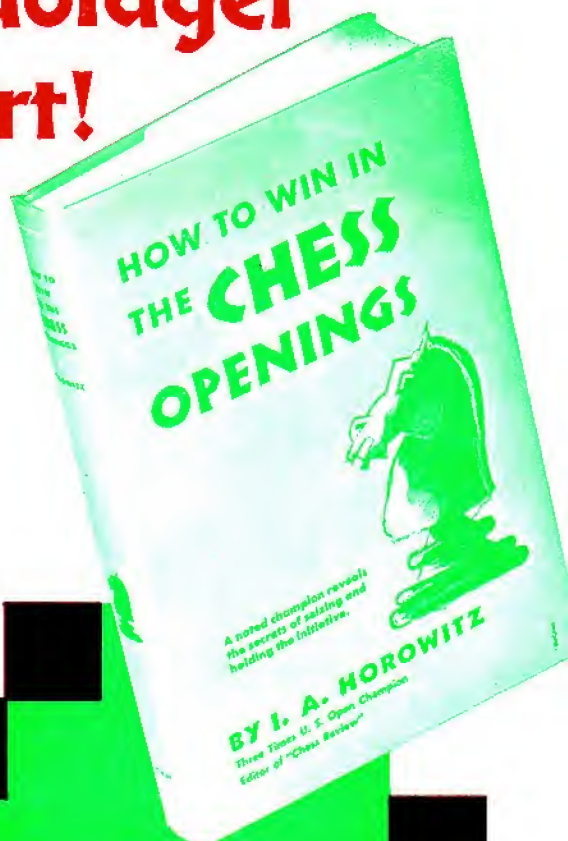
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